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THE
BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND:

GIVING
A DESCRIPTIVE VIEW
OF THE
Chief Villages, Market-Towns, and Cities;

ANTIQUITIES,
PARKS,
PLANTATIONS,

SCENES,
AND
SITUATIONS,

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES;

INCLUDING THE
SEATS OF OUR NOBILITY AND GENTRY,
AND THE
TWO UNIVERSITIES.

THE WHOLE INTENDED
AS A TRAVELLING COMPANION,
TO POINT OUT
WHATEVER IS CURIOUS EITHER IN ART, OR IN NATURE.

By PHILIP LUCKOMBE.

VOL. I.

THE FIFTH EDITION, ENLARGED.

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M DCC XCI.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE favorable reception of the several editions of this work, demands an exertion to render the present still more worthy the attention of the Public. By extending it to two volumes, it will be found, we trust, a valuable Companion, in the Closet as well as on the Road.

Few occasional Travellers have acquired a competent knowledge of their Native Country, so as to be able, in any tolerable degree, to satisfy reasonable curiosity. To look for, on the spot, persons sufficiently qualified to give the proper information, were vain. Without such a Guide, therefore, as the present, the inquisitive Traveller is not likely to obtain the pleasing satisfaction expected from an agreeable Tour.

The original design of this work was indeed solely to assist the Traveller. Readers, however, who are desirous of forming, at home, any idea of the magnificence which this kingdom boasts, may now find their account in consulting it. Admired Situations, and Objects of Curiosity, will offer themselves to the contemplation of those who are deprived of the opportunity of visiting them.

In order to answer both these intentions, care has been taken to exhibit a comprehensive account of every County; its Cities, Market-towns, and considerable Villages; its Trade; Distance from London; and remarkable Buildings; particularly the Seats of our Nobility and Gentry; which are enumerated under the respective county to which they belong. Antique structures; Roman, Saxon, Danish, British Encampments; such as naturally excite enquiry on a journey, or become matter of proper information at home, are regularly noticed; as well as Curious Productions of Art or Nature; eminent Springs of Mineral Waters; Subterraneous Rivers; Navigable Canals; Caverns; Mountains; extensive Prospects, &c. &c.

With a view to exhibit these accounts accurate, attention has been paid to every authentic information that could be obtained. Assistances of this kind, however, are seldom adequate to the want of them: Communications therefore from the candid Reader will be gratefully acknowledged, and duly attended to in a future Edition.

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
A BBERTON, vol. i.	298	Arbury camp, vol. ii.	24
Aberconway, ii.	368	Arundel, i.	122
Aberford, ii.	144	Ashborn, ii.	281
Aberfrow, ii.	381	Ashburton, i.	20
Abergavenny, i.	280	Ashby de la Zouch, ii.	84
Aberistwith, ii.	358	Ashford, i.	137
Abington, i.	102	Askrig, ii.	152
Abbotsbury, i.	33	Astrots, ii.	117
Abury, i.	76	Atherston, i.	312
Aeton E. and W. i.	165	Attleborough, ii.	54
Aldborough, ii.	31	Auburn, i.	70
Aldborough, ii.	135	Auckland Bishop's, ii.	183
Alford, ii.	106	Aulcester, i.	311
Alfreton, ii.	283	Aulkborough, ii.	116
Alnwick, ii.	195	Aust, i.	268
Alresford, i.	88	Axbridge, i.	61
Alston Moor, ii.	210	Axholm, ii.	115
Altringham, ii.	264	Axminster, i.	18
Ambleside, ii.	228	Axnead, ii.	67
Amerham, i.	199	Aylesbury, i.	199
Amptill, i.	193	Aylesford, i.	131
Ancliff, ii.	238	Aylesham, ii.	63
Andover, i.	87	Bakewell, ii.	282
Anglesey, ii.	379	Bala, ii.	365
Apewood castle, ii.	301	Baldock, i.	186
Appleby, ii.	226	Bampton, <i>Dev.</i> i.	18
Appledore, i.	135	Bampton, <i>Oxf.</i> i.	255
Arbeia, ii.	215	Banbury, i.	253
VOL. I.		Bangor, ii.	368

	Page		Page
Bamborough, vol. ii.	199	Berwick, vol. ii.	193
Barford, i.	314	Beverley, ii.	147
Barking, i.	175	Bewdley, i.	294
Barkway, i.	186	Bicester, i.	255
Barnard's Castle, ii. ..	180	Biddiford, i.	22
Barnesley, ii.	139	Biggleswade, i.	193
Barnet, i.	188	Billericay, i.	177
East Barnet, i.	188	Billesdon, ii.	85
Barastaple, i.	19	Billingham, ii.	193
Barnwell, ii.	24	Bilston, ii.	37
Barrow hill, ii.	87	Binbrooke, ii.	110
Barton, ii.	114	Binchester, ii.	183
Basingstoke, i.	89	Bingham, ii.	99
Bassingthwaite, ii.	223	Binham priory, ii.	68
Bath, i.	50	Birmingham, i.	308
Battle, i.	124	Bishop and Clerks, ii.	354
Bawtry, ii.	139	Bishop's Auckland, ii.	183
Bealt, ii.	333	Bishop's Castle, ii. ..	318
Beaumaris, ii.	380	Bishop's Chew, i.	63
Beccles, ii.	37	Bishop's Hatfield, i.	186
Beconsfield, i.	200	Bishop's Stortford, i.	186
Bedall, ii.	154	Bisley, i.	268
BEDFORDSHIRE, i. ..	192	Bitford, i.	311
Antiquities, i.	195	Blackburn, ii.	242
Seats, i.	195	Blandford, i.	35
Bedford, i.	193	Bleechingly, i.	115
Beggar's bush, ii.	73	Blenheim, i.	257
Belford, ii.	193	Blith, ii.	100
Beminstor, i.	33	Blithborough, ii.	39
Bennones, ii.	86	Bocking, i.	175
Bereallston, i.	21	Bodmin, i.	4
Bere Regis, i.	34	Boharston meer, ii.	352
Berkhampstead, i.	187	Boleyhill, ii.	144
Berkley, i.	265	Bolingbroke, ii.	110
BERKSHIRE, i.	99	Bolsover, ii.	283
Antiquities, i.	104	Bolton, ii.	216
Seats, i.	105	Boroughbridge, ii.	136
Prospects, i.	108	Boscastle, i.	5
		Boscawen,	

I N D E X.

vii

	Page		Page
Boscawen, vol. i.	10	Brixham, vol. i.	21
Bosfiney, i.	6	Broadwater, i.	122
Boston, ii.	105	Bromhole priory, ii. ..	67
Bosworth, ii.	83	Bromley, <i>Kent</i> , i.	136
Bourne, ii.	108	Bromley Abbots, ii.	299
Bow, i.	18	Bromyard, i.	285
Bowness, ii.	214	Bronyscawen, ii.	345
Brackley, i.	325	Broomsgrrove, i.	296
Bradfield, i.	175	Brosely, ii.	320
Bradford, <i>Wilts</i> , i. ..	73	Brough, ii.	228
Bradford, <i>Yorksh.</i> ii.	144	Broughton, ii.	116
Brading, i.	91	Bruton, i.	62
Bradnich, i.	18	Buckenham, ii.	60
Baintree, i.	175	BUCKINGHAMSH. i.	197
Bramber, i.	122	Antiquities, i.	201
Brampton, ii.	214	Prospects, i.	201
Brancafter, ii.	67	Seats, i.	202
Brandon, ii.	36	Buckingham, i.	198
Branstill castle, i.	286	Buddesdale, ii.	37
Bray, i.	103	Builth, ii.	333
BRECKNOCKSHIRE, ii.	331	Bungay, ii.	37
Antiquities, ii.	333	Buntingford, i.	186
Seats, ii.	334	Burford, i.	255
Prospects, ii.	335	Burgh, ii.	109
Brecknock, ii.	332	Burgh castle, ii.	46
Brent, i.	19	Burgh on the Sands, ii.	214
Brentford, i.	166	Burlington, ii.	149
Brentwood, i.	177	Burnham Market, ii.	64
Brewood, ii.	299	Burning Well, ii.	238
Bridgend, ii.	338	Burnley, ii.	242
Bridgenorth, ii.	315	Burrow-hill, ii.	87
Bridgewater, i.	55	Burfall, ii.	145
Bridport, i.	33	Burster castle, ii.	46
Brigcasterton, ii.	115	Burton, ii.	110
Brighthelmstone, i. ..	123	Burton, ii.	228, 226
Bristleton, i.	62	Burton Lazars, ii.	86
Bristol, i.	45	Barwell, ii.	25
			Bury,

	Page		Page
Bury, vol. ii.	246	Prospects, vol. ii.	369
Butley priory, ii.	46	Carnarvon, ii.	367
Buxton wells, ii.	274	Cartmell, ii.	247
Cader Idris, ii.	365	Carwys, ii.	376
Caer-caradock, ii.	319	Castle Acre, ii.	62
Caerkenin castle, ii.	344	Castle Carey, i.	62
Caerleon, i.	281	Castle Dinas, ii.	372
Caerphilly castle, ii.	338	Castle Hill, ii.	118
Caerwent, i.	280	Castle Kariog, ii.	345
Caistor, ii.	109	Castle Rising, ii.	62
Callington, i.	7	Castle Town, ii.	383
Calne, i.	71	Castor, ii.	66
Calshot castle, i.	88	Cauton, ii.	64
Camalet, i.	60	Cawood, ii.	136
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, ii.	1	Caxton, i.	24
Antiquities, ii.	25	Cerne Abbas, i.	34
Seats, ii.	25	Chapel in the Frith, ii.	283
Prospects, ii.	28	Chard, i.	62
Cambridge, ii.	2	Charlbury, i.	255
Camden, i.	264	Charleton, i.	141
Camelford, i.	5	Chatham, i.	132
Canterbury, i.	130	Cheadle, ii.	295
Cardiff, ii.	336	Chedder, i.	61
CARDIGANSHIRE, ii.	357	Chelmsford, i.	177
Antiquities, ii.	358	Chelsea, i.	165
Seats, ii.	359	Cheltenham, i.	264
Prospects, ii.	360	Chepstow, i.	279
Cardigan, ii.	358	Chertsey, i.	113
Carefdike, ii.	116	Chelham, i.	199
Carlisle, ii.	208	CHESHIRE, ii.	255
CARMARTHENSH. ii.	342	Antiquities, ii.	265
Antiquities, ii.	345	Seats, ii.	266
Prospects, ii.	345	Prospects, ii.	272
Seats, ii.	346	Chester, ii.	256
Carmarthen, ii.	343	Chesterfield, ii.	283
CARNARVONSH. ii.	366	Chesterton, i.	60
Antiquities, ii.	369	Cheviot hills, ii.	197
Seats, ii.	369	Chichester, i.	121
		Chickley,	

I N D E X.

12

	Page		Page
Chickley, vol. ii.	300	CORNWALL, vol. i.	I
Chiddingfold, i.	126	Antiquities, i.	10
Chippenham, i.	71	Seats, i.	12
Chipping Ongar, i. ..	178	Prospects, i.	14
———— Norton, i.	255	Cosham, i.	73
———— Sodbury, i.	268	Coventry, i.	303
Chiswick, i.	166	Cowbridge, ii.	337
Cholmondley, ii.	260	Cowes, i.	91
Chorley, ii.	242	Craden hill, i.	286
Christchurch, <i>Hamp.</i> i.	87	Cranborne, i.	33
Chudleigh, i.	19	Cranbrook, i.	132
Chulmley, i.	19	Creak priory, i.	67
Church Stratton, ii.	317	Crediton, i.	24
Cirencester, i.	263	Crickhowel, ii.	333
Clare, ii.	30	Cricklade, i.	72
Clarendon park, ii. ..	74	Crococalana, ii.	116
Clay, ii.	64	Cromer, ii.	63
Clay hill, i.	74, 320	Crookhorne, i.	60
Cleobury, ii.	317	Crowle, ii.	111
Cliff, i.	327	Croydon, i.	112
Clifton, i.	269	Croyland, ii.	106
Clithero, ii.	242	Cuckfield, i.	125
Cockermouth, ii.	208	Cuckolds haven, ii. ..	146
Coggeshall, i.	176	Culliton, i.	19
Colchester, i.	173	Cullumpton, i.	19
Colebrook Dale, ii. ..	321	Culworth, i.	327
Colehill, i.	310	CUMBERLAND, ii. ..	206
Colford, i.	267	Antiquities, ii.	215, 223
Colnbrook, i.	200	Seats, ii.	219
Colne, ii.	242	Prospects, ii.	222
Combmartin, i.	19	Dagenham, i.	178
Congleton, ii.	264	Dalton, ii.	243
Convey isle, i.	177	Darking, i.	112
Conway, ii.	368	Darlington, ii.	181
Coquet island, ii.	198	Dartford, i.	136
Corbridge, ii.	196	Dartmoor, i.	15
Corby, ii.	111	Dartmouth, i.	20
Corfe castle, i.	34	a 5	Daven-

	Page		Page
Daventry, vol. i.	326	Views, vol. i.	39
Davington, i.	144	Seats, i.	40
Deal, i.	138	Dovebridge, i.	314
Dean, i.	264	Dovedale, ii.	278
Debenham, ii.	38	Dover, i.	133
Dedham, i.	175	Douglas, ii.	383
Deddington, i.	255	Downham, ii.	64
Deeping, ii.	112	Downton, i.	71
DENBIGHSHIRE, ii.	370	Drayton, ii.	316
Antiquities, ii.	373	Droitwich, i.	293
Seats, ii.	374	Dronfield, ii.	283
Prospects, ii.	374	Dudley, i.	295
Denbigh, ii.	371	Dudley castle, ii.	300
Deptford, i.	141	Dulverton, i.	59
DERBYSHIRE, ii.	272	Dulwich, i.	112
Antiquities, ii.	283	Dunmow, i.	176
Seats, ii.	284	Dunnington, ii.	106
Prospects, ii.	290	Dunstable, i.	194
Derby, ii.	278	Dunstanburg castle, ii.	200
Dereham, ii.	56	Dunster, i.	59
Derwentwater, ii.	212	Dunwich, ii.	30
DEVONSHIRE, i.	14	DURHAM, ii.	178
Antiquities, i.	25	Antiquities, ii.	183
Seats, i.	27	Views, ii.	184
Views, i.	26	Seats, ii.	185
Devil's Arse, ii.	276	Durham city, ii.	179
Devil's Bolts, ii.	145	Dursley, i.	265
Devizes, i.	71	Ealing, Great and Lit-	
Dinasmouthy, ii.	365	tle, i.	166
Difs, ii.	65	Easingwold, ii.	153
Dodbrook, ii.	19	Eastborne, i.	124
Dolgele, ii.	364	East Grinstead, i.	122
Doncaster, ii.	138	East Ilsey, i.	103
Dorchester, <i>Dors.</i>	32	Eastlow, i.	5
Dorchester, <i>Oxf.</i>	254	Easton, ii.	39
Dorn, i.	298	East Retford, ii.	95
DORSETSHIRE, i.	31	East Riding, ii.	146
Antiquities, i.	37	Eaton Wall, i.	286
		Ebchester,	

I N D E X.

xi

	Page		Page
Ebchester, vol. ii.	184	Fleet, vol. ii.	116
Ecclethall, ii.	300	FLINTSHIRE, ii.	375
Edgehill, i.	314	Antiquities, ii.	377
Edgeware, i.	168	Seats, ii.	377
Egham, i.	113	Prospects, ii.	378
Egremont, ii.	210	Flint, ii.	376
Elden hole, ii.	274	Flodden, ii.	197
Eleham, i.	133	Folkingham, ii.	110
Ellesden, ii.	193	Folkstone, i.	137
Ellesmeer, ii.	317	Fossington, ii.	87
North Elmham, ii.	54	Foulham, ii.	56
Eltham, i.	136	Fowey, i.	6
Ely, ii.	22	Framlingham, ii.	38
Enfield, i.	168	Frampton, i.	34
Epping, i.	178	Frensham, i.	113
Epston, ii.	112	Freshwater, i.	91
ESSEX, i.	173	Frodesham, ii.	265
Antiquities, i.	179	Frodlingham, ii.	149
Seats, i.	180	Frome Selwood, i.	63
Views, i.	182	Froxfield, i.	73
Camps, i.	183	Fulham, i.	166
Eton, i.	200	Gadshill, i.	141
Evershot, i.	34	Gainsborough, ii.	115
Evesham, i.	293	Garstang, ii.	243
Ewel, i.	112	Gatton, i.	114
Exeter, i.	15	Giggleswick, ii.	145
Eye, ii.	31	Gisborne, ii.	137
Fairford, i.	266	Gisborough, ii.	154
Fairn islands, ii.	198	GLAMORGANSH. ii.	335
Fakenham, ii.	56	Antiquities, ii.	339
Falmouth, i.	7	Seats, ii.	340
Fareham, i.	86	Prospects, ii.	340
Farnham, i.	113	Glandford bridge, ii.	111
Farringdon, i.	102	Glastonbury, i.	58
Felsted, i.	176	GLOUCESTERSHIRE, i.	261
Ferrybridge, ii.	146	Antiquities, i.	269
Feverham, i.	140	Prospects, i.	271
Fishgard, ii.	353	Seats, i.	272
Flamborough head, ii.	150	Gloucester, i.	262

	Page		Page
Godalming, vol. i.	113	Harling, vol. ii.	63
Godmanchester, ii.	73	Harlston, ii.	62
Godolphin hills, i.	9	Harrogate, ii.	135
Goginagog hills, ii.	24	Harrow hill, i.	299
Goldcliff, i.	281	Harrow on the Hill, i.	167
Gosport, i.	86	Hartland, i.	23
Gotham, ii.	100	Hartlepool, ii.	182
Goudhurst, i.	132	Harwich, i.	174
Grampound, i.	5	Haslemere, i.	113
Grantham, ii.	111	Haslingdon, ii.	245
Gravesend, i.	140	Hastings, i.	125
Gray's Thurrock, i.	178	Hatfield, i.	175, 186
Great Bedwin, i.	72	Hatfield chace, ii.	145
Great Grimby, ii.	114	Hatherleigh, i.	23
Great Malvern, i.	297	Havant, i.	86
Great Marlow, i.	199	Haverfordwest, ii.	350
Great Torrington, i.	21	Haveril, ii.	39
Greenwich, i.	140	Hawkshead, ii.	247
Guilford, i.	111	Hawlee castle, ii.	46
Hadley, ii.	40	Hay, ii.	333
Hailtham, i.	125	Headon, ii.	148
Halesworth, ii.	36	Helford, i.	8
Halidon hill, ii.	197	Helmley, ii.	153
Halifax, ii.	140	Hellston, i.	4
Hallaton, ii.	85	Hemingston, ii.	48
Halsted, i.	175	Hemsted, i.	188
Halton, ii.	265	Henley in Arden, i.	312
Haltwesel, ii.	193	Henley upon Thames, i.	253
HAMPSHIRE, i.	83	Henslip, i.	293
Antiquities, i.	92	HEREFORDSHIRE, i.	283
Seats, i.	93	Antiquities, i.	286
Prospects, i.	98	Seats, i.	287
Hampstead, i.	165	Views, i.	288
Hampton Court, i.	166	Hereford, i.	284
Hanwell-park clock, i.	261	HERTFORDSHIRE, i.	184
Harborough, ii.	83	Antiquities, i.	188
Harlaxton, ii.	116	Seats, i.	189
Harlech, ii.	364	Prospects, i.	192
		Hertford,	

I N D E X.

xiii

Page	Page
Hertford, vol. i. 184	Hungerford, vol. i. 102
Hertlebury castle, i. 300	Hunnamby, ii. 149
Hexham, ii. 195	HUNTINGDONSH. ii. 72
Heytesbury, i. 71	Seats, ii. 75
Hibberstow, ii. 116	Antiquities, ii. 76
Hickling, ii. 54	Huntingdon, ii. 72
Higham-Ferrers, ii. 325	Hurlers, i. 10
High Dyke, ii. 116	Hurst castle, i. 88
Highgate, i. 164	Huthersfield, ii. 140
Highworth, i. 70	Ickletonway, i. 104
High Wycombe, i. 193	Ilchester, i. 58
Hinckley, ii. 84	Ilfracomb, i. 23
Hindon, i. 71	Ilminster, i. 61
Hingham, ii. 66	Ingatestone, i. 177
Hitchin, i. 186	Ipswich, ii. 29
Hithe, i. 132	Ireby, ii. 209
Hodsdon, i. 186	Iron bridge, ii. 320
Holbeach, ii. 112	ISLE OF ANGLESEY, ii. 379
Holdsworth, i. 23	Antiquities, ii. 381
Holm, ii. 209	Seats, ii. 382
Holm abbey, ii. 67	ISLE CONWAY, i. 177
Holt, i. 73	ISLE OF LUNDY, i. 24
Holt, <i>Norf.</i> ii. 57	ISLE OF MAN, ii. 382
Holwood hill, i. 144	ISLES OF SCILLY, i. 9
Holyhead, ii. 381	ISLE OF SHEPEY, i. 135
Holy island, ii. 197	ISLE OF THANET, i. 138
Holywell, ii. 376	ISLE OF WIGHT, i. 89
Honiton, i. 20	Seats, i. 97
Horncastle, ii. 115	Prospects, i. 98
Hornchurch, i. 178	Antiquities, i. 99
Horndon, i. 175	Islip, i. 256
Hornsey, ii. 149	Ivinghoe, i. 200
Horsham, i. 122	Ixworth, ii. 31
Hounslow, i. 168	Kedleston, ii. 277
Howden, ii. 149	Keith-Coty house, i. 143
Hoxne, ii. 46	Kellston, i. 144
Hull, ii. 148	Kempsey, i. 144
Humington, ii. 118	Kenchester, i. 286
	Kendal,

	Page		Page
Kendal, vol. ii.	227	Kyneton, <i>Warw.</i> vol. i.	312
Kenelworth, i.	313	Labyrinth, ii.	100
Kensington, i.	165	Lamborn, i.	103
KENT, i.	129	Llanbeder, i.	358
Antiquities, i.	142	LANCASHIRE, ii. ...	234
Seats, i.	144	Antiquities, ii.	248
Prospects, i.	151	Seats, ii.	249
Keswick, ii.	211	Prospects, ii.	254
Kettering, i.	326	Lancaster, ii.	236
Keven Mena, ii. ...	372	Lancaster, ii.	183
Kevyn Byrn, ii.	339	Langport, i.	59
Keyn, ii.	83	Langtoft, ii.	36
Keynsham, i.	62	Lanham, i.	39
Keynton, i.	285	Lanindoverly, ii. ...	344
Keynton, <i>Warw.</i> i.	312	Lanterdin, i.	287
Kidderminster, i. ...	295	Lantrissant, ii.	338
Kidwely, ii.	344	Laugharn, ii.	344
Kilgarring, ii.	345	Launceston, i.	3
Kilgarron, ii.	353	Leachlade, i.	267
Kilham, ii.	149	Lavington, i.	74
Kimbolton, ii.	74	Leamington, i.	312
King's Clere, i.	89	Learmouth, ii.	194
Kingston, i.	114	Leasowes, ii.	326
Kingswood, i.	269	Ledbury, i.	285
Kirkby Lonsdale, ii.	228	Leeds, i.	142
Kirkby Moorside, ii.	153	Leek, i.	295
Kirkby Oswald, ii. ...	209	LEICESTERSHIRE, ii.	80
Kirkby Stephen, ii.	228	Antiquities, ii.	86
Kirkby Thore, ii. ...	229	Seats, ii.	88
Kirkham, ii.	246	Prospects, ii.	90
Kirkley, ii.	146	Leicester, ii.	81
Kirkton, ii.	106	Leigh, ii.	243
Knareborough, ii. ...	134	Leighton Buzzard, i.	194
Knighton, ii.	330	Leiston abbey, ii. ...	46
Knock castle, ii.	248	Lenham, i.	137
Knottesford, ii.	264	Leominster, i.	285
Krekith, ii.	368	Leostoff, ii.	37
Kyneton, <i>Heref.</i> i. ...	285	Leskard, i.	3
		Leftwi-	

I N D E X.

27

	Page		Page
Leftwithiel, vol. i.	3	Luton, vol. i.	104
Letheringham, ii.	39	Lutterworth, ii.	84
Lewes, i.	124	Lyd, i.	137
Lhan Newydd, ii.	345	Lyme-Regis, i.	32
Lidford, i.	24	Lymington, i.	87
Lidford church, i.	46	Lynn-Regis, i.	57
Limington, i.	87	Lyfton, i.	18
LINCOLNSHIRE, ii.	104	Macclesfield, ii.	264
Antiquities, ii.	115	Macynleth, i.	361
Seats, ii.	119	Madeley wood, ii.	321
Views, ii.	123	Maiden-Bradley, i. ..	74
Lincoln city, ii.	112	Maidenhead, i.	103
Linton, ii.	24	Maiden-Stone, ii.	333
Litchfield, ii.	292	Maidstone, i.	132
Littleborough, ii.	100	Marlborough, i.	72
Liverpool, ii.	239	Malden, i.	174
Llanbadarn-vawr, ii.	358	Malling, i.	131
Llanbeder, ii.	358	Malmsbury, i.	72
Llandaff, ii.	336	Malpas, ii.	260
Llandilovawr, ii.	344	Malton, ii.	152
Llanelty, ii.	344	Malvern, i.	297
Llanidlos, ii.	361	Malvern chace, i.	298
Llangollen, ii.	372	Malvern hills, i.	298
Llannarth, ii.	358	Mam-Torr, ii.	273
Llanrost, ii.	372	Manchester, ii.	244
Llanfannam, ii.	372	Mansfield, ii.	97
Llanwilling, ii.	362	Manningtree, i.	175
Loddon, ii.	63	Marclay hill, i.	286
Logan-stone, ii.	353	Margate, i.	133
London, i.	153	Marham, ii.	64
Long Meg, ii.	217	Market Deeping, ii.	112
Long Melford, ii.	40	Market Jew, ii.	8
Longtown, ii.	214	Market Overton, ii.	78
Loughborough, ii.	86	Market Raifin, ii.	109
Lows, ii.	300	Marsh, ii.	23
Louth, ii.	111	Marshfield, i.	268
Ludlow, ii.	317	Marten, ii.	117
Luggerthall, i.	72	Marwood, ii.	181
		Mary-	

	Page		Page
Marybone, vol. i.	164	Antiquities, vol. ii.	362
Masham, ii.	155	Seats, ii.	362
Matlock, ii.	217	Prospects, ii.	363
Melcomb Regis, i.	33	Montgomery, ii.	361
Melton Mowbray, ii.	85	Morbium, ii.	215
Mendip hills, i.	63	Morpeth, ii.	192
Mendlesham, ii.	37	Morton, <i>Devon.</i> i.	23
Mere, i.	74	Morton, <i>Glouc.</i> i.	268
MERIONETHSHIRE, ii.	363	Mountsbay, i.	8
Antiquities, ii.	365	Mountforrel, ii.	84
Seats, ii.	365	Nantwich, ii.	261
Prospects, ii.	365	Narboth, ii.	352
Mersey, i.	177	Narford, ii.	68
Methwold, ii.	54	Neath, ii.	337
Mettingham castle, ii.	47	Needham, ii.	38
MIDDLESEX, i.	152	Netherby, ii.	218
Seats, i.	170	Nether-Stowey, i.	61
Prospects, i.	172	Newark upon Trent, ii.	96
Antiquities, i.	172	Newburgh, ii.	381
Middlewich, ii.	263	Newburn, i.	196
Midhurst, i.	122	Newbury, i.	103
Midleham, ii.	154	Newcastle, <i>North.</i> ii.	190
Milbourn Port, i.	58	Newcastle under Line,	
Mildenhall, ii.	36	ii.	295
Milford haven, ii.	352	Newcastle, <i>Carmar.</i> ii.	344
Milthorp, ii.	258	Newenham Regis, i.	312
Milton, i.	140	Newent, i.	264
Milton Abbas, i.	34	New Forest, i.	88
Minchinhampton, i.	267	Newhaven, i.	123
Minehead, i.	57	Newmarket, i.	23
Mineral tar, ii.	321	Newnham, i.	267
Modbury, i.	23	Newport, <i>Cornw.</i> ii.	3
MONMOUTHSHIRE, i.	278	Newport, <i>I of Wight,</i> i.	91
Antiquities, i.	282	Newport, <i>Monm.</i> i.	280
Seats, i.	282	Newport, <i>Pemb.</i> ii.	353
Prospects, i.	283	Newport, <i>Shropsh.</i> ii.	319
Monmouth, i.	279	Newport Pagnel, i.	201
MONTGOMERYSH, ii.	360	Newton, <i>Glamorg.</i> ii.	337
		Newton,	

I N D E X.

xvii

	Page		Page
Newton, <i>Lanc.</i> vol. ii.	238	Offtan, vol. ii.	46
Newton, <i>Montgom.</i> ii.	362	Okeham, ii.	77
Newton Abbot, i.	19	Okehampton, i.	19
Newin, ii.	368	Old Sarum, i.	70
Neyland, ii.	40	Orford, ii.	31
NORFOLK, ii.	49	Orfordness, ii.	48
Antiquities, ii.	68	Ormskirk, ii.	247
Seats, ii.	68	Orton, ii.	228
Prospects, ii.	70	Ofwestry, ii.	318
North Allerton, ii.	153	Otford, i.	144
NORTHAMPTONSH. i.	321	Otley, ii.	138
Seats, i.	328	Otterburn, ii.	196
Prospects, i.	332	Ottery, i.	24
Antiquities, i.	333	Overburrow, ii.	248
Northampton, i.	323	Oulney, i.	201
North Curry, i.	60	Oumby, ii.	117
North Elmham, ii.	54	Oundle, i.	325
Northfleet, i.	140	Oxburgh, ii.	68
Northleach, i.	265	Oxendon, ii.	327
North Petherton, i.	62	Oxenhall, ii.	181
North Riding, ii.	150	OXFORDSHIRE, i.	205
North Shields, ii.	194	Antiquities, i.	255
NORTHUMBERL. ii.	189	Prospects, i.	257
Antiquities, ii.	198	Seats, i.	257
Prospects, ii.	203	Oxford, i.	206
Seats, ii.	203	Oyster hill, i.	287, 189
North Walsham, ii.	62	Padstow, i.	9
Northwich, ii.	263	Painswick, i.	265
Norwich, ii.	51	Patrington, ii.	149
NOTTINGHAMSH. ii.	90	Peak, ii.	276
Antiquities, ii.	100	Peel, ii.	383
Seats, ii.	101	Pemble meer, ii.	365
Views, ii.	104	PEMBROKESHIRE, ii.	349
Nottingham, ii.	91	Antiquities, ii.	354
Nuneaton, i.	312	Seats, ii.	355
Oakingham	103	Prospects, ii.	355
Odiham, i.	89	Pembroke, ii.	351
Offa's Dyke, ii.	330	Penkridge, i.	285, 298
		Penmaen	

	Page		Page
Penmaen Mawr, vol. ii.	367	Purbeck, vol. i.	37
Pen-Park Hole, i.	269	Quarendon, ii.	277
Penrife, ii.	339	Queenborough, i.	135
Penrith, ii.	213	RADNORSHIRE, iii.	329
Penryn, i.	5	Antiquities, ii.	330
Pensford, i.	60	Seats, ii.	330
Penzance, i.	8	Prospects, ii.	330
Percebridge, ii.	184	Radnor, ii.	329
Pershore, ii.	296	Ramsay, ii.	383
Peterborough, i.	321	Ramsay, ii.	74
Petersfield, i.	86	Ramsgate, i.	139
Petherton North, i.	62	Ranelagh gardens, i.	165
Petherton South, i.	62	Ratby, ii.	87
Petworth, i.	125	Ravenglas, ii.	217
Pevensey, i.	124	Ravenborough castle, i.	189
Philip's Norton, i.	60	Rawdikes, ii.	86
Pickering, ii.	154	Reading, i.	101
Picts wall, ii.	190	Reche, ii.	24
Pistil Rhaiadr, ii.	373	Redgrave, ii.	41
Pitchford, ii.	320	Redruth, i.	9
Plympton, i.	20	Reepham, ii.	64
Plymouth, i.	17	Repton, ii.	282
Pocklington, ii.	149	Restormel castle, i.	11
Pontefract, ii.	136	Retford, ii.	95
Ponton, ii.	115	Rhiadergowey, ii.	330
Pontypool, i.	230	Ribchester, ii.	248
Pool, i.	35	Richborough castle, i.	143
Pool's hole, ii.	275	Richmond, <i>Surry</i> , i.	114
Portland, i.	36	Richmond, <i>Yorksh.</i> ii.	153
Portlock, i.	60	Rickmansworth, i.	188
Portsmouth, i.	86	Ringwood, i.	87
Potter, i.	194	Ripley, ii.	145
Poulton, ii.	247	Rippon, ii.	135
Prescot, ii.	245	Risborough, i.	199
Presteign, ii.	329	Robinhood's monu-	
Preston, ii.	236	ment, ii.	146
Puckle church, i.	269	Rochdale, ii.	246
Pulhely, ii.	369	Rocheſter, i.	131
		Rocking-	

I N D E X.

xix

	Page		Page
Rockingham, vol. i.	327	St. Michael's, vol. i.	7
Rodely, ii.	87	St. Neot's, <i>Cornw.</i> i.	9
Rolle Rich Stones, i.	255	St. Neot's, <i>Hunt.</i> ii.	73
Romney, i.	132	St. Osith island, i.	177
Rooks hill, i.	121	Salisbury, i.	69
Ross, i.	285	Salisbury plain, i.	69
Rothbury, ii.	194	Salkeld, ii.	216
Rotheram, ii.	138	Saltash, i.	5
Rothwell, i.	327	Saltfleet, ii.	109
Roxby, ii.	116	Sandbach, ii.	263
Roylton, i.	23, 186	Sandbeck, ii.	146
Rugley, ii.	298, 312	Sandgate castle, i.	138
Rumford, i.	178	Sandown castle, i.	135
Rumsey, i.	88	Sandwich, i.	135
Runny Mead, i.	113	Saxmundham, ii.	39
Ruthin, ii.	371	Scarborough, ii.	151
RUTLANDSHIRE, ii.	77	Scrivelby, ii.	117
Antiquities, ii.	79	Seaford, i.	123
Seats, ii.	79	Sedgefield, ii.	182
Views, ii.	79	Seghill, ii.	86
Rye, i.	125	Selby, ii.	144
Ryegate, i.	114	Settle, ii.	139
Sabridgeworth, i.	187	Seven Burnhams, ii.	65
Saffron Walden, i.	177	Sevenoaks, i.	136
St. Alban's, i.	185	Severnake forest, i.	73
St. Asaph, ii.	376	Severn river, ii.	322
St. Bee's, ii.	210	Shaftsbury, i.	35
St. Burien's, i.	8	Sheerness, i.	135
St. Columb, i.	5	Shelfal, ii.	318
St. David's, ii.	351	Sheffield, ii.	137
St. Edmundsbury, ii.	32	Shelford, i.	195
St. Faith's, <i>Norf.</i> ii.	64	Sheppy island, i.	135
St. German's, i.	6	Shepton Mallet, i.	62
St. Helen's, i.	91	Sherborne, <i>Dorset.</i> i.	36
St. Ive's, <i>Cornw.</i> i.	6	Sherburn, <i>Yorksh.</i> ii.	144
St. Ive's, <i>Hunting.</i> ii.	73	Shoreham, i.	122
St. Leonard's hill, i.	104	Shrawton, i.	77
St. Mawe's, i.	7	Shrewsbury, ii.	311

SHROP-

	Page		Page
SHROPSHIRE, vol. ii.	310	Stamfordham, vol. ii.	196
Antiquities, ii.	319	Standard hill, ii. ..	144
Seats, ii.	324	Standon, i.	187
Prospects, ii.	327	Stanhope in Were-	
Shipston, i.	295	dale, ii.	183
Sidmouth, i.	23	Stanley, ii.	277
Silchester, i.	89	Stanley Leonard, i.	267
Sittingborn, i.	137	Stanton, ii.	109
Skipton, <i>Yorksh.</i> ii.	145	Stevenson, i.	186
Sleaford, ii.	111	Steyning, i.	122
Smarden, i.	132	Stiperstone Clea, ii.	320
Snaith, ii.	140	Stockbridge, i.	86
Snettham, ii.	56	Stockport, ii.	264
Snowdon, ii.	370	Stockton, ii.	181
Soham, ii.	24	Stokesly, ii.	154
Solway Moss, ii.	218	Stone, ii.	300
SOMERSETSHIRE, i.	44	Stonehenge, i.	74
Antiquities, i.	63	Stony Stratford, i.	200
Seats, i.	65	Stourbridge, <i>Camb.</i> ii.	24
Prospects, i.	68	Stourbridge, <i>Worc.</i> i.	296
Somerton, i.	61	Stow Market, ii. ..	38
Southam, i.	313	Stowey, i.	60
Southampton, i.	85	Stow Langtoft, ii.	36
South Molton, i.	22	Stow on the Wold, i.	265
South Shields, ii.	183	Stratflour abbey, ii.	358
Southwark, i.	109	Stratford Fenny, i.	200
Southwell, ii.	98	Stratford Stony, i.	200
Southwold, ii. ..	36, 46	Stratford, <i>Suff.</i>	41
Spalding, ii.	108	Stratford, <i>Warw.</i> ..	310
Spilsby, ii.	109	Stratton, i.	5
STAFFORDSHIRE, ii.	290	Stroud, i.	265
Antiquities, ii.	300	Stunsfield, i.	256
Views, ii.	301	Sturminster, i.	34
Seats, ii.	302	Sudbury, ii.	31
Stafford, ii.	294	SUFFOLK, ii.	28
Staindrop, ii.	182	Seats, ii.	41
Staines, i.	167	Antiquities, ii.	46
Stamford, ii.	110	Prospects, ii.	48
		Sunder-	

I N D E X.

xxx

	Page		Page
Sunderland, vol. ii.	182	Thrapston, vol. i.	328
Sunk Island, ii.	150	Thirsk, ii.	153
Sunning, i.	103	Tickhill, ii.	139
SURRY, i.	109	Tides Well, ii.	275, 281
Antiquities, i.	115	Tilbury (East and West), i.	178
Seats, i.	116	Tintagil, i.	14
Prospects, i.	120	Tiverton, i.	21
SUSSEX, i.	120	Topsham, i.	17
Antiquities, i.	126	Torbay, i.	23
Prospects, i.	127	Torporley, ii.	261
Seats, i.	127	Totness, i.	17
Sutton Colfield, i.	313	Tottenham, i.	168
Swaffham, ii.	63	Totteridge, i.	186
Swansey, ii.	337	Towcester, i.	326
Swindon, i.	71	Tregaron, ii.	358
Tadcaster, ii.	144	Tregony, i.	6
Talcharn, ii.	345	Trematon castle, i.	9
Tamworth, i.	307, 296	Tring, i.	188
Tardbridge, i.	314	Trowbridge, i.	73
Tasborough, ii.	66	Truro, i.	4
Tattershall, ii.	109	Tuddington, i.	175
Tavistock, i.	20	Tunbridge, i.	136
Taunton, i.	57	Tutbury, ii.	299
Teignmouth, i.	23	Tuxford, ii.	98
Temple Bruer, i.	116	Tyln, ii.	100
Temsford, i.	197	Tynemouth, ii.	194
Tenbury, <i>Worc.</i> i.	295	Ulleswater, ii.	213
Tenby, ii.	353	Ulverston, ii.	245
Terring, i.	123	Volantum, ii.	215
Tetbury, <i>Glouc.</i> i.	268	Uppington, ii.	78
Tewksbury, i.	263	Upton, ii.	297
Thame, i.	254	Usk, i.	280
Thanet (Isle of), i.	138	Uttoxeter, ii.	300
Thaxted, i.	177	Uxbridge, i.	166
Thetford, ii.	60	Wainfleet, ii.	115
Thornbury, i.	267	Wakefield, ii.	140
Thorne, ii.	135	WALES, ii.	328
Thorney abbey, ii.	24	Wallingford, i.	101
Thornton college, ii.	117	Walsal,	

	Page		Page
Walsal, vol. ii.	298	Wensley, vol. ii.	155
Waltham, ii.	62	Weobley, ii.	285
Walsingham, <i>Norfolk</i> . ii.	65	Westbury, i.	71
Walsingham, <i>Darby</i> . ii.	182	West Grinstead, i.	123
Waltham, i.	87	Westlow, i.	5
Waltham on the Wold, ii.	86	Westminster, i.	169
Walton, ii.	46	WESTMORELAND, ii.	225
Wamsdyke, i.	77	Antiquities, ii.	229
Wantage, i.	102	Seats, ii.	231
Wardbridge, i.	9	Prospects, ii.	234
Wardour castle, ii.	74	Westram, i.	136
Ware, i.	187	West Riding, ii.	133
Wareham, i.	33	Wetherall priory, ii.	217
Warham, ii.	67	Wetherby, ii.	145
Warkworth castle, ii.	193	Weymouth, i.	33
281.		Wharton, ii.	245
Warminster, i.	74	Whiston, ii.	353
Warrington, ii.	243	Whitby, ii.	153
WARWICKSHIRE, i.	302	Whitchurch, <i>Hants</i> . i.	87
Antiquities, } i.	315	Whitchurch, <i>Shrops</i> . ii.	318
Camps, } i.	315	Whitehaven, ii.	210
Seats, } i.	315	White Ladies, ii.	320
Prospects, i.	320	Whitney, i.	254
Warwick, i.	305	Whittlefeymeer, ii.	74
Watchet, i.	60	Wickham, i.	198
Watford, i.	188	Wickham, <i>Suff</i> . ii.	41
Watton, ii.	54	Wickware, i.	267
Wayborough, ii.	67	Wigan, ii.	238
Wearham, ii.	67	Wighton, ii.	149
Welchpool, ii.	362	Wigmore, i.	287
Wellingborough, i.	325	Wigton, ii.	211
Wellington, i.	59	Wilton, i.	70
Wellington, <i>Salop</i> . ii.	318	WILTSHIRE, i.	60
Wells, <i>Somersetsh</i> . i.	54	Antiquities, i.	74
Wells, <i>Norfolk</i> . ii.	65	Prospects, i.	78
Wem, ii.	319	Winburn, i.	35
Wendover, i.	199	Wincaunton, i.	60
Wenlock, ii.	317	Winchcomb, i.	264
		Winchelsea, ii.	125
		Win-	

I N D E X.

xxiii-

	Page		Page
Winchester, vol. i.	84	Wotton under Edge, i.	268
Windham, ii.	64	Wraytholm tower, ii.	247
Windsor, i.	100	Wrekin hill, ii.	320
Wingfield, i.	40	Wrexham, ii.	371
Winflow, i.	198	Wrinton, i.	61
Winster, ii.	282	Wrotham, i.	131
Winston, ii.	184	Wroxeter, ii.	326
Winterton, ii.	116	Wye, i.	137
Wintringham, ii.	118	Yarborough, ii.	117
Wirksworth, ii. 193,	281	Yarmouth (<i>Iste of</i>	
Wisbeach, ii.	23	<i>Wight</i>), i.	91
Witham, i.	178	Yarmouth, <i>Norf.</i> ..	54
Wivelscomb, i.	60	Yarum, ii.	154
Woburn, i.	194	Yaxley, ii.	74
Wokeyhole, i.	64	Yeovil, i.	60
Woller, ii.	194	Yevering Bell, ii. ..	196
Wolverhampton, ii.	296	YORKSHIRE, ii. ..	124
Woodbridge, ii. ..	38	In the East Riding.	
Woodchester, i.	269	Views, ii.	155
Woodeaton, i.	256	Seats, ii.	161
Woolwich, i.	140	North Riding.	
WORCESTERSHIRE, i.	289	Views, ii.	155
Antiquities, i.	298	Seats, ii.	163
Prospects, i.	299	West Riding.	
Seats, i.	300	Views, ii.	156
Worcester, i.	289	Antiquities, ii.	157
Workington, ii.	213	Druidical monuments,	
Workfop, ii.	97	ii.	159
Wormgay, ii.	68	Roman camps, ii.	160
Worsted, ii.	64	Seats, ii.	168
Wotton Bassett, i. ..	72		



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THE

BEAUTIES *of* ENGLAND.

CORNWALL.

THIS is the most Westerly maritime county in England, and indeed of the whole island of Great-Britain. It is terminated on the E. by the river Tamar, which divides it from Devonshire, so that it is almost a distinct island; on the N. by the Bristol channel; on the W. by the St. George's channel; and on the S. by the British channel; four fifths of the outline of the county being washed by the sea. Its figure agrees with the name, which signifies a country in the shape of a horn, for the whole grows taper from Devonshire quite to the Western extremity. Detached as this county is by situation from the rest of England, it was formerly still further separated by the use of a totally different language, a dialect of the American and related to the Welch, which for some centuries having ceased to be common, is now utterly extirpated. It is 75 miles long from E. to W. and 45 broad at the E. end, and only 5 at the W. end, being about 250 in circumference, containing 1450 square miles, or 928,000 acres, at this time, though in the reign of Edward I. according to a survey then made, it contained 1,500,000

acres ; a sufficient proof that large tracts of it have been swallowed up by the sea ; as it is supposed the islands and rocks of Scilly also did formerly, though now separated from it by the sea, at the distance of 40 miles, and are 145 in number, of which St. Mary's island, though only 9 miles round, is the largest. This county is divided into 9 hundreds, 161 parishes, 98 vicarages, about 1300 villages, and 27 market-towns, viz. Launceston, Falmouth, Camelford, Helston, Truro, Saltash, Bodmin, St. Ive's, Tregony, Fowey, St. German's, Penryn, Callington, Bossiney, East and West Looe, Gram-pound, Leskeard, Lostwithiel, St. Mawe's, St. Michael, Newport, Padstow, St. Columb, Penzance, Market-Jew, and Stratton.

Its chief rivers are the Falle, Cober, Looe, Camel, Lydd, Fowey, Haile, Liver, and the Tamar, which divides this county from Devonshire, runs to the S. and falls into the British channel at Plymouth.

Its principal capes or headlands are, the Land's-end, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's-head, Rame-head, &c.

It abounds with havens, viz. Padstow, Falmouth, Fowey, Beeds, Halfield, St. Michael's ; also the bays of St. Ives, Duckpool, Cary, Gumdrath, Predmouth, Sythe, &c. It sends 44 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 42 for the following places, viz. Launceston, Camelford, Helston, Truro, Saltash, Bodmin, St. Ive's, Tregony, Fowey, St. German's, Penryn, Callington, Bossiney, East and West Looe, Gram-pound, Leskeard, Lostwithiel, St. Mawe's, St. Michael, and Newport ; pays 8 parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Exeter, and is included in the Western circuit.

This county, though rocky, hath all kinds of soil ; in the vallies plenty of pasture. The land near the sea is manured with a sea-weed, called Orewood, and a fat kind of sand. Here are the best slate tiles, great quantities of which are exported into foreign countries, and meor-stone ; nor is it destitute of marble, freestone, crystal,

crystal, and stone of every species, either for building or ornament. It abounds with mines of tin, lead, and copper, as good as the Swedish; and various semi-metals are found here; as well as soap-rock, and clays of remarkable purity, excellent for potters use, and fine rock crystals.

The horses are generally small. The sheep, for the most part, have no horns. It is to its mineral treasures, and the shoals of fish upon its coasts, that this county owes its importance; but none is of the importance, as an object of commerce, equal to the pilchard, 8 or 900 hogheads of them being generally cured in one season.

LAUNCESTON is the most ancient and chief town of the county, 214 m. from London.—Launceston-castle was formerly a very strong place, and thence obtained the name of Castle-Terrible; the round hill on which it stands being environed with a triple wall. It was built by William de Mortier, E. of Cornwall, soon after the conquest. At present it is so decayed, that no part of it is used, except that which serves for the county gaol. It has a free school.

NEWPORT, a small town in the parish of St. Stephen, about 10 miles from Launceston, which has sent members to parliament ever since Edward VI.

LESKEARD, 221 m. from Lond. is one of the largest and best-built towns in Cornwall, and has the greatest market and trade, especially in the manufacture of leather; here is a town-hall, built on stone pillars, with a turret, and a noble clock. It has a large church, and an eminent free-school; is one of the stannary towns, and has a spring of excellent water, to which many miraculous cures were formerly attributed. Here is a dissenting meeting-house, of which the county is said to have but few. The town enjoys several privileges, through favour of the Black Prince, who resided here some time as Duke of Cornwall.

LOSTWITHIEL, a well-built town on the river Tay, 4 m. from Bodmin, 230 from London. The common gaol is at this place, and here all the county courts are held. Lostwithiel palace was the principal palace and

exchequer of the E. and D. of Cornwall, after they removed from Restormel castle on the adjacent hill, whose ruins are still visible. This is one of the stannary towns. Near it is Boconnoc, the seat of the Baron Camelford.

TRURO, 257 m. from Lond. stands at the conflux of two rivers that almost encompass the town, and form a large wharf; its chief trade consists in shipping off tin and copper ore. It is a considerable town, with regular streets, the buildings scarcely inferior to any in the county. It has the privilege of coining tin, and the Lord Warden holds his parliament here. It has a great old church of Gothic architecture. In the parish of St. Clair is a piece of antiquity which they call The other Half Stone; and, at no great distance, a heap of large stones, under which is a great stone shaped like a cheese; to these they give the name of Cheese-Wring; a natural curiosity from its appearance and construction.

BODMIN, 234 m. from Lond. stands almost in the center of the county. Its church, whose spire was destroyed by lightning in 1699, is reckoned the largest in Cornwall, formerly a bishoprick. The town is near a mile long, situated in a valley between two hills. A carnival is held every July on Halgaver-moor, said to be first established by our Saxon ancestors, where for diversion imaginary criminals are enjoined to some harmless disgrace, such as wearing but one spur, &c. From hence slovens are commonly threatened to be presented in Halgaver Court. In this town Perkin Warbeck began his first act of rebellion. Near this town are the Hurlers.

HELSTON, on the river Cober, not far from its influx into the English channel, is a populous trading town, built in the form of a cross, with four streets, through each of which runs a stream of water, centering at a large market-house. It has a guildhall, a large church, with a steeple about 90 feet high, which serves as a sea-mark. Between Welston-down and the Channel is Looepool-lake, 2 miles long and 5 in compass, where are plenty of a kind of bastard trout.

SALTASH,

SALTASH, one league from the dock at Plymouth, to which there is a ferry over Crimble-passage. The inhabitants trade in malt and beer. The harbour is capable of ships of any burden. It has a good market-house, and a free-school, as well as a town-house. Though a corporation, and a borough, it has no church, but is a chapel of ease to St. German's.

CAMELFORD, 14 m. from Launceston, 228 from Lond. This town is situated on the river Camel, and is said to have been the spot where the great battle between the Britons and Devonshiremen was fought; and another between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred.

WESTLOOE, 20 m. from Plymouth, on the W. of the river Looe, opposite Eastlooe, to which it is joined by a stone bridge.

EASTLOOE, on the E. of the river, is defended by a small battery of guns.

GRAMPOUND, 244 m. from Lond. has a bridge over the river Falle; endowed with large privileges by King Edward III. The town is ancient, yet has no church, but is a chapel of ease to St. Creed.

BOSCASTLE, 230 m. from Lond. in the N. E. part of the county, has a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs. Near it was formerly Botereaux castle, Bosney, Boffiney, and Tintagel.

ST. COLUMB, 249 m. from Lond. 13 from Bodmin, a great parish but a little town, yet enjoys a market on Mondays and Thursdays, and 2 fairs. Near is a hill with a rampart, said to be Danish.

STRATTON, a small town, which gives name to the hundred, and is noted for producing orchards of garlick, having a market, and 3 fairs; 222 m. from Lond.

PENRYN, 266 m. from Lond. near the entrance of the haven at Falmouth, on the side of Pendennis castle. Here was once a monastery; a tower, and part of the garden-walls, with ruins of a collegiate church, are yet remaining. It has neither church nor chapel, but it has neat buildings, with such a number of gardens and orchards, that it appears like a town in a wood;

CORNWALL.

well watered with rivulets; an arm of the sea on each side; a good custom-house and quay, and trades much in pilchards, and to Newfoundland.

TREGONY is on the same river, 245 m. from Lond. Its chief manufacture is serge. It stands on the river Fally, which is navigable from hence to Falmouth.

BOSSINEY, 5 m. from Camelford, has the ruins of a castle reckoned one of the wonders of the county: it stood on two vast rocks; one on an island, the other on the continent, joined by a draw-bridge. It is said to have been the birth-place of King Arthur.

ST. IVES, 7 m. from Penzance, is an ancient town with a handsome spacious church, which stands so near the sea, as to be greatly incommoded by the waves. Its bay affords a tolerable harbour; and the town was formerly more considerable than at present; it now subsisting chiefly by the coast trade and pilchard fishery. Madern hills, in the road from hence to the Land's End, afford an agreeable prospect of the Cornish coast, and the English and Irish channels. Here are several copper mines, and a grammar-school.

FOWEY, 8 m. from Westlooe, 240 from Lond. has a commodious haven in the English channel; is a populous and agreeable town, extending about a mile West of a river of that name, and has a good share in the pilchard trade. Here is a fine old church; and the ruins of two towers, built for defence against the French. In a Dutch war, a chain of 200 feet was drawn across the river. Here is a coinage for tin, Near it is the head-land, called Deadman's Point.

ST. GERMAN'S, 224 m. from Lond. once a Bishop's see. It is at present only a large extensive village; its chief trade is fishing in Tiddiford river, which falls 10 miles below this town, into Plymouth harbour. The priory of St. German's was the seat of a Bishop from the year 937 to 1049; but on the removal of the see to Exeter, which happened in 1050, a prior and monks were established here, whose revenue, at the dissolution of monasteries, was rated at 243l. 8s. The suffragan bishop of Cornwall took his title from hence. In 1575, the

CORNWALL.

the family of Eliot purchased the priory house, calling it Port Eliot, and in this ancient family it has ever since continued; and is now the residence of Lord Eliot. The ruins of the episcopal palace at Cuttenbeck, a mile and a half from the tower, are still visible. This is the largest parish in the whole county. The tower is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre; and few places can boast of so many gentlemen's seats in its neighbourhood. There are 17 villages, and the town of Saltash in the parish. The extremity of the Cornish coast this way is no great distance, being the river Tamar; and Rame-head is at the mouth of Plymouth-sound, into which the Tamar empties itself.

ST. MICHAEL'S, 249 m. from Lond. is accounted the oldest borough in the county, but is no otherwise remarkable. At a little distance from St. Michael's, are 9 very large stones, called the 9 sisters; they are set upright, and are the erection of the ancient Britons, of which this part of the country abounds.

ST. MAWES, 256 m. from Lond. has a castle built by Hen. VIII. the largest in the kingdom, to defend the entrance of the harbour. The town is near 2 miles distant from its parish church of St. Juste, to which it is a hamlet; and consists of one large street fronting the sea. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing.

CALLINGTON, on the river Lamara, 217 m. from Lond. has one good broad street with a market-house, a neat church, and is not inferior to many of the Cornish boroughs for buildings and wealth. The chief trade is the woollen manufacture.

FALMOUTH, where the river Falle runs into the English channel, 263 m. from Lond. This is by much the richest and best trading town in the county. The harbour is so commodious, that ships of the greatest burthen come up to its quay. It is guarded by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis; the latter of which, standing on a peninsula, is large and well fortified, and was built by Henry VIII. for the defence of Falmouth harbour. There is sufficient shelter in many

creeks, for the whole royal navy to ride here safe from any winds. The town is well built. From hence the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America, are stationed, which occasions an increase of trade, and the resort of the passengers to and from thence. Here is a Custom-house, and an extensive pilchard fishery. Near it is the Lizard Point, from whence ships leaving the channel, take their departure, it being the most Southernly land in Great Britain, being somewhat below the 50th degree of latitude.

HELFOED is a harbour where the tin ships often take in their lading for London.

PENZANCE, 10. m. from the Land's End, 286 from Lond. the farthest town in the West of England, is well built and populous, and has many ships belonging to it; veins of lead, tin, and copper, are said to be seen here even to the utmost extent of low water mark. It has a well near it, greatly resorted to for its pretended miraculous virtues. At a little distance from Penzance is a remarkable stone, called the Maen Amber, which, before its equilibration was destroyed by the troops of Cromwell, could be moved by a finger, though of a very enormous bulk.

MARKET-JEW, OR MERAZION, is seated on Mount Bay, 3 miles E. of Penzance, and enjoys a market and 3 fairs. It was burnt by the French in the reign of Henry VIII. and is 283 miles from London.

ST. BURIEN'S, 292 miles from London, 6 miles from Penzance, is an independent DEANRY, including 3 parishes, and has a spiritual jurisdiction, from whence there is no appeal but to the King. Here King Athelstan built a monastery.

MOUNTSBAY is a gulf near Penzance, so named from a high rock in the water, which the seamen call the Cornish Mount, but properly St. Michael's Mount. When the tide is out, the rock joins the main land. St. Michael's Mount has on its top an ancient religious house, built by William de Mortier, E. of Cornwall, nephew to William the Conqueror; which he annexed as a cell to the larger monastery of St. Michael de Periculo

CORNWALL.

riculo Maris in Normandy. About 200 years since, in digging at the bottom for tin, were found spear-heads, axes, &c. wrapped up in linen. At the foot of the mount is a noble and capacious pier or mole, where great numbers of ships may be cleared and refitted.

GODOLPHIN HILLS, 5 miles from Market-Jew; near them is Rialton, the most remarkable spot for producing tin ore in the whole county.

ST. NEOT'S, between Callington and Bodmin, hath a handsome church, in the windows of which many Jewish traditions are painted; the explication of which is preserved in the public library at Oxford, in a book written in the Cornish tongue.

PADSTOW, 243 miles from London, at the mouth of the river Camel in the Bristol channel, lies convenient for trade to Ireland. From hence to St. Ives is a most pleasant fruitful country. The hills on the left abound with tin, copper and lead. The haven is secure, but has a difficult sandy entrance; and the town subsists chiefly by the trade of herrings and slates.

WARDBRIDGE, OR WADEBRIDGE, 241 miles from London; has a large stone bridge over the river Camel, built to prevent the dangers horsemen were exposed to from the ferry.

REDRUTH is a considerable market-town between St. Ives and Truro, being the great resort of tanners.

TREMATON CASTLE, (of which the lord warden of the stannaries is steward) stands high, and affords a delightful view of Plymouth harbour, but is now in ruins. This castle was the head of a barony of the ancient E. and D. of Cornwall. About 200 years since, there was dug up in the chancel of the parish church, a leaden coffin, containing the skeleton of a very large man. On the lead was an inscription, expressing it to be the body of a Duke, whose heiress was married to a Prince. Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, supposes it to be Ogarius, whose daughter was married to Edgar.

The **ISLANDS OF SCILLY** have been always deemed part of Cornwall; they are about 145 small islands, 40 miles from the Land's End; the largest of which, called

St. Mary's, is nine miles in circumference; it has a good harbour and a castle, stands high, and is more fruitful than the rest. Some of these islands are overflowed at high water; some of them bear good corn; others abound with rabbits, cranes, herons, &c. they formerly were rich in tin mines, but there are no vestiges remaining. The Phoenicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, frequented these islands. They are situated in the middle, betwixt the Bristol channel on the North and English channel on the South, that it is no wonder they have proved the destruction of so many ships and lives. Here Sir Cloudesley Shovel met his much lamented fate, Oct. 22, 1707. Great pains were taken to fix the latitude, and assist the mariner to avoid these islands, by Dr. Halley. The greatest curiosities to be found in these islands, are at St. Mary's, where is a subterraneous passage near the rocks of Penninis, which extends a considerable way; and near the Giant's Caulfeway, the Druidical Temple.

ANTIQUITIES IN CORNWALL.

BISCAW-WOANE, 6 miles from the Land's End, a parish which gives name to the family of Boscawen. Here are 19 stones fixed in a circle, about twelve feet from one another, supposed to have been a temple like Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, of the ancient Britons.

The **HURLERS** are 17 very large oblong rough stones in 3 circles on the downs, not far from Bodmin. The superstitious vulgar will have them to be men transformed into stones, for playing at ball on Sundays. Dr. Stukeley thinks them the remains of an antient temple of the Druids.

KARN BOSCAWEN, in the parish of St. Buriën, a stone monument, supposed to have been the seat of the Chief Druid, from whence he issued his edicts and admissions to noviciates, of which nothing can be more awful and grand.

AT TINTAGEL, about 4 miles from Boscastle is a heap of noble ruins. Tintagel Castle was one of the four houses of the ancient Earls of Cornwall, and stands partly

partly on the top of the hill. There is a very deep cave, hewn out of the rock, also a fine spring of water. Under the island is another cave, through which you may row at full sea. This is said to be the birth-place of the famous K. Arthur, and likewise the place near which he lost his life in a battle between the Britons and Saxons.

At CASTLE TRERYN is a Loganstone, which is placed upon another rock in such a manner, that it may be moved with one finger, though of an enormous weight. Near it are the remains of Saxon or Danish encampments.

PENGBRICK CASTLE, situated on the East of Mount's Bay.

RESTORMEL CASTLE was one of the most ancient and principal seats of the British Dukes of Cornwall, long before the conquest. There are many Logan or rocking-stones in this county, and no inconsiderable number of Druidical temples scattered through the district, and on the Scilly islands; as well as a great number of very ancient fortifications.

ADDITIONAL ANTIQUITIES WORTHY
OBSERVATION.

Arwenacke house, at Falmouth.

Bossiney castle, near Camelford.

St. Burien's church, near Penzance.

Carn Brea castle, near Redruth, erected by the Britons.

The Cheese-wring, near St. Clair.

Choon castle, near Morval.

Ethy church, near Fowey.

Fowey castle and cavern.

Gudelson church, near Padstow.

St. German's priory, near Saltash.

The Giant's Lodge, near West Looe.

Holywell, near St. Cuthbert's.

The Hole Stone, near Penzance.

Kernejack castle—the parish of St. Just.

Kimick castel, near Bodmin.

- Lanceston castle.
- Loftwithiel palace.
- St. Michael's Mount.
- St. Mawes castle, in Falmouth harbour.
- St. Neot's church, near Leskeard.
- Petlin castle, near Loftwithiel.
- Pendennis castle, in Falmouth Harbour.
- Pengorlick castle, near Merazion.
- Pentilly castle, near Saltash.
- Restormell castle.
- The Rocking Stone, near St. Levan.
- Roundago, near Penzance.
- The Sisters, druidical monuments, near Wade-bridge.
- Stone deities in the village of Men Perheen.
- Trematon castle, near Saltash, built before the Conquest.
- Wadebridge, near Padstow.

SEATS.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE (between Saltash and Mount Edgecumbe in Devonshire, situated on the promontory called the Ramehead) a noted sea mark, was much admired by Charles II. who visited it in his voyage to Plymouth. It stands in the centre of a fine park, and has an elegant view of the harbour below it.

ANTHONY, in the same neighbourhood. Here is a noble fish-pond, supplied with water from the sea.

ARWENACKE, near Penryn.

PORT ELIOT, fronting the river Tiddiford, in its passage through the parish of St. German's to the harbour of Plymouth, the residence of Lord Eliot.

BOCONNOC, 5 miles from Leskeard, was the seat of the late Lord Mohun, but now of Lord Camelford.

GODOLPHIN, a seat of the late Lord Godolphin.

Carlew, near Penryn.

Cargentle, near Launceston.

Carnington, near St. Columb.

Castle Horneck, near Penzance.

Cary Hays, near Tregony.

Clowance,

Clowance, near Red Ruth.
 Coldrinick, near Leskeard.
 Crackerton House, near Callington.
 Croane, near Wadebridge.
 Guinnap, near Penryn.
 Kenneggy, near Penzance.
 Killigonon House, near Truro.
 Lanhern, near St. Columb.
 Luny, near St. Austle.
 Mallinick, near St. German's.
 Morvall House, near St. Looe.
 Newton Ferrars, near Pillatow.
 Pencarrow, near Wadebridge.
 Penfound, near Poundstock.
 Penheal, near Launceston.
 Penrice, near St. Austle.
 Penwarn, near Mevegezzy.
 Penwarn, near Penryn.
 Pinchley Park, near Bodmin.
 Plare, near Padstow.
 Polkinhorn, near Lelant.
 Polwheel, near Truro.
 Roscrow, near Penryn.
 Roscadgevel, near Penzance.
 Shillingham, near Saltash.
 Stow, near Killhampton.
 Tehidy, near Redruth.
 Thanks, near Plymouth Dock.
 Trebetha Hall, near North Hall.
 Treblethick, near Wadebridge.
 Treburly, near Launceston.
 Trefulis, near Falmouth.
 Tregothaan, near Falmouth.
 Trelawney, near Looe.
 Trelowarren, near Helfton.
 Tremeau, near Bodmin.
 Trerire, near St. Michael.
 Trenant, near West Looe.
 Trevethoe, near Lelant.
 Werrington, near Launceston.

There are most extensive Views from many parts of the country, but particularly from the

Madern Hills between St. Ives and the Land's End.
Kingston Hills.
Godolphin Hills, near Market-Jew.
St. Michael's Mount.



DEVONSHIRE.

THIS maritime county, which is nearly square, and the second in size in the kingdom, is bounded on the North by the Bristol channel, on the East by Somerset and Dorsetshire, on the South by the English channel, and on the West by Cornwall. The W. side of the county is a moorish, barren soil; the N. side is dry and healthy, with downs of good grazing for sheep, and being dressed with lime, dung, sand, &c. yield tolerable crops of corn. The more barren parts are rendered fruitful by a kind of shell sand; and where that is not to be procured, they denishire the land, as they call it; that is, skim off the turf, burn it, and strew the ashes on the land.

The S. part is, for its fertility, justly esteemed the garden of Devonshire.

The part called South Ham is famous for cyder; in other parts, are mines of tin. The coasts of this county are known by the names of Start Point, Hartland Point, Combes Point, Bag Point, Brul Point, Store and Otterton Points, Bolt-head, Bury Point, Bob's Nose, Lundy Isle, Torbay, Dartmouth Haven, Salcomb Haven, Start Bay, Plymouth Sound, Barnstaple Bay, Portlidge Mouth, Hammoze, Catwater, Sutton Pool and St. Nicholas's and Drake's Islands.

Its

Its commodities are corn, cattle, cyder, timber, slate, chalk, copper, lead, marble, lime-stone, free-stone, madder, fish of all kinds, game, poultry, wool; and its chief manufactures, kerseys, serges, druggets, long-ells, shal-loons, narrow cloths, bone-lace, tapestry, &c. It is about 79 miles in length, 66 in breadth, and 220 in circumference; contains about 1,920,000 acres, 33 hundreds. It sends 26 members to parliament: viz. Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Okehampton, Ashburton, Honiton, Plimpton, Totness, Bereahton, and two for the county; pays 21 parts of the land-tax, and provides 1600 men to the national militia; has 38 market towns, 394 parishes, and 1733 villages. It is in the diocese of Exeter.

The chief rivers are the Tamar, Tave, Lid, Ock, Touridge, Ex, Dart, Plim, Eart, Yalm, Arme, Otter, Moule, Credy, Culm, Teing, and Aune. At Cleave, Tavistock, Lamerton, Lifton, &c. are Chalybeat waters.

DARTMOUTH FOREST is a mountainous tract, 20 miles long, and 14 broad, made a forest by King John, where near 100,000 sheep, besides other cattle, feed all the summer.

EXETER, 174 miles from Lond. the see of a Bp. one of the principal cities in the kingdom; the Augusta of the Romans. Its name is derived from the river Ex; and Cester, a castle; it had six gates besides turrets, and with the suburbs, is 2 miles in compass, and is advantageously situated on a rising ground. It had for many churches formerly, that it was called Monkton; Oliver Cromwell exposed 13 to sale by the common cryer; 15 are now within the walls, and 4 without, besides several large meeting-houses. The cathedral, called St. Peter's, is a magnificent and curious fabric, vaulted throughout, 390 feet in length, and 74 in breadth, said to be kept in the best repair of any of the cathedrals in the kingdom, and more uniform than many, though above 300 years in building: it was finished 1485. It has a very ancient and magnificent throne for the bishop; a beautiful altar-piece; some very ancient monuments; a singular clock; a fine painted

painted window; some antique glass; a very extensive and beautiful choir, with a magnificent organ, whose pipes are larger than those at Ulm, which are famed for their bigness; and has a ring of 10 bells, reckoned the largest in England. This city hath several charters confirmed by most of our Kings, many of which have honoured it with their royal presence. It had antiently a mint; and in the reigns of William III. and Anne, money was coined here; the pieces are distinguished by an E. under the bust. Its old bridge over the Ex was of great length, and had houses on both sides, towards the ends, great part of which has been pulled down, and an elegant new bridge erected, whose entrance is from the bottom of a principal street. It has a beautiful modern building lately erected, called the Circus, on the spot where the Duke of Bedford had a house, wherein Charles I. had his residence during his troubles, and where his Queen was delivered of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans. It has 4 principal streets (the chief of which is called High-street) all centering in the middle of the city, which is well supplied with water. There is an old castle here called Rougemont, built by the West Saxon Kings, whence is a pleasant prospect to the channel 10 miles to the S. It is now much decayed; but an elegant new Sessions House for the county has lately been erected on the spot, where formerly stood a structure that had been used for the residence of some of our Saxon monarchs. The city is remarkable for a large fair at Lammas, and another on St. Nicholas's day. The former is held on a green without the city, the latter within it. Its markets are Wednesdays and Fridays, on the latter of which days, is held the serge-market, when frequently 60 or 80,000l. is laid out in the woollen manufactures only. They have a daily fish-market, and have lately erected a neat new theatre near the Circus, and have pulled down their East and North gates, greatly improved their city, and are erecting a new county gaol. It has a free grammar school, and several charity schools, with several almshouses for decayed house-keepers. The guildhall is an

an ancient structure embellished with some good pictures, and stands near the middle of the city. About a mile and a half from the city is the parish of Heavy-tree, where is the place for executing the malefactors for facts they commit within the county; and near it is a burial place for their interment. In the same parish is the city work-house, a building that more resembles a nobleman's residence, than for its present use; here the poor are well provided for by the city at large.

TOPSHAM, 4 miles S. of Exeter; and is the port of that city. It is chiefly inhabited by ship-builders and sea-faring people, and is seated on the river Ex, and a market on Saturday.

TOTNESS, 8 miles from Dartmouth, 22 from Exeter, 198 from Lond. stands on the river Dart. Here is a spacious church with a fine tower; a town-hall and a school-house. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture; but it has more gentlemen than tradesmen of note. There is a fine stone bridge over the river, which abounds with trout and other fish. It is diverting to see them catch salmon peel here, with a spaniel trained to drive them into a shove net; sometimes a man will take up 20 salmon at a time, from 14 to 20 inches long, for which they ask only 2d. a-piece. The good people of Totness, in their loyalty, once assured his Majesty K. George I. that they were ready to grant him not only a land tax of 4s. in the pound, but if his service required it, to give him the remaining 16s. also.

PLYMOUTH, 217 miles from Lond. at the influx of the river Plym and Tamar into the channel, was anciently no more than a fishing town, but is now the largest in the shire, except Exeter, containing nearly as many inhabitants. Here are two fine churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenters and French refugees, also a free-school, and an hospital for blue-coat boys. The tower stands above the citadel, on the same rock, and lies sloping on the side of it, towards the E. It is one of the chief magazines in the kingdom, owing to its port, which is one of the largest and safest in England. It consists of two harbours; one, Catwater, is capable of

of containing 1000 sail of ships; defended by several forts, particularly a strong citadel of large extent, containing a grand magazine full of stores, and 3 regular bastions. It is the general rendezvous of ships outward bound, and is very convenient for homeward bound ships to provide themselves with pilots up the channel.

About 2 miles up the mouth of the river Tamar (which is an inlet of the sea, distinguished from Catwater by the name of Hammoze, and commanded by the castle on St. Nicholas Island) is a royal dock for building and repairing ships. Here is a charity-school, 4 hospitals, and a work-house. Off the entrance of the bay lies the Eddystone rock, which is covered at high water, and on which the ingenious Mr. Winstanley built a light-house, that was blown down in that terrible hurricane in Nov. 1703, when himself, with those in it, were never more heard of. Another was erected, 1706, which shared the same fate. It was rebuilt in 1755, but destroyed by fire in 1759; again 1770: the present was rebuilt 1774.

AXMINSTER, on the river Ax, on the Eastern side of the county, 146 miles from Lond. It enjoys a market and 3 fairs, and has a manufacture of excellent carpeting.

BAMPTON is 168 miles from London, in the N. E. part of the county, upon a branch of the river Ex, enjoys a market and 2 fairs; and carries on a trade in serges.

NEWTON-ABBOT is 187 miles from London, in the south part of the county, on the river Teign. Enjoys a market, 3 fairs, and a manufactory of serges.

LYSTON is 210 miles from Lond. in the Western part of the county, on the river Lid, and has a market and 4 fairs.

BOWE is 189 miles from London, near the center of the county, where is generally held the court for the Duchy of Lancaster; and it has a market and 2 fairs.

BRADNINCH is 167 miles from Lond. in the Eastern part of the county, on the river Culm. It has a mayor, &c. and a market.

BRENT

BRENT is 199 miles from Lond. in the North part of the county, upon the Taw or Aune; has a market, 2 fairs, and a serge-manufactory.

KINGSBRIDGE is 217 miles from Lond. stands in the South part of the county, on the river Salcomb, over which it has a stone bridge. It has a charity-school, a market, and 2 fairs; and manufactures malt and white ale.

DODBROOK is 208 miles from Lond. in the South part of the county, on the river Dod. It has a charity-school, a market, and 1 fair.

CHUDLEIGH is 183 miles from Lond. in the S. part of the county, on the river Teing. It has a market, 2 fairs, and a serge-manufactory; near it are the ruins of a palace of the ancient Bishop of Exeter.

CHULMLEY OR CHIMLEY is 193 miles from Lond. on a branch of the Taw, in the North part of the county, with a market and 1 fair.

COLLUMPTON is 169 miles from Lond. in the E. part of the county, on the river Culm. It has a market, 2 fairs, and a woollen manufacture.

COMB-MARTIN is 181 miles from Lond. in the N. part of the county, on the Bristol channel, with a market; but its chief support is fishing. It had formerly a silver mine. Here is the best hemp in the county produced.

CULLITON is 154 miles from Lond. in the S. part of the county, on a branch of the Ax, and has a market and 2 fairs.

OKEHAMPTON, on the river Ock, 20 miles from Exeter, 195 from Lond. stands about a mile from its parish church, which is situated near the ruins of a castle on the summit of a hill. It was built by Baldwin de Brion. The chief manufacture is serges. Here is a mean town-hall, with as mean a chapel of ease.

BARNSTAPLE, 7 miles from Biddisford, 191 from Lond. stands on the rivers Taw and Towridge; the streets are clean, and the situation very pleasant, among hills, in form of a semi-circle. The houses are generally built with stone; and there is a fine strong-bridge
over

over the rivers, of 16 arches. It was formerly walled, and had a castle. It has some trade to Newfoundland, but chiefly to Ireland, Bristol, and Wales, which employ a considerable number of brigs and sloops; and a considerable number of boats in the herring fishery, at Clovelly, a small harbour near it.

PLYMTON, 5 miles from Plymouth, 212 from Lond. lies in a valley above a mile from the river Plym. It is a populous town; but consists chiefly of 2 streets; and has a free-school bountifully endowed. Near the W. end of the town is the guildhall, standing on stone pillars, where the corn-market is kept. This is a stannary town.

HONITON, 9 miles from Axminster, 16 from Exeter, 157 from Lond. stands on the river Otter, in the road from Lond. to Exeter. It is situated in the pleasantest part of the county, abounds with corn and pasture; has a good view of the country adjacent, which affords a very beautiful landscape. The town chiefly consists of one long street; is populous and well built, having a small channel of clear water running through it; and is paved with small pebbles. The parish church is half a mile from it, on a hill. This town is much employed in the manufacture of lace, and the broadest sort. Here is an hospital liberally endowed. Honiton has suffered often by fire.

TAVISTOCK, 33 miles from Exeter, 206 from Lond. stands low on the banks of the river Tave. It is a large well built town, furnished with plenty of fish, &c. Tavistock abbey was built by Odulph, son of Ogarius, Duke of Devonshire, in 961. At the dissolution of monasteries, the scite of this religious structure was granted to John Russel, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, its present proprietor. This is one of the stannary towns; and it has two alms-houses, and the remains of the abutments of the arch of a bridge over the Tave.

ASHBURTON, 7 miles from Chudleigh, 193 from Lond. is a great thoroughfare, consisting of one long street, being about half way between Exeter and Plymouth. Its situation is among hills, noted for mines of tin

tin and copper, and has a manufacture of serge. The church is a noble structure in the cathedral stile, with a tower 91 feet high. This is one of the stannary towns.

DARTMOUTH, 7 miles from Totness, 30 from Exeter, 204 from London, includes in it what was formerly called 3 towns, Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness. It stands on the side of a craggy hill, is about a mile long, the streets very irregular, the houses generally high, so that it seems crowded. The burgesses of this town were by Edw. III. exempted from any toll throughout England; and obtained the exclusive right of exporting tin, in the reign of Richard II. The harbour is esteemed good; and 500 sail of ships may ride safe in the basin, which is not only defended by 3 castles, but, upon occasion, the entrance of it may be shut up with a chain. Here is a large quay and a spacious street before it, where many considerable merchants live. It has three churches and a meeting-house: the mother church is called Townstall, and is situated on a hill 3 quarters of a mile distant from the town. The tower of this church is 69 feet high, and is of good use as a sea-mark. Dartmouth castle is very ancient; for there has been a chapel in it ever since the reign of Edw. III. and belongs to Stoke-Fleming church, which is 2 miles off; but the stone tower and spire were built by the inhabitants.

BRIXHAM, a little fishing town 3 miles to the W. is noted for its spring, called Laywell, which ebbs and flows, sometimes 4 times in an hour, for 8 hours together, about an inch and one eighth, though now and then it intermits. Here is employed a great number of vessels in the fishing for turbot, soles, &c. sent to the London and Exeter markets.

BEREALSTON, 5 miles from Tavistock, 211 from London; its church is near 2 miles from the town.

TIVERTON, 161 miles from Lond. formerly Twyford town, from 2 fords then through the river Ex and Loman; but over which there are now stone bridges; it is an ancient town, noted for wealth, and the greatest woollen

woollen manufactory in the county, next to Exeter. A distinguished ornament to this town is the free-school, founded by Peter Blondel, who gave 2000*l.* for purchasing lands to maintain 6 scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, to be elected from this school. This town has suffered remarkably by fire, in 1598, 1612, and 1731; but those injuries are repaired, and proper methods made use of to secure it for the future. Tiverton-castle was given by Hen. I. to Richard de Riparia, Earl of Devon; but, the male issue failing, it afterward came to the Courtenays, and from them by marriage to the Trelawneys.

In the church was a tomb for Edw. Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and his Countess, with this inscription:

Hoe, hoe, who lies here?

'Tis I, the goode Erle of Devonshire,

With Kate, my wife, to me full dere;

We lyved together fyfty-fyve yere.

That wee spent we had,

That wee leste we losse,

That wee gave wee have.

BIDDEFORD, an ancient port and corporation 13 miles from Hartland, 30 from Exeter, 199 from Lond. Situated on the Towridge, which a little lower joins the Taw, and falls with it into Barnstaple-bay, in the Bristol channel. Over this river there is a very fine bridge, built in the 14th century, on 24 neat Gothic arches. The town is clean, well built, and populous, and has a street that fronts the river, near a mile long, in which are a noble quay and custom-house, where ships of burden load and unload in the very bosom of the town; which has a large trade, both foreign and domestic.

SOUTH-MOULTON, an ancient corporate town, 6 m. from Biddeford, 30 from Exeter, and 179 from Lond. stands on the little river Moule, has a good manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felts.

GREAT TORRINGTON, an ancient and populous town, 5 miles from Biddeford, and 194 from Lond. is situated

situated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the Towridge, and has a good trade. Here are 2 churches, one of which has a library. In the S. part of the town are the remains of an ancient castle.

TOR-BAY, 12 miles from Dartmouth, remarkable for the landing of WILL. III. then Pr. of Orange, Nov. 5, 1688; is a good road for ships, about 12 miles in circumference. Vespasian is said to have landed here when he came to attack Arviragus.

TEINGMOUTH, 190 miles from London, on the river Teing, near Tor-bay, much resorted to during the summer months, for bathing, being reckoned the Montpelier of England. It has a considerable share in the Newfoundland fishery, and a coasting trade.

HARTLAND is 216 miles from London, in the N. W. part of the county, upon the Bristol channel, has a market and two fairs, with a harbour secured by a pier, and carries on a good fishing trade.

HATHERLEIGH is 200 miles from London, on a branch of the Taw, in the N. W. part of the county, enjoying a market and 4 fairs.

HOLDSWORTHY is 215 miles from London, in the N. W. part of the county, on a branch of the Tamar. It has a market, 3 fairs, and a woollen manufactory.

ILFRACOMB is 180 miles from London, on the N. side of the county, on the Bristol channel. It is governed by a mayor, &c. has a market, with a harbour secured by a pier, a light-house, and a great herring fishery. It is near a mile in length; and the tides rise considerably high.

MODBURY is 209 miles from London, is in the S. part of the county, upon the river Arme, enjoys a market and 1 fair.

MORTON is 183 miles from London, in the S. E. part of the county, and has a market and 2 fairs, with a manufactory of woollen, and brews much ale.

SIDMOUTH is 162 miles from London, in the S. E. part of the county, on the British channel, is resorted to for bathing during the summer months, has a market, 2 fairs, and a good fishing employment.

OTTERY

OTTERY ST. MARY, is 160 miles from Lond. in the South E. part of the county, on the river Otter, enjoying a market and two fairs.

CREDITON, 7 miles from Exeter, and 181 from Lond. was, in the times of the Saxons, a Bp's see, till it was translated to Exeter; but the cathedral is still standing, a magnificent structure 200 feet in length. It was a flourishing town till 1743, when it was almost entirely destroyed by fire; and in 1769 it had the same misfortune, which was again repeated in 1772.

LIDFORD, 23 miles from Plymouth, on the river Lid, which is remarkable, near this place, for being confined with rocks, by which means it has worked itself so deep a channel in the ground, that the water can hardly be seen from the bridge, or the murmurs of it heard by those who pass over it. The bridge is level with the road, but the surface of the water near 70 feet below it.

About a mile distance from this place is another natural phenomenon, still more remarkable, namely, a cataract, or fall of water, of near 100 feet. The water comes from a mill at some distance, and after a declining course, arrives at the edge of a precipice, or steep rock, from whence it projects in a very beautiful manner, and strikes upon a part of the cliff, by which it is somewhat divided, and falls thence, in a wider cataract, to the bottom; where it has formed a deep basin.

There are other remarkable places: viz. Lundy Isle, on the N. coast of the county, private property, with only one possible entrance, on which are the ruins of an old castle; and till very lately, no other inhabitants but rabbits and sheep. Exmore forest; Æther rocks; Crockern tor; Brent tor; and Dartmore forest, where loadstones are frequently found.

There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments, visible at Membury castle, Denbury castle near Newton Bushel, Musbury castle near Colyton, Cadbury castle, Hembury fort, Branbury castle, Okehampton, Wooston castle near Woodbury, and Filleigh castle near North Molton.

ANTIQUITIES IN DEVONSHIRE.

FORD ABBEY, near Axminster, was originally the seat of Adeliza, daughter of Baldwin, of the family of Brionis, and given by her to some Cistercian monks, who founded the abbey.

BUCKFASTRE ABBEY, 3 miles from Ashburton, was, according to some, founded by Alfred, before the Conquest; but others attribute it to Athelwald, son to William de Pomeroy, in the time of Hen. II. Near it is a Roman camp.

OTTERY PRIORY was originally a Benedictine priory, built in the time of Edw. III. Some time after it was given, with several other estates belonging to monasteries in this diocese, to John Grandison, Bp. of Exeter, for him to lay out the money arising from the sale, on churches, hospitals, and colleges. Accordingly he converted this monastery into a college of secular canons, which was suppressed in the reign of Hen. V.

BUCKLAND PRIORY was founded by Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, E. of Gloucester; but, in the reign of Q. Eliz. it came into the possession of Sir Francis Drake, and is now in that family.

FRITHELSTOKE PRIORY, near Torrington, founded and endowed by Robert de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp.

DARTINGTON TEMPLE, near Totness, was a house of Knights Templars; but the whole order being dissolved about the fifth year of Edward II. not many particulars are to be found in their history. It was lately the residence, as it is now the property, of the Champenownes.

OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Ashburton church.

Axminster church.

Barnstaple bridge.

Biddeford bridge.

Cheggford church.

Cothill castle, near Plymouth, on the Tamar.
 Compton castle, near Torbay.
 Crediton church, formerly a cathedral.
 Cromlech, near Drewsteington.
 Dartmouth castle.
 Exeter castle, cathedral, guildhall, Bishop's palace,
 castle, walls, &c.
 Godsborough castle, near Biddeford.
 Hartland priory.
 Henny castle, near Biddeford.
 Lidford bridge and castle.
 Lundy castle, in Lundy Isle.
 Mount Radford, near Exeter.
 Newnham abbey, near Axminster.
 Oakhampton church and castle.
 Powderham castle.
 Plimton castle, near Plymouth.
 Rocking stone and Cromlech, on Dartmore.
 Tavistock abbey.
 Teignmouth fort.
 Tiverton castle.
 Tor abbey.
 Totness castle.
 Torrington castle.
 Wear abbey, near Exeter.
 Weycroft abbey, near Exeter.

There are extensive and beautiful Views from

Ether rock on the edge of Dunmore.
 Haldon, near Exeter.
 Barley house, near Exeter.
 Exeter castle walls.
 The Thatcher, a rock in Torbay.
 Babicomb, near Mary church, in Torbay.
 The road to Tiverton, three miles from Exeter.
 The same road near Tiverton.
 Knowles hill, near Newton, in the road to
 Plymouth.
 Asell hill, near Ashburton.

DEVONSHIRE.

27

Milberdown, near Newton.
 Northernhay, adjoining the castle, Exeter.
 Stoke common.
 Ogwell hill, near Newton.
 Near Honiton, between it and Exeter.
 Edistone lighthouse.
 Mount Edgecumbe.
 The Haw, at Plymouth.
 Mount Wear, near Exeter.

SEATS.

BERRY-POMEROY CASTLE, 7 miles from Dartmouth, was built by Ralph de Pomeroy, in the Conqueror's reign, and in the time of Edw. VI. was sold to Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, and is still in that family.

TAWSTOCK, 6 miles from Biddeford, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.—Said to be the largest and best finished house in the county, but was lately destroyed by fire.

UGBROOK, two miles from Chudley,—the seat of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

POWDERHAM CASTLE,—Lord Viscount Courtenay. It was built by Isabella de Ripariis, or Rivers, Countess of Albemarle.

HALLDON, 4 miles from Exeter, one of the best modern houses in the county, built by the late Sir George Chudleigh, Bart. after the model of the Queen's palace in St. James's park. It is now the seat of Sir Robert Palk, Bart.

Alphington house, near Exeter.

Ash, near Musbury.

Ast, near Hatherleigh.

Beam, near Torrington.

Beer Charter, near Barnstaple.

Bickley court.

Bicton, near Otterton.

Blagden, near Berry-Pomeroy.

Blackford, near Plymouth.

Bowringfleigh, near King's-bridge.

Bradninch.

Buckland, near Newton Bushell.
 Buckland-place, near Buckland.
 Boringdon, near Plymouth.
 Bullhead, near Tamerton-foliat.
 Castle hill, near South Moulton.
 Cheritonfitzpain.
 Cleve, near Exeter.
 Clyst house, near Bishops Clift.
 Compton castle, near Torbay.
 Comb, near Honiton.
 Cockington, near Torquay.
 Cothill castle, near Plymouth.
 Court, near Cheritonfitzpain.
 Court-hall, near North Moulton.
 Court, near Winckleigh.
 Craddock, near Usculm.
 Creedy, near Crediton.
 Culmjohn.
 Dean-prior-court, near Buckfastleigh.
 Deer-park, near Honiton.
 Denbury, near Newton Bushell.
 Duryard, near Exeter.
 Ebberley, near Torrington.
 Elford, near Topsham.
 Eggesford, near Chulmleigh.
 Escott, near Ottery.
 Fallowpit, near King's-bridge.
 Fleet, near Modbury.
 Ford, near Newton Bushell.
 Frankland, near Exeter.
 Fulford, near Cheritonfitzpain.
 Fulford, near Crediton.
 Furfden, near Silferton.
 Gidleigh, near Chegford.
 Gover, near Exeter.
 Grange, near Broad Hembury.
 Hacomb, near Torbay.
 Haine, near Morton Hampsted.
 Hardwick, near Tavistock.
 Hayne, near Silferton.

Heanton-court, near Hatherleigh.
Heanton-court, near Barnstaple.
Hembury-fort, near Broad Hembury.
Hensleigh, near Tiverton.
Hewish, near Heanton.
Holne-park, near Ashburton.
Horsewell, near King's-bridge.
Kelleton, near Broad Clift.
Kenbury, near Shillingford.
Kenford, near Exeter.
Kidley, near Brixton.
Larkbere, near Exeter.
Lea-hill, near Honiton.
Luscomb, near Dean prior.
Lyndridge, near Ideford.
Mamhead, near Ashcombe.
Maristow, near Plymouth.
Marpool-hall, near Exmouth.
St. Mary's Clyft.
Mount-boon, near Dartmouth.
Mount Edgecumbe, near Plymouth.
Mount Galpin, near Dartmouth.
Mount Radford, near Exeter.
Mount Wear, near Topsham.
Netherton, near Honiton.
Nethway, near Brixham.
New-court, near Topsham.
New-house, near Starcross.
New-place, near King's Nympton.
Newton, St. Cyres.
Nutcomb, near Clayhanger.
Nutwell-court, near Launceston.
Orleigh, near Buckland Brewer.
Otterton-place, near Otterton.
Parker's Well, near Exeter.
Peamore, near Alphington.
Pickwell, near Barnstaple.
Pilton, near Barnstaple.
Pitt, near St. George's Clyft.
Poltimore house, near Broad Clyft.

Portledge, near Biddeford.
 Priory, near Kentisbere.
 Prospect, near Plymouth.
 Pynes, near Upton-pine.
 Rockbere house, near Rockbere.
 Sacheveral hall, near Exmouth.
 Saltram, near Plympton.
 Sandford, near Sandford.
 Sandridge, near Stoke Gabriel.
 Scobcheffer, near Okehampton.
 Shilstone, near Modbury.
 Shippy, near Torquay.
 Shute, near Colyton.
 Staplake-house, near Starcross.
 Startpoint, near Kenton.
 Stevenstone, near Torrington.
 Stoke-hill, near Exeter.
 Tapeleigh, near Appledore.
 Tidwell house, near Otterton.
 Tiverton castle.
 Tor abbey, near Torbay.
 Tor wood, near Torquay.
 Totness castle.
 Trehill, near Kenn.
 Trobridge, near Crediton.
 Umberleigh, near Atherington.
 Wanley, near Torrington.
 Wear, near Topsham.
 Werrington, near Launceston.
 Weston, near Barnstaple.
 Whiteway, near Bishop's Teington.
 Whiteway, near Chudleigh.
 Wilhayes, near Tiverton.
 Winslade, near St. Mary's Clyst.
 Worthy, near Tiverton.
 Wrey, near Morton Hampsted.
 Yarncomb, near Modbury.
 Yarte, near Membury.
 Yendacott, near Upton-pine.
 Yeo, near Buckland Brewer.
 Youlston, near Barnstaple.

DORSETSHIRE

IS bounded by Somersetshire and Wiltshire on the North; by Devonshire, and some part of Somersetshire on the West; by Hampshire, on the East; and by the English Channel, on the South. It is about 52 miles in length from E. to W. and about 34 in breadth from N. to S. and 160 in circuit; contains about 959 square miles, 34 hundreds, 22 market towns, 248 parishes, 772,000 acres, 1006 villages, and 68 vicarages. It sends 20 members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and two for each of the following places, viz. Dorchester, Lyme, Shaftsbury, Pool, Bridport, Wareham, Corfe-castle, Weymouth, and Melcomb-Regis. It pays 9 parts of the land tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. It is in the Western circuit, province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bristol.

This is one of the pleasantest counties in England; the prospect of the sea from the hills on one side, and the fruitful plains, tufted woods, and winding rivers on the other, cannot fail of pleasing the eye of every spectator. Several of the successors of Egbert, the Saxon King of England, chose this shire for their residence and burial.

The soil in the vallies is rich in pasture and corn; black cattle, and an incredible number of sheep, of which 170,000 are fed within eight miles of Dorchester.

The principal rivers are the Stower, the Frome, Piddle, Lyddon, Dulish, Allen, Avon, Ivel, Wey, Bert, Car, and Ex, from whence the inhabitants are supplied with all sorts of river fish; while the sea affords them plenty of those species which are inhabitants of the ocean.

The most remarkable places on its coast are Portland Point, Peverel Points, Handfast and Aren Points, St. Alban's Head, Portland and Purbeck Isles, Branksey, and Bursey, and St. Elyn's Isles, several castles, and two light-houses in the isle of Portland, off which point

is Portland Race, remarkably dangerous to shipping. In this county is Cranborne Chace, and Holt Forest. The chief manufactures are bone-lace, and linen, and woollen goods, with a few knit stockings. It produces abundance of sheep, freestone, marble, timber, marle, hemp, flax, corn, cattle, game, fish, tobacco-pipe clay, coals, alum, copperas, with oringo, and samphire. There is a chalybeat spring at Aylward, near Corfe-castle, a sulphureous one at Nottingham near Melcomb-Regis, and a salt one at Chalcomb, a mineral one at Edmunsham.

DORCHESTER, 124 miles from Lond. is the shire town, and was the most considerable station of the Romans in those parts; they had a camp near it with 5 trenches, inclosing ten acres, the vestiges of which are still visible at a place called Maiden Castle, about a mile from the town. It is situated on an ascent, on the banks of the river Frome. St. Peter's, Trinity, and All Saints churches, and the Shire-hall, are the principal buildings in the town. The town is regular and neat, but the houses, though of stone, are old and low. Here is a good free-school, and handsome almshouse. It is particularly famous for its excellent malt liquor. The Ikenild street of the Romans is plainly traced here, and the foundations of the old Roman wall appear quite round the town, except toward the East, where the ditch is filled up, and a street built upon it; yet the place is still called The Walls. The Romans had an amphitheatre in the neighbourhood, now called Maumbury, the terrace on the top of which is a noted place for the inhabitants to walk on, having an extensive prospect of the town and country round it.

LYME-REGIS, or KING'S LYME, 22 miles from Dorchester, and 143 from London, is a sea-port of good trade, and remarkable for a pier, called the Cobb, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, and which forms a harbour, that perhaps has not its equal in Europe. It is a massy building of 2 lofty thick stone walls, raised in the sea at a good distance from the shore; these walls, which are broad enough for carriages to

to pass, break the violence of the waves, and defend the ships which lie in the basin. On the Cobb is erected a custom-house, with a corn-market, and warehouses, &c. Some guns are planted on it for the defence of the town and harbour, so that it answers the end of a fort. The Duke of Monmouth landed here 1685, when he came against James II. but he lost his head for it on Tower-hill, and many of his followers were condemned to death by Judge Jefferies.

BRIDPORT, 8 miles from Lyme, and 138 from Lond. was formerly a place of good trade for cordage; but the sea has almost choaked up the harbour with sand.

WEYMOUTH, 129 miles from Lond. is situated on the river Wey, which divides it from Melcombe-Regis; it had formerly a good trade, but greatly decayed at present. Its old chapel, in 1641, was converted into a fort, and afterwards destroyed.

MELCOMBE-REGIS is separated from Weymouth by the river Wey, over which is a stone bridge. It is united to Weymouth, and both form one corporation; and jointly send 4 members to parliament.

WAREHAM, 114 miles from Lond. had formerly a mint and a castle, whose ruins are visible. It is situated by the rivers Piddle and Frome, and the sea. It was a Roman town, and once very large, having no less than 17 churches, though they are now reduced to 3; and those all supplied by one minister. The chief ornament of the town is the tower of St. Mary's church.

CRANBORNE is 97 miles from London, in the N. E. part of the county, upon an extensive chace of the same name. It has a market and 2 fairs.

BEMINSTER is 140 miles from London, in the Western part of the county, on the river Bert. It has a charity-school, a market, and one fair.

ABBOTSBURY is 131 miles from London, in the S. part of the county, near the British channel, remarkable for a swannery near it. It has a market, a fair, a good fishing trade, the ruins of its old monastery, and a free-school.

BERR-REGIS is 115 miles from London, in the S. E. part of the county, 6 miles from Wareham. Near it are the remains of a Roman station, containing 10 acres. It has a market and a charity-school.

EVERSHOT is 131 miles from London, in the W. part of the county, upon the river Frome, 9 miles from Dorchester. The market is Fridays, with one fair, a free grammar-school, and a charity-school.

FRAMPTON is 130 miles from London, in the W. part of the county, on the river Frome, which abounds with trouts. It has a charity-school, a market, and 3 fairs.

MILTON-ABBAS is 112 miles from London, near the middle of the county, chiefly remarkable for its abbey. It has a market.

STALBRIDGE is 112 miles from London, in the North part of the county, having a charity-school, a market, and 2 fairs.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON is 111 miles from London, on the river Stoure, in the North part of the county, has a considerable manufacture of swan-skin, baize, &c. with a market and 2 fairs.

CERNE-ABBAS is 123 miles from London, near the middle of the county, upon a branch of the Frome, with a market and 4 fairs. Near it is Trendle-hill, on which a gigantic figure is cut in the chalk, with the date, 748, which covers near an acre of ground.

CORFE-CASTLE, 6 miles from Wareham, and 6 from London, stands in the middle of the isle of Purbeck, and has its name from a castle supposed to have been built by King Edgar, who kept his court here. Soon after the death of that monarch, his second wife, Alfrith rendered it remarkable by the murder of King Edward, surnamed the Martyr, son to King Edgar, by a former wife, whom she caused to be stabbed when he called to see her. Some years after, however, she made the usual atonement of those times, by founding religious houses, and taking herself a religious habit. Near the castle is a large and lofty parish church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal visitation or jurisdiction.

The

This castle in 1321 was the prison of Edward II. The castle was demolished by the parliament's forces in the time of the civil wars; but the ruins still retain great marks of its strength and grandeur, and their situation on an eminence, renders them visible at a considerable distance.

POOL, 7 miles from Wareham, and 109 from Lond. is a place of great trade, and one of the most considerable ports in the West of England. Its harbour enjoys an advantage over all others, by the sea, which here ebbs and flows 4 times in 24 hours, and only open on the North side. The town is neat, well built, and populous. They export great quantities of stone. It has a town-house, custom-house, and a convenient quay, &c. It has a large church; and is much resorted to in summer, for bathing. Here are alms-houses.

SHAFTSBURY, or SHAFTON, 12 miles from Blandford, and 102 from London, is situated on a hill on the grand post road to Exeter, and presents the traveller with a most beautiful and extensive prospect over Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It is said to have been built by K. Alfred, in 880, and had, in the Saxon times, a famous monastery and 10 churches, but they are at present reduced to four. The scarcity of water gives employ to many of the poor, who fetch it in pails from Melcombe.

BLANDFORD, 106 miles from Lond. is an ancient and flourishing town. It was almost entirely consumed by fire in 1731, but was soon after rebuilt in a very elegant manner. Its chief trade is a manufacture of shirt-buttons, and in malt, and woollen cloths. In its neighbourhood are a great number of gentlemen's seats.

WINBORNE, 16 miles from Dorchester, and 104 from Lond. was one of the Roman stations; it had formerly a monastery in which K. Elthred, the Martyr, brother to K. Alfred, was buried; but it was afterwards changed into a collegiate church, and rebuilt. This choir is the only one in the county; the church is a noble edifice, about 180 feet in length, built in the form of a cathedral, with a fine tower in the middle,

and another at the West end. The town is populous, but poor; its chief manufacture, knit stockings.

SHERBORNE, 14 miles from Shaftsbury, and 117 from Lond. is an ancient, large, and much frequented town, it being both the coach and post road from Lond. to Exeter: it was once the retiring place of William the Conqueror. An episcopal chair was fixed here in 705, by Ina, King of the W. Saxons, in which there sat successively 25 bishops; but in the 11th century, it was removed to Sarum, soon after which, the cathedral was converted into an abbey. This church is very magnificent both within and without; being the best in the county, and so much valued by the townsmen at the Reformation, that, as is said, they bought it, and pulled down 3 churches and 4 chapels to preserve it. At the entrance from the porch, lie interred Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 2 of our Saxon K. about 200 years before the Conquest; and in one of its isles is a grand monument of John Digby, Earl of Bristol, who died in 1698: In the tower are 6 bells, so large, that they require near 20 men to ring them. Sherborne castle was built by Roger, the third Bishop of Salisbury, about the year 1107. Here is a free-school, a fine alms-house, a charity-school, a silk mill, which employs many manufacturers; and a small woollen manufacture.

PORTLAND, over against Weymouth, was formerly an island, and still retains that name, though now only a peninsula. It is scarcely 7 miles in circumference, and but thinly inhabited. From the E. end of it, the sea has thrown up a prodigious ridge or beach, called Chesil-Bank, not above half a stone's cast from the shore. It runs W. parallel with the shore near 7 miles, quite to Abbotsbury, leaving an inlet of water in some places near a mile and a half over: in part of which lake is a swannery. The land here is high, and by means of dangerous rocks, is accessible only on the N. side, where it is defended by a strong castle, built by Hen. VIII. and by another since erected on the opposite shore called Sandsfoot castle. The inland parts are famous for quarries of the finest free stone and most durable

nable, with which St. Paul's church, Westminster and Blackfriars bridge, &c. were erected.—South of the end of it is Portland Race, so fatal to shipping. The whole of the island is one continued rock of free stone, and the inhabitants are chiefly stone-cutters, having very few other people to be found among them.

PURBECK (like Portland) is improperly called an island, being only a peninsula; here is found the best tobacco-pipe clay in England. It is a large tract of land surrounded nearly by the sea, or the river Frome, and Langford Lake. It is 10 miles long and 6 broad, producing most excellent stone for building.

ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY.

In different parts of the County are the following Roman Camps, viz.

Abbotsbury.

Badbury-hill, near Winborne.

Near Blandford.

Banbury, near Ockford Fitzpaine.

Bullbarrow, in Stoke Wake.

Coneys castle.

Catslock.

Chilcomb.

Cranbourne.

Crawford.

Dudsbury, in West Parley.

Duntish, in Buckland Abbas.

Eggerdon, in Littan.

Flowers Barrow, in Lulworth.

Hameldon, in Child Ockford.

Hoddhill, in Stourpaine.

Kingston Russel.

Knowlton.

Lambert castle.

Milbourne, St. Andrew.

Stileham.

Melcomb.

Horsey.

Maiden

DORSETSHIRE

Maiden castle.
 Poundbury.
 Pillston hill.
 Shaftsbury.
 Toller-fratrum.
 Woodbury-hill, in Bere-Regis.

The other remarkable Antiquities, &c. are

MILTON, or MIDDLETON ABBEY, was built by K. Athelstan, to atone for the death of his younger brother; who being falsely accused to him, he ordered to be put to sea in a boat without oars or sails, and with one page only, by which means he perished. At the dissolution of monasteries, this abbey was granted to the family of Tregonwall, who resided there 160 years; and in process of time came into possession of Sir J. Banks.

ABBOTSBURY ABBEY, was founded by Orcus, or Orkery, and his wife Tola, a Norman Lady, about the year 1026.

BINDON ABBEY, 6 miles from Wareham, was founded and endowed by Roger de Newburg, and his wife Maud. K. Hen. III. and Q. Eleanor, undertook the patronage of it.

Affiddle pulpit.

St. Aldham's chapel.

Brownsea castle, near Pool.

Cerne abbey.

Corfe castle.

Whitchurch fort.

King's Stagbridge, near Sturminster.

Lulworth castle.

Monks cell, at Newton castle.

St. Peter's church, at Dorchester.

Portland castle.

Sherborne church and castle.

Sandsfoot castle, near Weymouth.

Stalbridge crosses.

Studland church, in Pubeck.

Vicars

Vicars chapel, at Portland.

Wareham church.

Weymouth castle.

Winborne-minster.

The most remarkable antique Monuments are

Aggeston Crumlech, in Purbeck.

Circle of Druidical stones, near Pokeswell.

A crumlech, near Portisham.

A temple, near Winterborne.

A segment of a circle of stones, near ditto.

The barrows, near Corfe-castle.

A labyrinth, at Leigh, in Yateminster.

The remains of one at Pimperne.

Hell Stone, near Bredy.

Shipton-hill, like a boat reversed.

There are most extensive Views from

Shute-hill, near Pool.

West Lulworth Cove.

Dern Door, a rock on the coast.

Yeatman-walk, under the rocks.

Between Dorchester and Charmouth, or Bridport.

Charmouth hill, E. of Lyme.

Bullbarrow, near Milton.

Chessil bank, and Quarnes, near the Old church.

Nettlecomb and Browden hill, near Melcomb-Horsey.

Maumsbury and Portman's cliff, near Dorchester.

Ridgeway hill, near Upway.

Maiden castle, near Winterborne St. Martin.

Chilcomb hill, near Abbotsbury.

Penbury hill, near Cranborne.

THE MOST CONSIDERABLE SEATS ARE

EASTBURY, the seat of the late Lord Melcombe, 6 miles from Shaftsbury, in the parish of Gunfield. This is one of the largest and most magnificent houses in Engl. its

its garden and park are 8 miles in circumference.—Now Marq. of Buckingham's.

HOOK-CASTLE, 9 miles from Dorchester.—Duke of Bolton's.

KINGSTON-HALL, not far from Winborne-minster.

WINBORNE St. GILES, 10 miles from Shaftsbury.—Earl of Shaftsbury.

BREINSTOW, about a mile from Blandford.

SHERBORNE CASTLE, near the town of the same name.—Lord Digby's.

LULWORTH CASTLE, near Dorchester.—Mr. Weld's. It was built in the reign of K. James I. by Howard, E. of Suffolk, after the design of Inigo Jones.

CRANBOURNE HOUSE, 11 miles from Shaftsbury.—Marq. of Salisbury.

BUCKLAND, 6 miles from Dorchester.—Earl Powlet's.

PIDDLETON, 4 miles from Dorchester.—Earl of Orford's.

CHIDIOCK CASTLE, near Bridport, was formerly the seat and lordship of a family of the same name, but in process of time came into the family of Arundel, of Lanherne in Cornwall.—Now Lord Arundel.

Besides the above, there are the following, viz. at

Abbotbury.

Alton Borealis, near Piddle.

Alton Australis.

Ansty, near Heton.

Anderston, E. of Winterborne.

Affington, near Corfe castle.

Athelhampton, near Piddletown.

Bere-Regis.

Bettescomb, near Pilsdon.

Berwick, near Swyer.

Bingham, near West Stafford.

Blandford.

Bloxworth, near Bere-Regis.

Bradford Peveril, near Dorchester.

Bredy Little, near Winterborne.

Bredy Long, near Little Bredy.

Bucknole,

DORSETSHIRE.

41

Bucknole, near Corfe castle.
 Came, near Dorchester.
 Candle Bishop, near Long Burton.
 Canford Great, near Winborne-minster.
 Canford Little.
 Castle hill, at Duntish.
 Cerne Abbas.
 Cerne Upper.
 Chaldon, near Winfrith Newburgh.
 Chantmarle, at Catstock.
 Charborough, near Morden.
 Charminster, near Dorchester.
 Chettle, near Tarent Hinton.
 Chilcomb, near Ashenwell.
 Childhay, near Barminster.
 Clift, near Tincleton.
 Clifton gateway, near Yateminster.
 Corfe castle.
 Corfe Mullin, near Sturminster Marshall.
 Creach grange, near Corfe.
 Crichell More, near Withampton.
 Duntish court, near Buckland Abbas.
 Dean court, near Winborne-minster.
 Develish.
 Dorchester priory.
 Down house, at St. Mary Blandford.
 Encomb, near Corfe castle.
 Ewerne-minster, near Great Fontnell.
 Fountleroy's marsh, near Folk.
 Fittleford, near Sturminster Newton.
 Fleet, near Fleetwater.
 Fontnell Little, near Child Ockford.
 Froston, near Charminster.
 Frome Belet, near Dorchester.
 Frampton house, at Frampton.
 Grange or Middlemarsh hall, at Great Minstern.
 Grange, near Wareham.
 Gunvill Tarrant, 5 miles from Blandford.
 Gussage All Saints.
 Hanford, near Durweston.

Hargrave,

Hargrave, at Stalbridge.
 Hatchland, near Beminster.
 Henbury Higher, at Sturminster.
 Henbury Lower, at ditto.
 Herringston, near Dorchester.
 Hinton St. Mary, near Sturminster.
 Horton, near More-Crichel.
 Illington, at Piddletown.
 Iwerne, near Shaftsbury.
 Julings, near Blandford.
 Kingston Marwood, near Dorchester.
 Kingston Russel, at Long Bredy.
 Langton, near Beminster.
 Langton, near Blandford.
 Langcoates, near Winfrith.
 Langton, in Purbeck.
 Leigh, near Thorncomb.
 Lillington, near Sherborne.
 Loweston, near Long Burton.
 Lytchet Maltravers, near Lytchet Minster.
 Manston, near Child Oekford.
 Maperton, near Beminster.
 Maypowder, near Alton Pancras.
 Melbury Sampford, near Evershot.
 Melcomb Horsey, near Chilborne.
 Melcomb Bingham, near the same.
 Melpash, near Beminster.
 Merley, near Great Canford.
 Milborne, St. Andrew.
 Milton Abbas.
 Mintern Magna, near Cerne abbey.
 Moreton house, near Moreton.
 Nash, near Hawkechurch.
 Painsplace, near Shafton.
 Parnham, near Beminster.
 Piddle Trenthide, near Alton Pancras.
 Plumber, near Lidlinch.
 Poole.
 Poxwell, near Lulworth.
 Pymore, near Bridport.

Ranston,

Ranston, near Shroton.
 Shetterton, at Bere-Regis.
 Shroton.
 Silton, near Gillingham.
 Slape, near Netherbury.
 Smedmore, near Corfe castle.
 Spettisbury, near Blandford.
 Stalbridge park, near Stalbridge.
 Stepleton, near Stourpaine.
 Stinsford, near Dorchester.
 Strode, near Netherby.
 Sydling, St. Nicholas.
 Thornhill, near Sturminster.
 Tineham, near Lulworth.
 Totnel, near Yateminster.
 Tinkleton, near Dorchester.
 Turnworth, near Cranborne.
 Upway house, near Weymouth.
 Waddon, near Portsmouth.
 Warmwell, near Dorchester.
 Weeke, near Gillingham.
 West hall, near Sherborne.
 West Woodyates, near Winborne St. Giles.
 Whatcomb, near Whitchurch.
 Wild court, near Hawkeschurch.
 Winborne.
 Winterborne Came.
 Woodlands near Knowlton.
 Woodford castle, near Dorchester.
 Woodland, near Milton.
 Wootton Abbas, in Marshwood Vale.
 Woolcomb, near Evershot.
 Woolverton, near Charminster.

SOMERSETSHIRE

IS bounded on the W. by Devonshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; on the N. by the Severn sea and part of Gloucestershire; and on the E. by Wiltshire. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bath and Wells; and is included in the Western circuit. It is in a crescent-like form, 68 m. in length from W. to E. and 48 in breadth from N. to S. contains 1520 square m. three cities, 42 hundreds, 385 parishes, 31 market-towns, and about 1760 villages. It sends 18 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the following places: Bristol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilchester, Minehead, and Milborn-Port; pays 19 parts of the land-tax, and sends 840 men to the national militia.

The soil is rich and various; it abounds with grain of all kinds; its pastures feed great numbers of large black cattle, and its hills large flocks of sheep.

The county is almost every where well watered; its most noted rivers are the Avon, Parret, Frome, Ax, Torr, Tone, Ivill, Brew, Severn, Car, Ex, Chew, Brent, Dunbrok, and Ordred.

It produces corn, fruits, copper and lead mines, coal mines, stone, crystal, lapis calaminaris, yellow oker, freestone, alabaster, sea-weed for glass-makers, and sea liverwort, with fish of various kinds, and excellent Cheddar cheese, with woollen manufactures.

The most noted places are, Mendip-hills, Quantock, Blackdown, and Poulton hills, Camelet-mount, Selwood and Neroche forests, Sedgmoor, Exmoor, Heathmoor, Kingswood, Odin's-down; also Bridgewater-bay, Portlock-bay, Severn-mouth, King-road; likewise Port's-headland, Anchor-head, St. Thomas's-head, Stert-point, Botestall-point, Flatholms, Steepholm and Sheepholm isles, and the isle of Athelney. It has also the Cheddar rocks and caverns; and Vallis rocks, near Frome.

Frome. It has a salt spring at East Chernock, 20 m. from the sea; and its mineral waters of Bath, Bristol, Wells, Alford, and Glastonbury, are well known through the world.

BRISTOL, 12 m. from Bath, and 117 from Lond. is the second city in the British dominions, for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. Though it lay in two counties, before it was made a county of itself, which was in the reign of Edward III. it was by the parliament rolls reckoned in Somersetshire. The cathedral was formerly the collegiate church of St. Augustin's monastery, which, when dissolved by Henry VIII. and erected into the see of a bishop, he applied its revenues to the maintenance of a bishop, dean, prebendaries, &c.

There are in this city 18 churches: the chief is St. Mary Redcliff's, without the walls, built in the reign of Henry VI. by William Cannings, alderman of this city. This is a magnificent structure, in the Gothic taste; the workmanship so exquisite, the roof so artificially vaulted with stone, and the tower so high, that we may say, with Camden, it is the finest parish church in the kingdom. As it stands on the brow of a hill, there is a stately ascent to it by stone steps: in it are two monuments in honour of the founder; one in the habit of a magistrate, and denoting that he was five times mayor of the city; and the other, cut in marble, is in priest's robes; for in his latter days he took orders. Its altar-piece is finely painted, in part by the excellent pencil of Sir James Thornhill. In 1757, the altar was decorated with a capital picture of the resurrection of Jesus, by the inimitable Hogarth.

Temple church, a large edifice, worth visiting.

St. Stephen's, curious for the workmanship of its tower.

All Saints church has a steeple in imitation of Bow church in London, and in compliment to Mr. Colston, the great benefactor to this city, the dolphin, which is his arms, is placed on it, as the dragon is on Bow steeple.

St. Nicholas church, lately rebuilt, is a most elegant structure; and, though the body of the church is large,
it

it has not a single pillar to support the roof, which is quite flat. The altar-piece is admirably painted.

Here is a stately stone bridge of three arches over the river Avon, ornamented with elegant ballustrades. Both the footways over it are secured from the intrusions of animals, &c. by a double row of chains, which run through cast-iron pillars from end to end. The noble appearance of the new buildings, which terminate all the streets leading to the bridge, have a most surprising effect; scarce any thing can excel it, the houses being amazingly lofty, and finished in a modern stile.

The place which formerly was called the Marsh, and had rope-walks on all sides of it, is now Queen's-square. It is larger than any square in London, except that of Lincoln's-inn. On the N. side is the custom-house, and in the middle, walks of trees, leading to the centre, where is an equestrian statue of William III. cast in copper.

There are two new market-houses lately erected, each forming a large square, exceeding neat and well stocked with various commodities; so that they have now three excellent markets for butchers, poulterers, fruiterers, &c. besides their fish-market, intirely distinct from the others.

The walls of this city were razed in the reign of William Rufus, yet part of them still remain, called the Port-wall.

There were formerly 14 gates here, of which only three now remain, viz. Temple-gate, St. John's-gate, and Newgate, the prison for debtors and malefactors.

This city, which with the suburbs lies compact, being almost as broad as long, is, according to a late survey, about 6 miles in circumference on the Gloucester side, and 3 miles on the Somerset side; which in the whole make 9 miles in circumference. The houses are close and crowded, especially toward the bridge and the heart of the city, where many of them are five or six stories high. The ascent to St. Michael's hill is so steep, that upwards of 100 steps are laid at proper places.

Of

Of its hospitals the chief are, 1st, Queen Elizabeth's, which, before the dissolution of the abbey, was a collegiate church, called Gaunt's, from its founder, Sir Henry Gaunt, who entered himself a recluse in it. It was afterward converted into an hospital by T. Carre, a wealthy citizen, who is supposed to have lived in that reign, and to have named it after the queen. In 1706, it was rebuilt by contribution, and is large enough for 100 boys, who are taught navigation, &c. and have liberty to chuse a master, either for land or sea service, and 8l. 8s. given as an apprentice-fee.

The hospital founded by Edward Colston, Esq; on St. Austin's back, where 100 boys are maintained for seven years, and taught and apprenticed as those are at Q. Elizabeth's; for maintaining these boys the master is allowed 1000l. a year, and lands were purchased to perpetuate the income. The premium given with each boy, when bound apprentice, is 10l.

Another, founded by Mr. Colston, on St. Michael's hill, in 1691, the front and sides whereof are faced with free-stone. It contains 24 apartments, for 12 poor men and 12 poor women, who have an allowance of 3s. a week each, and 24 sacks of coals a year among them; but the elder brother has 6s. a week. The Governor has an apartment and garden, and handsome allowance: here is also a neat chapel; the minister has 10l. per annum for reading prayers every day, except when they are read at St. Michael's church, at which every pensioner is to attend.

Another adjoining to Merchant's-hall, in King-street, founded partly by Edward Colston, Esq; and partly by the merchants, for 18 men on account of the merchants, and 12 men and women on account of Mr. Colston.

A large school and dwelling-house, in Temple-street, built and maintained by Mr. Colston, where 40 boys are taught reading, writings, and arithmetic, and clothed in short grey coats, with caps and bands.

Foster's hospital, on St. Michael's-hill, for 6 men and 8 women, whose allowance is 2s. per week.

St. Nicholas alms-house, in King-street, founded by Mr. Daniel Adams, for 13 women and 3 men, with the weekly allowance of 1s. 10d. each.

An hospital in Peter-street, built by Alderman Aldworth, for 8 widows, but no allowance.

Merchant-Taylors' hospital, in Merchant-street, where 2 men and 9 women have each 2s. 6d. per week, besides a dinner and 1s. each once a quarter.

St. John's hospital, in the old market, where 12 women are allowed 2s. a week each, besides a sack of coals and 1s. at Christmas.

Another hospital for 12 men and 12 women, who are allowed 2s. 4d. per week, and washing.

Alderman Stephens's hospital for 12 women, whose only allowance is 1s. 6d. per week.

Another on Redcliff-hill, for 14 men and women, founded by Sir William Penn.

An hospital or workhouse, built by the people called Quakers, near the Narrow-weir.

Dr. White's hospital, in Temple-street, for 9 men and 3 women, at an allowance of 2s. 6d. a week each, and new gowns once in three years.

An hospital, opened on St. Peter's-day, 1738, at the Mint, for sick, lame, distressed poor, and orphans, of this city, called St. Peter's hospital.

A noble infirmary, in Magdalen-lane, St. James's, for sick, diseased, and wounded persons of all denominations, the charity being universal, and supported by voluntary contributions of many noble personages, as well as citizens and merchants.

The Guildhall, for the sessions, affizes, &c. is in Broad-street; and adjoining to it is a spacious room, called St. George's chapel, where the mayor and sheriff are annually chosen. In the front of the Guildhall is a statue of Ch. II. At the upper end of Corn-street is a large council-house, where the mayor and aldermen meet to administer justice; below it is the

Tholsley, where are short pillars with broad brass plates on them, erected by the merchants, for the benefit of writing, and counting money. They used to meet here,

here, as the London merchants do on their Exchange; but were so exposed to the weather and the annoyance of carriages, that in 1733 the citizens obtained an act of parliament, and have built a regular Exchange, with 4 entrances into it, and rooms for brokers, insurers, &c. over it. The first stone was laid in 1749; and this structure, which is all of free-stone, with two spacious apartments at the entrance, one for a tavern, the other for a coffee-house, is the completest of the kind in Europe.

The quay here, which is upon the river Frome, is above half a mile in length, from its bridge to its conflux with the Avon, and the most commodious in England for shipping and landing of goods, having several cranes on it for this purpose, which are not to be equalled for the extraordinary dispatch with which they clear ships. There is a handsome sun-dial on this quay, and a draw-bridge over the river Frome, which preserves the communication between the parts of the city on both sides of that river, and is drawn up gratis by officers paid by the city.

Beside this, there has lately been another quay formed along the banks of the Avon, with proper walls, docks for vessels to lie in, and cranes to unload them in the same manner as at the former quay. Alongside this quay, and in the docks, 200 or 300 vessels may safely lie, fearless of any accident. The expences the merchants have already been at in clearing this part of the Avon, building quay-walls, &c. does not amount to less than 200,000l.

There is a corn-market-house, built of free-stone, in Wine-street, which is of late but little used, most of the business in that way being transacted on what is called the Welch Back, where most of the coasters and corn vessels unload, and where is likewise a regular market.

The Hot-wells, about a mile below the Old Town, were by a late act of parliament incorporated with the city; taking the whole extent, therefore, we may say, Bristol is, except London, by far the largest city in England, the length from Lawrence-hill to the Wells being nearly 4 miles; and taking it transversely, from

Bedminster turnpike to Stokes-Croft turnpike, not much less; so that the whole circumference of the city and suburbs may be said to be about 13 miles.

The Hot-well waters are a certain specific for the dysentery, spitting of blood, diabetes, &c. and are excellent in inflammatory and scorbutic cases, being impregnated by the lime-stone quarries, through which they run, with a soft alcalous quality. The season for drinking the waters is from March to September, when the place is much frequented by nobility and gentry, who spend the summer here, and for whose entertainment there are two large Assembly-rooms erected, contiguous to the Wells, where are every day concerts, public breakfasts, &c. for the whole season. The Wells are now very populous, most of the houses being large and elegant, and taken up by people of fashion. These waters are not only drank on the spot at the pump-room, but every morning cried in the streets like milk, and are observed to retain their virtue longer than any other medicinal waters. Below the Wells are tremendous rocks, extending a vast way on each side the river Avon, where is found in great abundance that beautiful fossil, called Bristol-stone. The Pump-room has been lately rebuilt, and many good houses adjoining it, for the conveniency of the infirm that resort there for the benefit of the waters.

The new Theatre in King-street, Queen-square, for which a licence has been lately obtained by act of parliament, is a noble pile of building, and by judges, deemed one of the completest in Europe.

BATH, 13 miles from Bristol, 107 from London, was famous in the time of the Romans, for its medicinal waters, called by Ptolemy THE HOT WATERS; by Antoninus, the Waters of the Sun; by the Britons, Caer-Baden, the City of Bath; and by the Saxons, Akmanchester, or the City of Valetudinarians. The names of its several baths are, the King's-bath, the Queen's-bath, the Cross-bath, and the Hot-bath. In the King's-bath is a statue of Bladud, eighth King of the Britons, with an inscription under it, importing that he discovered the use
of

of these baths 863 years before Christ; that is, 2653 years to the present time. That this place was of old a resort of cripples and diseased persons, appears from the crutches hung up at the several baths, as the thank-offerings of those who came hither lame, and went away cured; but the City of Bath is now more frequented by the sound for their pleasure, than by the sick for their health. At the King's-bath is a neat pump-room, to which the water is conveyed almost boiling hot. It is admirably grateful to the stomach, has a fine sulphureous chalybeat taste like that of the German Spa, or Pyrmont, and strengthens the bowels, by restoring the lost tone, and renewing the vital heat. In short, many are the diseases which find a remedy from it when properly applied, and used with a light regimen, due exercise, and good hours; for if high meats and strong liquors are indulged, they will create inflammatory disorders. The springs were doubtless separated from the common springs by the Romans, and fenced in with a durable wall. The company assemble in this pump-room every morning between the hours of eight and ten to drink the waters; a band of music always attending to entertain them. A fine marble statue of the late Richard Nash, Esq; executed at the expence of the corporation, perpetuates the memory of a man, under whose government the city of Bath rose to its present degree of splendor.

The Queen's-bath, which has no spring of its own, is supplied with water from the King's-bath, and is consequently more temperate than the first. The time these two baths take in filling is about 10 hours.

The Cross-bath, whose waters lie near the level of the street, is so called from a handsome monument erected in the middle of it by an Earl of Melfort, as a memorial of James the Second's Queen bathing in it. The descent of the Holy Ghost attended by angels, the eucharist, the pillar, and all the ornaments, are of fine marble. The monument is still entire, except that some of the inscriptions have been erased. The guides of this bath have observed, that when the wind blows strong from the W. they feel a cold air arising from beneath, as they

stand near the springs; but if the wind be E. and the morning close, with a gentle rain, it is so hot as scarce to be endured; whereas the King's-bath and Hot-bath are both colder at that time than usual. In the other winds, be the weather what it will, this bath is temperate. It is observed to fill in 15 or 16 hours all the year round, and 4 hours bathing here is more tolerable than one and a half in the Hot-bath or King's-bath, where the hot spring is sometimes scarce sufferable. In this Cross-bath and no other, the guides have observed a certain black fly in the hot weather, winged like a lady cow, but somewhat bigger, which they say shoots into the water, and sometimes bites. It lives under the water, and is supposed to come up with the springs.

The Hot-bath, which is situated near the last mentioned, and is so called from its being once deemed to be the hottest of all, is nevertheless, from experiments, found to be nearly of the same degree of heat with the King's bath. The spring from which the Cross-bath is supplied, produces 140 tons in 24 hours.

The two bathing seasons here are Spring and Autumn; the Spring begins with April, and ends with June; the Autumn with September, and lasts till December: and some who drink the water purely for their health, remain here all the Winter. In the Spring season it is much frequented for the sake of health, and in the Fall for pleasure; when at least two thirds of the gay world drink the waters as a pretence to mix with the company at the pump-room, and to give a colour for resorting to an infirmary as to a place of dissipation and public enjoyment.

This city lies in a valley surrounded with an amphitheatrical circle of hills; the heat of the waters and their milky detergent quality are ascribed to a mixture and fermentation of two different certain sources, distilling from Claverton and Landsdown; two hills, of which the former has springs that are sulphurous or bituminous, mixed with nitre, and the latter such as are tinctured with iron ore: beside, the adjacent country abounds with mines of coal, which all naturalists agree
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are sulphurous and bituminous. These two elevations tinged with rain water falling from its proper height, and meeting in some caverns in the valley, there fermenting, produces that hot milky soft liquid, called Bath water.

The city has a bridge over the Avon, which river is lately, by means of six locks, made navigable to Bristol. The city walls, though slight, are almost intire, and supposed to have been the work of the Romans; the upper part seems to have been repaired with the ruins of the Roman buildings.

The Guildhall was formerly situated in the center of the High-street; but the corporation finding it too small and its situation inconvenient, came to a resolution to erect a new one; the first stone of which was laid in 1768, but a total stop put to the building till the year 1775, when new designs were made and carried into execution. The elevation is in the modern composite stile. In the Hall is preserved the head of Minerva, a piece of antiquity that was dug up in Stall-street, in 1725, for which the society of Antiquarians offered the corporation a considerable sum.

The City of Bath is said to have been built by King Alfred, A. D. 900, and was surrounded by a wall, on the outside of which, in the memory of many now living, there was scarcely a house standing.

Bath has amazingly encreased of late years in the extent and elegance of its building. The first improvement was the erection of Queen's-square, began in 1729, in the center of which is a garden, and an obelisk 70 feet high, in honour of his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales. When the square was finished, Mr. Wood, (an eminent architect, to whose abilities and enterprizing genius Bath stands indebted for an elegance in its buildings superior to any place in England) planned several streets contiguous to it; and in 1739, began the North and South parades, Pierpoint-street, Duke-street, and others. In 1754, he planned the Circus, a beautiful circular pile of building, uniformly consisting of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Gay-street, Brook-street, Bennet-street, and the Crescent, ought not to be here omitted. The last mentioned is a most magnificent and much admired pile of building, in the elliptical form, consisting of one order only of Ionic pillars supporting the upper cornice, and commanding a prospect beyond all description. Several new erections are now carrying on, and great improvements are making in different parts of the city.

To the East of the Circus are the New Assembly Rooms. Seventy persons subscribed to the building and furnishing these superb rooms, which cost more than 20,000*l*. They were began in 1769, and compleated and opened in 1771.

The Old Assembly Rooms are on the walks leading from the Grove to the Parades. In the ball-room is a fine portrait of the late Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Nash.

The Bath Theatre was established by royal patent, granted to John Palmer, Esq; and is allowed for its size to be as complete as any in England.

The stone of which the houses are built is for the most part dug out of the quarries upon Claverton Down, and brought from thence down a long steep hill, by a curious machine, the invention of the late Ralph Allen, Esq; by which means it is bought at a trifling expence. These machines, and the manner of conveying stones from the quarry to the river, are well worth the observation of the curious.

Orange-grove, near the abbey, is so called in compliment to the late Prince of Orange; a monumental stone is here erected, with an inscription, importing that the health of the Prince was restored by drinking these waters.

St. Peter's cathedral, which was the abbey church, is suppose to be built on the spot where stood the Roman temple of Minerva, the patroness of baths; and is a lofty venerable pile.

WELLS, 16 miles from Bath, 19 from Bristol, 120 from London, is a small neat city, situated on a stony ground, on the banks of the little river Welte, at the

the bottom of Mendip hills, and has its name from the wells or springs that are found in all parts of it. The buildings are remarkably good. The front of the cathedral 500 years old, is greatly admired by strangers for its excellent imagery and carved work; though the taste is a little too gothic to please the critics. The cloysters adjoining to it are very large and spacious. The chapter-house is a rotund, supported by a pillar in the center; and the window in the front curiously painted. The vicars dwellings in the close are very neat, but their hall is turned into a music room, where are frequent concerts; there is a charity school here for boys and 20 girls: the eldest vicar teaches the boys to sing. The town hall stands over bishop Bubwith's hospital, which maintains 30 poor men and women. There is another founded by bishop Still for women. Mr. Bricks built an alms-house for 4 poor men; Mr. Llewelin another for women. Mr. Archibald Harper, a stocking-man, built another hospital here, and endowed it with 500l. to maintain 4 poor wool-combers. Mr. Andrews, a mercer, gave an alms-house for 4 poor women.

The bishop's palace is one of the handsomest in the kingdom, has a beautiful chapel and gate. On the S. side it looks like a castle, being fortified with walls and a moat; and near it is St. Andrew's well, one of the finest springs in England. The deanery is also a fine house, and here are also good dwellings for the prebendaries. Bone-lace is made here, but the poor are mostly employed in knitting. St. Cuthbert's parish is 7 miles long and 4 broad, and contains several hamlets. In the middle of the town was the old market-place, called the Cross, and near it another market-house lately built, which is also the town-house, where the corporation meet, and the judges hold the assizes.

BRIDGEWATER, 143 m. from Lond. is one of the most considerable towns in the shire, as a port, a parliament borough, and a thoroughfare. The castle was built by W. de Briwere, who also founded St. John's hospital. The quay called the haven was made first by

him; after which he began building the stone bridge over the Parret, which was finished by Thomas Trivet, a Cornish-man. When the Duke of Monmouth came here, 1685, he resided at the castle, was here proclaimed King, and touched for the evil with much the same effect as any of his ancestors. The river Parret is navigable to the Tone, and from thence to Taunton. The tide runs strong 10 miles above Bridgewater. On a spring, the head of the tide, or the Boar, comes in foaming and roaring so furiously, that it would do mischief, if the sailors and boatmen, who hear it a great way off, were not on their guard. The reason of this boar is ascribed to the heightning and shoaling of the river. The town stands 12 miles from the Star point, where the river discharges itself into the Bristol channel, and a spring tide rises 22 feet at the quay. This river abounds with salmon, jack, eels, and elvers. Elvers are a sort of small eel, which at certain times of the year swim upon the surface of the water in great numbers. These they skim up in small nets, and by a peculiar way of dressing make into little cakes, and so serve them up. Ships of 200 tons may come up to the quay; and this convenience for navigation causes a good coast trade to Bristol, and all down the Severn, to Wales for coals, and to Cornwall for slates: the receipt of the customs amount to 3000*l.* a year, clear of salaries, incidents, &c. Its foreign trade is chiefly with Portugal and Newfoundland, and sometimes up the Streights. Here is a good market, which furnishes corn for exportation: it has been famous for the woollen manufactory, but now chiefly for leather. The freemen are free of all the ports of England, except London; and of Ireland, except Dublin. The town stands on a small ascent, for the most part on a gravelly soil. There is a spacious town-hall, and high cross, and over it a cistern, to which water is conveyed from a brook by an engine fixed in that formerly called the Queen's mill; and from this cistern it is carried into most of the streets. The church is large, and its spire the third loftiest in England. Here is also a large free-school built of stone, and

and under it are lodgings for the poor of the parish; besides which, this town is famous for the birth of Admiral Blake. The country betwixt this place and the sea, and northward on the coast, lies low, and is employed for pasture. The road called the lower way from hence to Bristol is not always passable, being subject to dangerous inundations.

MINEHEAD, 23 miles from Bridgewater, 161 from London, is an ancient borough town on the Bristol channel near Dunster castle, much frequented by passengers to and from Ireland. Here have been several useful, though expensive improvements made in the quay, pier, and beach, which are of very great emolument to the inhabitants. The town is well built, and situate on the declivity of a hill. The pier is capable of receiving ships of the largest burthen. Between this place and Watchet are found some singular fossils.

TAUNTON, 145 miles from London, on the river Thone, is one of the largest boroughs in England, delightfully situated, and very populous; a place of great note for manufactories of serges, duroys, sagathees, shalloons, &c. The river Tone is made navigable hither, and there is a bridge over it of six arches. The streets are spacious, and kept clean. Here are two parish churches, and several meeting houses. St. Mary Magdalen's church is a spacious edifice, with a lofty tower and stately pinacles, adorned with carved work. Grey's hospital is a large brick building, for the support of six men and ten women at 2s. a week; and here is also a well endowed grammar school. The country for about 30 miles is called the vale of Taunton, and commonly called Taunton-Dean, a very pleasant fruitful country. Where the Parret mixes with the Tone, a little island is formed, called Athelney, said to be the hiding-place of the Saxon king Alfred, when the Danes over-run the country; where he unknown was entertained by a poor cottager; whom the king afterwards made bishop of Winchester. Here Alfred founded a monastery, some of the foundation of

which was lately discovered, and a grave near 8 feet long, with human bones in it proportionable to that size.

It is a privilege in this place, that every pot-walloper, that is, he who dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote for members of parliament. In consequence the inmates and lodgers, some time before an election, make fires in the streets, at which they dress victuals publicly, lest their votes should be called in question.

LECHESTER OR IVELCHESTER, 123 miles from London, is situated on the river Ivil, over which is a bridge. It is noted for being the birth-place of Friar Bacon; and for the antiquity of the place, where Roman coins are sometimes dug up.

MILBOURN PORT, 2 miles from Sherborne, 115 from London, is so very ancient a borough, as to be mentioned in Doomsday book, but has nothing remarkable.

GLASTONBURY, 5 miles from Wells, 125 from London, is in a spot almost encompassed with rivers. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of apples. The abbey is said to have been founded about 30 years after the death of Christ, by Joseph of Arimathea, who, as well as his immediate successors, lived in a hut made of earth, and covered with boughs, where he was superstitiously said to have stuck his staff in the ground, which taking root, produced the once famous hawthorn tree, said to blossom on Christmas day. That Joseph of Arimathea was ever in Britain is doubtful, and that the hawthorn which was cut down in the civil wars, budded only on a Christmas day, is an imposition. But however that be, there are authentic accounts of a settlement of Christian monks at this place, in the beginning of the fifth century. The church is said to have been built by the W. Saxon king Ina, who endowed it with an immense revenue. The Torr, so called from the tower that stands on it, is a hill that rises like a pyramid to a great height, and is a land-mark to seamen, it being higher ground than any within 10 miles of the place, and the ascent extremely difficult. The abbey was one of the richest and most magnificent in the world, as is evident

evident from its ruins: from its antiquity it has been called *the mother of all saints*: many of the Saxon kings were interred in it. The walls that still remain are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is venerable. The kitchen belonging to the abbey is still entire; built with stone, without the addition of any thing combustible. The Blood or Chalice-well is situated on the declivity of a hill, and has two sources. Something higher on the side of the same hill is another spring, equal in its mineral properties to the waters of the Chalice-well; and farther to the southward arises another stream, the water of which, from its uncommon softness, seems to be impregnated with lime or chalk stone. These, all joining at the foot of the hill, form one stream, and are the waters drank at this place. In its neighbourhood is produced great quantities of dyers woad.

WELLINGTON, on the river Tone, 147 miles from London, has a large church in the road from Taunton, chiefly remarkable for an hospital for 6 poor men, and as many women.

DULVERTON, 169 miles from Lond. on the road to Truro, on a hilly moor, with a stone bridge over the Dunsbrook, a branch of the river Ex, is a pretty town, with a good market, and in the neighbourhood are mines of lead.

LANGPORT, 128 miles from Lond. a well frequented town on the Parret, between Bridgewater and Crookhorn.

DUNSTER, 2 miles from Minehead, 158 from Lond. is an ancient town on the shore of the Severn-sea, encompassed on all sides, except towards the sea, with hills. The castle has two wings and three towers, but the fortifications are in a ruinous condition. It was given, by William the Conqueror, to William de Mohun; but, in process of time, was sold to the Lady Elizabeth Lutterell, daughter of Hugh Courtney Earl of Devonshire, and widow of Sir Andrew Luttrell, Knt. in whose family it still continues.

WATCHET, 153 miles from Lond. is an ancient sea-port on the same coast, having a pier built by Sir William Windham. The inhabitants extract alkaline salt from the ashes of sea weed, and sell it to the glass manufactures at Bristol. The manufacture of pebble lime is considerable here. The cliffs abound with alabaster; and the beach with a particular kind of fossil.

PENSFORD is a small market town; but has a good manufactory of woollen cloths, and stands on the river Chew.

NORTH CURRY stands on the river Tone, and is a neat town, with two market days.

PHILIP'S NORTON stands on a branch of the Avon, between Bath and Frome, enjoying a good market.

WINCAUNTON, is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill; and in 1747, was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire. Antiquities have been dug up here; particularly an urn which contained Roman coins. It has a considerable market for corn, cheese, &c.

STOWEY or **NETHERSTOWEY**, a small market town, remarkable only for having a market and a fair.

CROOKHORN, vulgarly called **CREWKERN**, is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, with an excellent market.

WIVELSCOMB, situated near the river Tone, which has an hospital for twelve paupers, enjoys a market, and has had Roman urns with coins dug up.

PORTLOCK is situated on the borders of Devonshire, and is remarkable for being the place where Harold in 1052, landed from Ireland; slew numbers of the inhabitants who opposed him, and carried off much booty. It now enjoys a market.

YEOVIL, 123 miles from Lond. sometimes called **Ivil** from a river of that name, a branch of the Parret betwixt Crookhorn and Sherborn. It is a thoroughfare on the Western post road to the Land's-end; but the streets narrow, and for the most part mean. It has a considerable market, and a charity-school.

At **CAMALET** and **CHESTERTON**, near Somerton, are

are the remains of a Roman camp, and abundance of coins and other antiquities are often dug up here.

SOMERTON stands on a branch of the river Parret, 128 miles from Lond. between Wells and Crookhorn. It has a free-school and an alms-house. This town gave name to the county; and is very healthy, though the moors are so very near it. The chief support of it are the cattle, which are fed on a moor about a mile off, where are 20,000 acres of good grazing land, on which all the inhabitants have a right of commoning. Here king Edward III. had a castle, wherein the king of France was a prisoner.

AXBRIDGE, 135 miles from Lond. a borough under Mendip Hills, takes its name from the river Axe, about 7 miles from its mouth. The church is large, with two antique statues on the tower. The whole of the building is finished in the gothic stile; and is said to have been built during the Saxon heptarchy. Here is an alms-house well endowed. The mayor has two maces carried before him.

CHEDDAR is famed for the finest cheese in the world, except the Parmesan, and is 23 miles in compass, abounding with pasture. It is common here for three or four dairies to join their milk, and to make what is called a *Cheddar Cheese*. There are also such great plantations of apples in this parish, that 3000 hogsheads of cyder have been made in one season.

Above this town, in the road to Bristol, there is a chasm of a mile long, between a cliff and a tremendous rock, 200 or 300 feet high, with hollows equally awful and surprising. Out of these hills a stream springs so rapid, that it soon forms a river, which drives 12 mills within a mile of the head, and, after many meanders, falls into the river Axe.

WRINTON, a pretty town among the Mendip Hills, which had the honour to give birth to that great philosopher Mr. John Locke; is 6 miles from Axbridge. Lapis Calaminaris is dug and prepared near the town.

ILMINSTER, 9 miles from Taunton, 137 from London, is a parish 5 miles in length, very considerable for the woollen manufacture.

CHARD,

CHARD, 4 miles from Ilminster, is a post town, situated on a descent, with several streams running through it, which keep it clean; it consists of four streets, which terminate near the market place. The woollen manufacture is the principal support of the inhabitants.

KEYNSHAM, 113 miles from London, is a thoroughfare in the lower road between Bath and Bristol. It has a fine large church, a stone bridge of 15 arches over the Avon into Gloucestershire, and another bridge over the river Chu or Chew. In the neighbourhood is a quarry, where the *Cornua Ammonis* are frequently found.

BRISTINGTON, betwixt Keynsham and Bristol, has mines of coal, like those of Newcastle, covered with a hard crust, called Wark, resembling in shape a fern leaf; it will split like black slate, but is much more brittle.

BRUTON, 114 miles from Lond. in the road to Bridgewater, stands on the river Brew, over which it has a stone bridge; it has ruins of a priory, a fine church, a good free-school, a stately alms-house, and drives a great trade in serge and stockings: in the church are many remarkable tombs.

CASTLE CAREY, 3 miles from Bruton, is a small town, of no other note than for its mineral waters, which, according to Guidot, are much like those of Epsom.

SHEPTON-MALLET, 2 miles from Wells, is a large town, has about 1200 houses, and is the residence of many considerable clothiers. The streets are narrow, steep, very irregular and uneven; but well-watered with rivulets, convenient for the clothworkers.

NORTH PETHERTON, between Bridgewater and Taunton, carries on a manufactory of serge, has a handsome church with an organ, and a good ring of bells.

SOUTH PETHERTON, situated on the river Parret, 12 miles from N. Petherton. Here was formerly a palace of the West Saxon king Ina. It now has a good market.

MENDIP

MENDIP HILLS stretch out a great way in length and breadth, and are the most famous in Britain both for lead and coals. Here is said to be a strange custom called Burning the hill: if a miner is detected in stealing the lead ore, they shut him up in one of the little huts, erected for keeping the ore and tools, which they surround with dry furze and fern, and set it on fire. If the malefactor can throw down the hut and make his escape, he may; if not, he must be burnt to death.

BISHOP'S CHEW, called also Chew-magna, is one of the largest parishes in the county, and the houses, even of the poorer sort of people, are remarkably neat, and generally accommodated with little gardens. In this parish is Bowditch, so called from its circular form: it was a large camp on a hill trebly fortified, from whence there is a prospect of the Islands called Flatholm and Steepholm, in the Bristol channel.

FROME SELWOOD, 10 miles from Bath, though a town longer than some cities, yet it has only one church. The woollen manufacture is reckoned more considerable here than in any part of England, and more wire cards are made here than in any other town in Britain. The church is large and handsome, with a noble organ. Here are several meeting-houses.

ANTIQUITIES IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

MONTACUTE-PRIORY, of which considerable ruins still remain, was founded by William Earl of Moreton.

STOKE-COURCI CASTLE was the head of the barony of Robert and William de Courci, sewers to the empress Maud, and Hen. II. In process of time, it descended to Eleanor wife of Hen. Percy, Earl of Northumberland. In the 35th year of Hen. VI. it was surprized and burnt by Lord Bonville, and has ever since laid in ruins, but continued in the possession of the Percy family.

AT STAUNTON-DREW is an ancient stone monument, something like Stone-henge, in Wiltshire.

WOKKY

There are several Roman camps, and Druidical monuments at Edington, Brent Knoll, Mere, Langport, Blackdown, Badcomb, Bowditch, Churchill, Keynsham, Wellow, &c. &c.

WOKEY-HOLE is a vast cave, divided into several apartments, from the roof of which drops a petrifying water, that forms a variety of stony figures, and reflects the light of a candle very beautifully. The country people will persuade you to find out the resemblance of a thousand things in this petrified matter. This cavern attracts the attention of travellers.

Axbridge church steeple.

Burrow chapel.

Bath cathedral.

Bristol cathedral.

Bridgewater castle and bridge.

Bruton priory.

Chartreuse house, in Salwood Forest.

Cleve abbey.

Comb Sydenham, near South Petherton.

Dunster castle.

Enmore castle.

Farley chapel and castle.

Glastonbury abbey.

Henton abbey and castle, near Philip's Norton.

Ilchester castle.

Keynsham abbey.

St. Michael's church, at Glastonbury.

Monastery, in the Isle of Athelney.

Nunney castle, S. W. of Frome.

Staffordale abbey, near Castle Cary.

Taunton castle.

Wells cathedral, palace, and chapter-house.

Witham priory, near Frome.

Yeovil Cross.

SEATS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

PRIOR PARK, near Bath, late Ralph Allen's, Esq.
CLEVENDON COURT, KENNET ST. GEORGE, and
KEN COURT, are three elegant structures. The former belonging to the Earl of Bristol, and the two latter to Earl Powlet.

The Bishop's palace at Bristol.

The Bishop's palace at Wells and Barnwell, belonging to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

BUCKLAND, 5 miles from Taunton.

CANNINGTON, 2 miles from Bridgewater, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

FARLEY CASTLE, near Phillip's Norton, formerly called Farley Montford.

Ashton-court, near Bristol.

Aswell, near Bridgewater.

Babington, near Frome.

Barrow-court, near Bristol.

Bellcomb Brook, near Bath.

Berkeley, near Frome.

Blackford.

Brewham, near Bruton.

Brimpton.

Briffleton.

Brockney court, near Bristol.

Bruton, near Castle Cary.

Brotleigh, near Somerton.

Burrington, 12 miles S. W. of Bristol.

Burton Pynsent, near Langport.

Camerton, 12 miles S. E. of Bristol.

Chalvy-court, 9 miles S. W. of Bristol.

Charlton Adam, near Somerton.

Charlton, near Bristol.

Charser house, near Wells.

Chew park, 9 miles S. of Bristol.

Chesterblade park, near Wells.

Chilcompton, near Bath.

Claverham.

Cleeve Cottage, near Bristol.

Combe.

Combe Hay, near Bath.
 Comberwell house, near Bath.
 Compton Paumefort, near Castle Cary.
 Corston, near Bath.
 Courtwick, 10 miles S. W. of Bristol.
 Cricket, near Crookhorn.
 Crookhorn-pill.
 Crocumbe, near Stokegomer.
 Croscumb.
 Dillingham, near Langport.
 Dunster castle, near Dunster.
 Earn's hill, near Langport.
 Easton St. George, near Bristol.
 Enmore castle, near Bridgewater.
 Evercreech, near Shepton Mallet.
 Fairfield.
 Farley house, near Bath.
 Ford, near Membury.
 Hadspur, near Burton.
 Haiwell, near Bridgewater.
 Harpton house, near Bathampton.
 Hamptree, (W.) 10 miles S. of Bristol.
 Hatch Beauchamp, near Taunton.
 Havyat's Green.
 Hestercomb, near Taunton Vale.
 Highbridge, near Bristol.
 Hinton St. George, near Crookhorne.
 Hunstreet, 7 miles S. E. of Bristol.
 Kelveston, near Bath.
 Keynsham, near Bristol.
 King's Weston, near Somerton.
 King's Down.
 Knowle, near Bristol.
 Langford court, near Wrington.
 Lyedown.
 Mapeston house, near Wincanton.
 Mell's park, near Frome.
 Merston Bigott, near Frome.
 Midford castle, near Bath.
 Montacute, near Yeovil,
 Muchney,

Muchney, near Ilchester.
 Munckton, near Taunton.
 Nailsea court, near Wrington.
 Nettlecomb, near Watchet.
 Newton park, near Bath.
 Northwick, near Bristol.
 Orchard park, near Watchet.
 Orchard, near Taunton.
 Orchardley, near Frome.
 Paulton, 12 miles S. E. of Bristol.
 Pill, near Shepton Mallet.
 Pixton, near Dulverton.
 Portbury.
 Prior park, near Bath.
 Pyrland, near Taunton.
 Quantock.
 Redlinch, near Bruton.
 Regilbury, 8 miles S. W. of Bristol.
 Richmond castle, near Wells.
 Round hill, near Wincauton.
 Shapwick, near Bridgewater.
 Shropham park, near Glassonbury.
 Somerton.
 Spargrove, near Bruton.
 Standdar Wick, 7 miles S. of Bristol, near Frome.
 Stokegomer.
 Stoneaston, 13 miles S. of Bristol, near Wells.
 Stowey, 9 miles S. of Bristol.
 Sutton court, 8 miles S. of Bristol.
 Swell court.
 Travano, near Bath.
 Ven near Taunton.
 Walton, 10 miles from Bristol.
 Walton castle, ditto
 Wellington court, near Wellington.
 Weston house, near Bath.
 West Monckton, near Taunton.
 Witch-church, near Bristol.
 Whitelackington, near Langport.
 Witham priory, near Frome.

Wraxall,

Wraxall, 7 miles W. of Bristol.

Wroughton court, 10 miles S. W. of ditto.

The most remarkable Places for extensive Prospects.

Wokey hole, in Mendip, near Wells.

Chedder rocks, N. W. of Wells, near Axbridge.

Calamet hill, or Arthur's palace, N. E. of Yovil.

Quantock hills, S. S. E. of Watchet, from whence the Welch coast is very visible.

Brent Knowl hill, near Bridgewater.

Mendip hills.

Sedgemoor, where the Duke of Monmouth was defeated.

Claverton and Lansdown, near Bath.

Glastonbury Torr.

Stantonbury hill, near Stanton-Drew.

From Hestercomb, to Enmore Castle.

Cothelestone lodge, near Taunton.

Polden hill.

Hinton St. George.



WILTSHIRE

IS bounded by Somersetshire and part of Gloucestershire on the W. by Berkshire and Hampshire on the E. by Gloucestershire on the N. by Dorsetshire and part of Hampshire on the S. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Salisbury, and is included in the Western circuit. Its shape is nearly a regular oblong, with some windings on the borders. Is about 54 miles in length, 34 in breadth, and 200 in circumference; containing 1200 square miles, divided into 29 hundreds, 21 market towns, 304 parishes, 950 villages, and 1 city; it sends 34 members to parliament: viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for each of the following places; Salisbury, Marlborough, Devizes, Malmesbury, Wilton, Chippenham,

Chippenham, Calne, Cricklade, Downton, Heytesbury, Hindon, Great Bedwin, Luggershall, Westbury, Old Sarum, and Wotton Bassett. It pays but 13 parts of the land-tax, and provides 800 men to the national militia. It has a great number of Roman, Saxon, British, and Danish encampments in the different parts of the county; and 3 of the Roman roads pass through it.

The Northern part, called North Wiltshire, is watered with clear streams, and interspersed with small hills, which afford a delightful prospect. The soil of the vallies is very fruitful, but that of the hills chalky, and in some places barren. Prodigious flocks of sheep are, however, fed on the downs, and present the spectator with an object rich and delightful beyond imagination.

SALISBURY-PLAIN extends for above 25 miles in length, and in some places 35 to 40 in breadth. On these plains besides Stone-henge, there are a number of other remains of ancient encampments, fortifications, sepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this island.

Its chief rivers are the Thames, Isis, Kennet, Upper and Lower Avon, Willey, Bourne, Nadder, besides which there are the Duril, Wene, Calne, and Reg.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, 17 miles from Andover, and 83 from London, is an episcopal see, and a large well-built pleasant city, near which 4 of the above mentioned rivers join their streams, and flow through every street. There are no cellars under ground in the whole city, or vaults in the church, by reason of its abounding so with springs. Its venerable council-house was destroyed by fire very lately. The cathedral is considered as the most elegant and regular in the kingdom; particularly for its lofty stone spire. The number of windows, pillars, and doors, in this fabric, are thus enumerated;

As many days as in one year there be,
 So many windows in one church we see;
 As many marble pillars there appear,
 As there are hours throughout the fleeting year;

As

As many gates as moons one year does view :
 Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange than true.

There are three other churches besides the cathedral. The market-place, in which is a fine town-house, is a square so spacious that three or four battalions of foot may be mustered without being crowded. It is well supplied with necessaries; and by its manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery, is as flourishing a city as any in the kingdom, that depend on a home trade. It has two free-schools, and an alms-house for clergymen's widows. There are some remarkable monuments in the cathedral and other places, that cannot fail of entertaining the curious.

OLD SARUM, from the ruins whereof arose the New, is about 1 mile from it to the N. and is as ancient as the old Britons. This town stood on a hill, and was deserted in the reign of Henry III. when the new town and present cathedral were built. A few obscure fragments of the town walls are only to be discovered; but the high circular intrenchment round it remains intire, with another in the centre for the citadel: the most regular plan that can be imagined. This place, though now only an open field, with one solitary public house at the entrance, has the honour to be represented in parliament by the same number of members as the city of York!

WILTON, 3 miles from Salisbury, is situated near the conflux of the Nadder with the Willey; from whence it had its name. It was once the shire town, with 12 churches; now a small place, remarkable for the Earl of Pembroke's house: the curiosities in which no traveller omits to take particular notice of. A famous carpet manufacture is carried on in this town.

AUBURN, 81 miles from London, on the borders of Berks, on a branch of the Kennet, formerly of note, but now decayed, by the loss of 72 dwellings being destroyed by a fire, in 1760, though it yet has a market.

HIGHWORTH is 69 miles from London, and enjoys a good market; and is situated in the Northern part of the

the county, in the direct road from Farringdon to Malmesbury.

DOWNTON, pleasantly situated on the river Avon, an ancient borough, 84 miles from London.

HINDON, 97 miles from London, another small borough on the borders of Dorsetshire, W. of Salisbury; near it is Fonthill, the magnificent seat of William Beckford, Esq.

SWINDON, 83 miles from London, and 28 from Salisbury, is seated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, is but a mean place, though the houses are well built with stone; and it has a market and 4 fairs.

HEYTESBURY, situated near the W. borders of the county. Here is a collegiate church, and a free-school. This was the seat of the Empress Maud.

WESTBURY, 4 miles from Trowbridge, a small borough town adjoining to Salisbury-plain.

CALNE, 13 miles from Marlborough, stands on a little river; is a small but populous well built town, with a woollen manufacture. Near it are traces of a Roman camp.

DEVIZES, 89 miles from London, said to have been inhabited by the Romans; because on Round-way-hill, which overlooks the town, there is a square camp with a single trench, where Roman coins are frequently found. It is a town of large trade, and has several flourishing manufactures of woollen cloth. The buildings are old but good. The town, which is large, consists chiefly of two long parallel streets. Here are 3 churches; the choir of St. Mary's is of a very old model; and just out of the town, on the green, is another church.

CHIPPENHAM, on the river Avon, is a large populous well-built town, 6 miles from Calne, 94 from London, has a bridge consisting of 16 arches. The church is magnificent, having on the walls and windows the arms of the Hungerfords, who, if they did not erect it, as some think, are supposed to have beautified it, when, by licence of Henry VI. they built a chapel. Here is a charity-school for 24 boys.

MALMESBURY,

MALMSBURY, 95 miles from London, stands on a hill, with 6 bridges over the river Avon. It formerly had walls, and a castle. It is a neat town, and carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. This place was formerly famous for its abbey, built in 640, great part of which still remains. At the dissolution of monasteries, this abbey, which was the largest in the county, was purchased for 1500*l.* by an eminent clothier, who preserved the church from being demolished, which is now used as the parish church. King Athelstan was buried in it, under the high altar of the abbey church. It was at first only a hermitage, where Maildolphus, a famous hermit, resided, and from whom the town took its name. After living in this solitude some years, he found means to change his hermitage into a monastery, and was himself the first abbot.

CRICKLADE, 10 miles from Malmsbury, and 83 from London, was anciently a town of great note, situated at the influx of the rivulets Churn and Rey into the Isis. It has a good free-school.

GREAT BEDWIN, formerly a city, and the metropolis of Cissa, a Viceroy of Wiltshire and Berkshire in the time of the Saxons, is 70 miles from London. The church, which is a spacious fabric, is built in the form of a cross, has a lofty tower in the center, and several ancient monuments.

LUGGERSHALL, 75 miles from London, is a borough by prescription, though only a small hamlet town. It is situated in a delightful country, and was the residence of several Kings.

WOTTON BASSET, 8 miles from Malmsbury, and 89 from London, is a borough both by charter and prescription, but affords nothing remarkable.

MARLBOROUGH, 76 miles from London, so called from the chalky soil in which it is situated, is prettily built, but consists chiefly of one large straight street, with piazza's all along one side of it. It has a parish churches and several commodious inns, being the grand thoroughfare from London to Bath and Bristol. It was a Roman station; on the North was a religious house

house, the remains of which is now converted into a dwelling-house. The river Kennet rises near this town, in which is plenty of crawfish. To the S. are some ruins of a priory, particularly the gatehouse. The Duke of Northumberland's seat, now an inn, was the site of the Roman Castrum; and toward the river, without the garden walls, one angle of it yet remains. The mount at the W. end of the town was the keep or donjon of the castle, and has now a pretty spiral walk up to an elegant summer-house, from whence there is a fine view of the town and country.

On Marlborough Downs are abundance of very large stones, which at no great distance appear like sheep, and by the country people are called Grey Wethers.

At Froxfield, 7 miles distant, the late Duchess of Marlborough endowed an alms-house for 30 poor widows, with an ample annual stipend for apprenticing 10 or 12 children.

Near Marlborough, on the top of a chalky hill, is Severnake Forest, twelve miles in circuit.

TROWBRIDGE, 99 miles from London, has a good stone bridge over the river Were, at the W. end of the town. It had formerly a castle, of which no traces are visible.

BRADFORD, 4 miles from Trowbridge, has a bridge over Lower Avon, which rises in N. Wiltshire, crosses the Fossway, and runs by Malmesbury, Chippenham, and this town. It is mostly built of stone, and is situated on the side of a hill. This town has been famous many years for its manufactory of broad cloths.

HOLT, a village very famous by its mineral waters, and resorted to for the cure of scrophulous distempers. This medicinal spring was first discovered in 1718.

CORSHAM, 3 miles from Chippenham, and 9 from Bath, stands in a dry stony soil, not very fertile, but is a most pleasant village; and if we may credit the countenances of the living, and the monuments of their dead in the church yard, it is the seat of health and long life. Ethelred, one of our Saxon Kings, had a palace and

VOL. I. D kept

kept his court here. Since the restoration, Lady Hungerford built here an alms-house and a free school.

LAVINGTON, formerly Market-Lavington, situated in a very pleasant country, 7 miles from the Devizes.

MAIDEN BRADLEY is a village on the borders of Somersetshire, where there was formerly a priory for canons, but at present noted for the Duke of Somerset's seat.

MERE, 100 miles from London, in an angle of this county, bordering upon Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, is esteemed as the principal staple for wool.

WARMINSTER, 97 miles from London, through which the river Deverel runs, is a very ancient town, and has a considerable trade. On the hills to the Eastward of the town are two ancient camps, one called Battlebury, supposed from its double works to be Danish; the other Scratchbury, a square fortification, with a single trench. Near Warminster is the famous forest of Selwood.

CLAY-HILL, near this town, is remarkable for its height, which renders it conspicuous for many miles round; and for a hillock on the top, which, at a distance, appears like the crown of a man's hat. The downs, called Salisbury-plain, extend into Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and feed innumerable flocks of sheep.

The first remarkable thing on the Dorsetshire side of these downs is Wardour castle, where Lady Arundel, being attacked by 1300 of the parliament army, defended herself bravely for a week with only 25 men, and at last surrendered upon honourable terms.

CLARENDON PARK, on the E. side of Salisbury-plain, is large and beautiful, and most commodious for keeping and breeding deer. There are twenty groves in this park, each of them a mile in compass. About half a mile from it is a remarkable Roman camp, being a circular fortification, and situated on a dry chalky hill.

ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

STONEHENG, about 6 miles N. of Salisbury, is reckoned one of the most remarkable antiquities in this kingdom.

kingdom. The learned have taken great pains about this remarkable antiquity, which fills the beholder with astonishment; and has attracted, by its extravagant grandeur, the admiration of all ages. Antiquaries have been greatly divided in opinion with regard to this famous structure: at present they seem to acquiesce in the opinion, that it was one of the grand temples of the British Druids.

The stones which compose this building are natural, not factitious, as some have suspected; and must, notwithstanding their enormous weight, have been brought 15 or 16 miles, namely from the Grey-Wethers, near Abury on Marlborough-downs, all the larger stones, the altar only excepted, being of that kind. This stupendous work is situated near the summit of a hill; its appearance, even at the distance of half a mile, is awful; but as you advance up the avenue on the N. E. side, the greatness of its center fills the eye in an astonishing manner. It is enclosed in a circular ditch, which you pass, and you ascend 35 yards before you come to the work; on entering which you are affected by the yawning ruins that surround you. The stones of which this ancient temple is composed, are of amazing magnitude: one of them, though not the largest, which is fallen down and broke, weighs above 40 tons. As you advance farther, the ponderous imposts over head, the chasms of sky between the jambs of the cell, the odd construction of the whole, and the greatness of every part, surprize. If you look upon the perfect part, you fancy entire quarries mounted up into the air; if upon the rude havock below, you see, as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned inside out.

Stoneheng consists of two circles and two ovals respectively concentric; the outer circle being 108 feet in diameter. The intention of the founder seems to have been this. The whole circle to consist of 100 upright stones, each stone four cubits broad, and each interval two cubits. Of the outer circle, which in its perfection consisted of 60 stones, and 30 imposts, there are 17 uprights left standing, 11 of which are contigu-

ous by the grand entrance, and have five imposts upon them. The lesser circle, which never had any imposts, is somewhat more than 8 feet from the inside of the outward one, and consisted of 40 lesser stones, forming with the outward circle, a kind of circular portico. There are only 19 of the forty left, but 11 of them are standing *in situ*, 5 in one place contiguous, 3 in another, 2 in another. The walk between these two circles, which is 300 feet in circumference, is equally grand and delightful. The adytum or cell, into which none but the upper order of Druids entered, is composed of certain compages of stones, or trilithons, consisting of two upright stones and an impost at top; there are evidently 5 of these remaining, 3 of which are intire, 9 are ruined in some measure, but the stones remain *in situ*. The stones that compose it are really stupendous; their height, breadth, and thickness are enormous; and to see so many of them placed together in a nice and critical figure with exactness; to consider, as it were, not a pillar of one stone, but a whole wall, a side, and end of a temple, of one stone; to view them curiously, creates such a motion in the mind, as words cannot express. The stones which form the two ovals, rise in height as they approach nearer the upper end of the adytum. With regard to the altar, it is laid towards the upper end of the adytum, at present flat on the ground, and squeezed into it, as it were, by the weight of the ruins upon it. It is a kind of blue coarse marble, like that of Derbyshire; two cubits three palms in breadth, 10 cubits in length, and one cubit or 20 inches in thickness. The number of stones now remaining of this famous temple is 140.

Near this amazing work of antiquity, are a great number of elevations something resembling the form of a bell, called barrows; these are sepulchral tumuli, wherein the ancient Britons deposited the ashes of their dead, and raised in memory of soldiers slain there.

ABURY, on Marlborough-downs, consists of huge stones, like Stoneheng. These stupendous remains are also supposed to be the ruins of an ancient temple
of

of the Druids; so large that a whole village is now contained within its circumference.

At Shrawton near Longleat is a piece of curious sculpture in alabaster, which had been dug up in one of the adjacent barrows on Salisbury-plain. It is of an oval form, 2 feet long, and one in the broad part of the diameter; representing a woman habited like a queen, with the evident representation of the three persons of the Trinity in a compartment over her head; and round the sides are angels, &c. all of most excellent workmanship, which shew it to be the production of a skilful artist.

WANSDYKE is a prodigious trench, thrown up for many miles in length, about the middle of this county; but when or for what reason it was dug, is not agreed upon by authors, yet supposed to have been the boundary between the West Saxons and Mercians.

Besides the former Antiquities there are the following.

Badmington caves.

Chapel, at Chippenham.

Convent, near Mere.

Devil's Coits, near Kennet.

Devizes castle.

Druidical temple, on Marlborough downs.

Harebury hospital.

Hungerford church.

King John's house, in Clarendon-park.

Laycock nunnery, near Chippenham.

Langford castle, near Salisbury.

Luggershall castle.

Malmesbury abbey and castle.

Marlborough castle.

Alton priory, near Stanton Barnard.

Banbury castle, N. of Marlborough.

Bedwin church.

Bradbury castle, church, and priory.

Bradenstoke priory, N. E. of Chippenham.

Chefenbury priory, near Enford.

Clarendon house, E. of Salisbury-plain.

Wolf-hall barn, near Severnake-forest.
 Cysbury-hill, barn, camp, &c.
 Martin's-hall, hill, camp.
 Whitehole hill, camp.
 Old Sarum castle.
 Salisbury cathedral, &c.

The most extensive Views are from;

Martin's hall hill, near Old Sarum.
 Alfred's tower, at Stour-head.
 Roundaway hill, near Devizes.
 Marlborough castle mount.
 Clayhill, West of Warminster.
 Highworth hill.
 Lush hill, near Hannington Wick.
 Barry hill, in Brandon-forest.
 Chisbury-hill castle, near Luggershall.

GENTLEMENS SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

PALACE of the bishop of Salisbury, in that city.
ARLINGTON HOUSE, 6 miles from Salisbury.
 Alton priory, near Stanton Barnard.
 Ambresbury park, near Ambresbury.
 Ashcombe, near Shaftsbury.
 Asley house, near Tetbury.
 Axford.
 Badmington park.
 Baynton, near Eddington.
 Berwick St. Leonards, near Hindon town.
 Biddeston, near Chippenham.
 Bowden house, near Melksham.
 Bowood, near Caln.
 Bradley house, near Mere.
 Breach house, near Downton.
 Brimslade, near Marlborough.
 Britford, near Salisbury.
 Bromham, near Devizes.
 Burcomb, near Wilton.

Burdop,

Burdrop, near Swindon.
Charlton park, near Malmesbury.
Chesembury park, near West Lavington.
Cheveral park, near East Lavington.
Chicklade, near Hindon.
Chiltern St. Mary, near Shrewton.
Chilton lodge, near Chilton-foliat.
Chilton house, near ditto.
Chippenham.
Chute lodge, near Chute.
Chute park, near ditto.
Clarendon park, near Salisbury.
Clayhill, near Warminster.
Cleve hall, near West Lavington.
Cole park, near Malmesbury.
Collingburn.
Comberwell, near Bradford.
Compton house, near Wilton.
Compton house, near Calne.
Corsham house, near Corsham.
Coulston (West) near West Lavington.
Cow hill, near Malmesbury.
Cowfield house, near Downton.
Crow wood, near Auburne.
Cuckow bush, near Corsham.
Cutteridge house, near North Bradley.
Damerham, near Mere.
Dantzey house, at Dantzey.
Dean house, near Salisbury.
Devizes.
Dinton house, near Wilton.
Douthead house, near Cricklade.
Downton house.
Durnford, near Ambresbury.
Draycot house, near Chippenham.
Earl Stoke, near West Lavington.
Early house, near Monkton Farley.
Eastwell house, near Devizes.
East Everley, near Collingburne.
Eddington house, near Eddington.

Erfont.
 Escot, near East Lavington.
 Escot house, near Oakley.
 Fern, near Shaftsbury.
 Foxley house, near Malmesbury.
 Fonthill, near Hindon.
 Frankley, near Bradford.
 Garston house, near Malmesbury.
 Groveley lodge, near Wilton.
 Gruttleton house, near Castlecomb.
 Hannington house, near Highworth.
 Hartham, near Biddleston.
 Hatch house, near Hindon.
 Heddington, near Calne.
 Hele house, near Salisbury.
 Heytsbury house, near Heytsbury.
 Heywood house, near Westbury.
 Hindon.
 Holt, near Bradford.
 Ilford, near Bradford.
 Imber, near West Lavington.
 Ivy house, near Chippenham.
 Jaggard, near Corsham.
 Kemble house, near Oakley.
 Kington house, near Chippenham.
 Lackham, near Corsham.
 Lake, near Ambresbury.
 Langford house, near Downton.
 Lavington (West).
 Laycock nunnery, near Corsham.
 Liddington castle, near Chiffeldon.
 Lydiard Tregoze, near Wotton Bassett.
 Lydiard Millicent, near Purton.
 Littlecot, near Chilton Foliat.
 Littleton, near West Lavington.
 Lockridge.
 Longford castle, near Salisbury.
 Longleat, near Warminster.
 Long Newton, near Tetbury.
 Luckram, near Biddleston.

Luckington

Luckington house, near Shrenston.
 Lushall, near Highworth.
 Lushinger, near Downton.
 Lymley Stoke, near Bradford.
 Maddenton, near Shrewton.
 Maiden Bradley, near Mere.
 Milshul park, near Downton.
 Milton, near Pewsey.
 Monks, near Corsham.
 Monkton, near Chippenham.
 Nether-haven.
 New-hall, near Salisbury.
 Monkton Farley, near Bath.
 Marlborough house.
 New House, near Downton.
 Newton Toney, near Ambresbury.
 Notton house, near Corsham.
 Nunton, near Salisbury.
 Oare, near Wotton.
 Oddstock house, near Salisbury.
 Overton, near Swindon.
 Oakley house, near Oakley.
 Old monastery, near Monkton.
 Park house, near Ambresbury.
 Park house, near Devizes.
 Penleigh house, near Westbury.
 Pinkey house, near East Shrenton.
 Pennils, near Colne.
 Purton house, near Wotton Bassett.
 Ramsbury park, near Marlborough.
 Ramsbury.
 Rocks near Collerne.
 Rowd Athon, near North Bradley.
 Rowdford, near the Devizes.
 Rushmore lodge, near Shaftsbury.
 Rush hall, near Enford.
 Rusley, near Auburne.
 Salthorp, near Wotton Bassett.
 Sandridge, near Milksham.
 Seagrey, near Stanton St. Quintin.

Seend-green, near Seend.
 Shaw house, near Milksham.
 Spy park, near Broomham.
 South Broom house, near the Devizes.
 Standlynch, near Downton.
 Stanham, near Chute.
 Stanton St. Quintin, near Highworth.
 Stanton Barnard, near Wyndham.
 Stourhead, near Mere.
 Stratford house, near Old Sarum.
 Studley hill, near Calne.
 Stroud, near Laycock.
 Swindon house, at Swindon.
 Swindon.
 Teagrey house, near Chippenham.
 Tokenham house, near Wotton Bassett.
 Tokenwick, near ditto.
 Totenham park, near Bedwin.
 Trowbridge.
 Trowl, near ditto.
 Turley, near Bradford.
 Tylshead Lodge, near Shrewton.
 Upper Woodford, near Ambresbury.
 Urchefont-green.
 Wardour castle, near Shaftsbury.
 Witham, near Calne.
 Westbury Leigh.
 Westhorpe, near Corham.
 Westwood, near Bradford.
 Whittley house, near Devizes.
 Wyck, near Sapworth.
 Wichford house, near Trowbridge.
 Welbury house, near Ambresbury.
 Wilcot house, near Wilcot.
 Wilton house, near Wilton.
 Winchley house, near Downton.
 Winfield, near Bradford.
 Winterstow house, near Salisbury.
 Winterstow (East) near ditto.
 Withford, near Wilton.

Wraxhall

Wraxhall house, near Monkton Farley.

Wotton Bassett.

Wolf hall, near Luggershall.

Zeal's house, near Mere.

H A M P S H I R E

IS bounded on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire; on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Surry and Sussex; and on the S. by the E. channel. It is 55 miles in length, from N. to S. and 40 in breadth from E. to W. is above 220 miles in circumference, containing 1540 square miles, including the Isle of Wight: divided into 39 hundreds, 1 city, 20 market-towns, and 250 parishes, and above 1060 villages. It sends 26 members to parliament: viz. 2 for the county, and two for each of the following places; Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Andover, Christ-church, Stockbridge, Lymington, Whit-church, Petersfield, Newport, Newton, and Yarmouth, pays 14 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia. Its principal rivers are the Ithing or Alre, the Tees or Test, Auton, Avon, Stour, Wey, Loddon, and Auborn. It has the harbours of Spithead, Portsmouth, St. Helen's, East Cowes, Hampton Water or Southampton Bay, Titchfield Bay, Langston and Hamble Havens, &c. with a great number of points, head-lands, isles, forts, castles, &c. This county has also New Forest, near 30 miles in circuit; Wulmer, and 7 others; with a great number of parks, downs, &c. Its chief product is corn, cattle, pastures, wood, iron, wool, fish, and hops. It is noted for its honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It has manufactures of woollen; and contains the extensive magazine of naval stores at Portsmouth. The isles of Guernsey and Jersey, and their appendages, are included in this county. It is in the province of Canterbury,

terbury, diocese of Winchester; and in the Western circuits. It is considered as one of the most agreeable, and from the remotest times, supported a numerous population. The soil of Hampshire is various as to its fertility, the hilly parts being like other downs, fit only for sheep; but the lower grounds are very fruitful both in corn and pasture. No county in England exceeds this for quantity of excellent timber, notwithstanding the prodigious consumption that has been made of it since the Revolution, in building and repairing ships.

WINCHESTER, 67 miles from London, is the metropolis of this county; it stands on the river Itching. This city lies in a bottom, like an amphitheatre, surrounded with chalk hills, and is of great antiquity, supposed to have been built 900 years before the Christian æra. It was very famous in the time of the Romans, when there were looms here for weaving cloths for the Emperors and their armies. On St. Catherine's-hill, near the city, is a camp; and on the side of the West gate was a castle, where the West Saxon Kings kept their court. Here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England, as was Edward the Confessor: King John resided here, and Henry III. was born here. Henry IV. was married here. Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. was born here; and Mary was married to Philip of Spain, in this city. That there was a college here for religious men, in the earliest ages of Christianity, is very probable; and the old piece of wall near the W. gate of the Cathedral, is thought to be the remains of it. It is of great strength and thickness, with several windows in it, and built with small flint and mortar as hard as stone. The cathedral is a large venerable structure, but not very elegant. Instead of a steeple or spire, it has only a flat tower. The most remarkable particulars in this structure are the font, which consists of black marble; the ascent to the choir, the bishop's throne, the stalls of the prebendaries, the ascent to the altar, the altar-piece, esteemed, by much, the noblest in England, and the great East window curiously painted. The bones of many of our Saxon
Kings

Kings are preserved in ornamented chests, in the fronts of the galleries at the E. end, with their names inscribed. The tomb-stone of William Rufus is in the middle of the choir. The see of Winchester is one of the richest in the kingdom. When Edward III. would have preferred its bishop, Edendon, to that of Canterbury, he refused, saying, That though Canterbury was the highest *rack*, Winchester was the better *manger*. When William of Wykeham was Bishop, he obtained, among other privileges, that the Bishops of Winchester should be Prelates of the Order of the Garter, and Chancellors to the Archbishops of Canterbury. There are, besides the cathedral six other churches. The city is almost surrounded by a wall: but it formerly had 32 parish churches. Near the E. gate is St. John's hospital, in whose hall are some antiquities. In the high street is the market-cross, and near it the town-hall. A new flesh-market has been built within a few years. At the W. end of the town is an obelisk erected to perpetuate the ravages of the plague, in 1669. The hospital of St. Cross, founded by Bishop Blois, is worth observation, where provision is made for 12 decayed gentlemen or tradesmen. Here is a college founded by William Wykeham, beside several public schools, and an hospital built and endowed in 1672, by Bishop Morley, for 10 clergymens widows. The Roman highway leads from this city to Alton, and thence, as supposed, to London. The river Itching, which runs on the border of it, is made navigable from Southampton to this city. Among the several elegant buildings of this city, the royal and bishop's palaces, the assize-hall, and council-house, and market-cross, merit attention. The royal palace, begun by Charles II. is now almost in ruins, having been, during some late wars, made use of as a prison; it contains 160 rooms, in which above 6760 captives were confined in 1762.

ALTON is 50 miles from London, is a small market town, surrounded with wood, of note for its woollen manufactory. It has a small neat church, and the river Wye runs through the town.

FAREHAM,

FAREHAM, 12 miles from Southampton, and 74 from London, is a pleasant town with a well endowed charity-school.

SOUTHAMPTON, 12 miles from Winchester, 76 from London, stands between two large rivers, the Itching and the Tese, that fall here into that called Southampton Water. It has a wall almost round it of a hard kind of stone. Henry VI. made it a county of itself, which renders it independent of the Lord Lieutenant. The chief street is one of the broadest and longest in England; it has one large quay, and another called West-quay, where the Guernsey and Jersey vessels anchor, with which islands they carry on a considerable trade.

PORTSMOUTH, 72 miles from London, the great quay of England, regularly fortified, and stands at the entrance of a creek, on the island of Portsea, defended by South-Sea-castle, Blockhouse-castle, and a chain that goes across the harbour from the round tower to the opposite shore. The dock-yard is capable of docking 25 or 30 ships in a fortnight. In the dock is a royal academy. The Common, as it is called, is the residence chiefly of the artificers and officers of the dock: but has more houses and inhabitants than the town itself. There is one very magnificent church, having on the top of its steeple a ship for a weather-cock; and a large gun wharf deserving notice.

GOSPORT is 79 miles from London, with a ferry over the mouth of the harbour of Portsmouth. It is a large town. Here is a noble hospital for the sailors in the service of the navy, with a free-school. It is secured on the land side by 4 forts, and a platform of 20 cannon.

PETERSFIELD, 53 miles from London, on the road to Portsmouth. It is a borough, and governed by a mayor and commonalty, who shamefully gave up their privileges to the family of Hamborrows, lords of the manor, at whose court the mayor is annually chosen.

HAVENT lies between Fareham and Chichester, 66 miles from London, and enjoys a market and 2 fairs.

STOCKBRIDGE, 6 miles from Andover, 66 from London, is a borough. The bailiff, who is generally an inn-

inn-keeper, is the returning officer at elections; and, that he may have an opportunity of receiving bribes, without incurring the penalty, has frequently procured his ostler to be elected bailiff, himself carrying the mace before him. Sir Richard Steele, who represented this borough, procured his election by sticking a large apple full of guineas, declaring it should be the prize of that man, whose wife should first be brought to bed; which merry offer secured him the interest of all the borough ladies.

CHRISTCHURCH is a large and populous borough, at the conflux of the river Avon with the Stowre from Dorsetshire, 98 miles from London. Its chief manufactures are silk stockings and gloves.

LIMINGTON, 93 miles from London, is a small sea-port town, remarkable for large convenient salterns, and brick-kilns. It is opposite to the West end of the Isle of Wight, near the Needles.

WHITCHURCH, 58 miles from London, though a small town, is pleasantly situated on the skirts of the forest of Chute. Its principal trade is in shalloons, serges, and other articles of the woollen manufacture.

ANDOVER, 18 miles from Basingstoke, 65 from London, a large, handsome, well-built, populous town, pleasantly situated on the side of the downs, which makes it as healthy as delightful. It is a great malting town, and its chief manufacture is shalloons. On the W. of it is a village, at the beginning of Salisbury-plain, called Weyhill, which, though containing only a desolate church on a rising ground, and a few straggling houses, is remarkable for one of the largest fairs in England, for hops, cheese, and sheep.

RINGWOOD, 91 miles from London, on the river Avon; stands in a valley well watered by streams; into which the river divides itself.

WALTHAM is 73 miles from London, and gives name to a forest near it. Here is a charity-school, and the remains of a palace of the Bishop of Winchester, ruined in the civil wars.

The

THE NEW FOREST is a name given about 700 years ago to a large track of land in this county, of near 30 miles in circumference, which had many villages and towns in it, and no less than 36 mother-churches: but the whole was laid waste by William the Conqueror, that it might be made a habitation for wild animals for him to hunt. It is remarkable, that in this forest 2 of his sons, Richard and William Rufus, lost their lives. Richard was killed by a pestilential blast, and William by an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell at a stag; and Henry, William's grandson, while he pursued his game, was caught by the hair of his head in the boughs of a tree, and suspended there till he died. There is an oak still to be seen, which Charles II. paled in, on the tradition that it was the very tree against which Sir Walter Tyrrell's arrow glanced, when it killed Rufus.

HURST CASTLE, or rather a block-house, built by Henry VIII. for defence of the New Forest, which had lain several ages open and exposed to a foreign enemy, stands on a small neck of land, which runs from Milford two miles into the sea; and makes a narrow rough passage between it and the Needles.

CALSHOT CASTLE, some miles to the N. E. of Hurst castle, over against Cowes in the Isle of Wight, has also a small garrison, and a commodious harbour. It was built by Henry VIII. to defend the entrance into what is called Southampton bay.

RUMSEY, 74 miles from London, on the river Teste, is a pretty large, as well as ancient town, in the road between Southampton and Salisbury, very delightfully situated, with woods, meadows, hills, corn-fields, and rivulets, around it. The church is magnificent, in the form of a cross, and has semicircular chapels in the upper angles. In the old church, founded by King Edgar, for nuns of the Benedictine order, were buried King Edward and his son Alfred.

ALRESFORD, 60 miles from London, stands in the road betwixt London and Winchester, on the banks of the river Ithing or Alre. Part of a Roman high-

way,

way, that goes from this part to Alton and London, serves for the head of a great pond near this town.

BASINGSTOKE, 46 miles from London, on the N. side of the shire, is a large populous place, and has a good market for corn, especially barley, there being a great malt trade carried on here. The History of the Apostles is artificially described on the roof of the chapel. Near Basingstoke was formerly a seat of John Marquis of Winchester, called Basing-house, which the Marquis, in the great civil war, turned into a fortress for the King, and having a resolute band of soldiers under him, held it a long while; but Cromwell took it by storm, put many of the garrison to the sword, and burnt the house to the ground. Among the furniture destroyed was a bed worth 1400l. and the plunder was so considerable, that a private soldier got 300l. for his own share.

ODIHAM, 41 miles from London, is a small corporate town, where was formerly a royal place, which in King John's reign was defended by 13 men for 15 days, against Lewis, Dauphin of France, and the army of the Barons. In this castle David King of Scotland was kept prisoner, in the reign of Edward III.

SILCHESTER, on the borders of Berkshire, is famous for its antiquity; being the ruins of the ancient city Vindemia or Vindonum, said to have been built by Constantine, son of Constantine the Great, and that he sowed corn in the track of the walls, as an omen for their perpetuity; but now, beside a farm house, a church, and part of the Roman way, scarcely any vestige remains.

KINGSCLERE, 5 miles from Newbury, 56 from London, a pleasant town, remarkable for having been the residence of the Saxon Kings.

ISLE of WIGHT

Is reckoned a part of Hampshire, though it lies distant from the nearest main land about 5 or 6 miles.

It

It is of an elliptical form, 22 miles in length, 12 in breadth, 60 in circumference, and is divided into 30 parishes. The air is universally esteemed to be as pure and healthful as any in the kingdom, and the soil so rich, as to produce corn enough in one year to serve it seven.—Through the middle of the island runs a ridge of lofty hills, which not only afford plentiful pasture, but a delightful prospect of the sea. The vales below consist of meadow and corn fields; nor is the coast destitute of natural curiosities: here is excellent fish of various kinds. The extremities of the coast on the S. and W. sides are very rocky; and westward, not far from the shore, are those rocks called the Needles, from their sharpness. Farther to the southward are the Shingles; at both which places the island is inaccessible: and where it is almost level, as it is toward the S. E. it is fortified by art.

NEWPORT, the principal town in the island, about 5 miles from Cowes, is a very ancient borough, and a large populous town, greatly enriched by its plenty and commerce, which the inhabitants have not failed to improve: and as they are grown very polite, they have levelled and new pitched the town, posted, and paved it with broad stone, about five feet from the houses, for foot passengers; for being the only market town, it is often very much crowded. Two hundred waggons loaded with grain, have been known to come to this market in one day. Cowes river is navigable by barges to Newport quay, which extends itself round good part of the town, which renders their shipping goods from the storehouses very commodious: the streets are regular and uniform, meeting at right angles. The corn, beast, and butter markets are kept in distinct squares, very large and commodious. The buildings are greatly improved, but neither grand nor regular. The church is a large building, with a square tower, and the inhabitants have lately erected an organ, and otherwise decorated it: yet this church is but a chapel of ease to Carisbrook, a small village about a mile from Newport, and famous for a castle, built about

about the time of the Norman conquest, which was the residence of the ancient lords of the island. It is now greatly decayed by time; but the intrenchment without the walls, the many curiosities within, and the extensive prospect it affords, render it one of the greatest curiosities in the island. Here King Charles I. was confined, till removed to Hurst castle.

About 2 miles from Newport, near St. George's down, are large rocks, from whence water continually drops; in the road to which is Shidebridge, a remarkable pleasant walk, and famous for a spring of fine water.

NEWTON is situated in the western division of the island, with a good creek, between Yarmouth and West Cowes, is governed by a mayor, &c. and has sent members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth, though now greatly reduced to what it was formerly. It is 95 miles from London, and 14 from Southampton.

YARMOUTH, 7 miles from Newport, is a place for fishermen, and where vessels sometimes put in, when the weather permits them not to sail by the Needles.

COWES is a remarkable port and harbour, at the mouth of Newport river: here is a fine saltern erected, and a castle built by Henry VIII.

ST. HELENS lies at the E. end of the island, 12 miles from Newport. It is only remarkable for its road, which is large enough to contain the whole navy of England.

BRADING lies at the upper end of St. Helen's bay, and enjoys 2 fairs.

FRESHWATER is a small village 10 miles from Newport, famous for its cliffs, which are of a stupendous height, and often visited by strangers, on account of the great number of exotic birds, which annually resort to these cliffs to lay their eggs, hatch, and breed their young. At the western extremity of this parish, stand those lofty rocks called the Needles, one of which disappeared a few years since by being undermined by the water.

ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES IN HAMPSHIRE.

NETLEY ABBEY, near Southampton, was founded in the year 1239, by Hen. III. for Cistercian monks.

TITCHFIELD ABBEY, founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Hen. III. for Premonstratensian canons, was once a noble structure.

PORCHESTER CASTLE is the remains of the walls and fortifications of a very ancient city, and famous town, called Port Peris, to which the name of Portchester was afterwards given. This is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Vespasian landed.

Andover church.

Basingstoke chapel.

Bishop's Waltham castle, N. N. W. of Fareham.

Calshot castle, near Southampton.

Christchurch church.

St. Cross's hospital, in Winchester.

St. Dionisius's priory.

Fordingbridge bridge.

Hide house, near Winchester.

Holy Ghost's chapel, near Basingstoke.

Hurst castle, near the Needle.

Maison Dieu, at Southampton.

Odiham castle.

Rumsey nunnery, S. W. of Southampton.

Selborne priory.

Silchester church, N. of Basingstoke, and

Roman amphitheatre.

Southampton castle, watergate, and tower.

Smallwood castle, near Lindhurst.

South Sea castle, at Portsmouth.

Warblington castle, E. of Havant.

Warnford church, 3 miles N. of Fareham.

Winchester cathedral, lodge, castle, &c.

With many Roman encampments in different parts of the county.

REMARKABLE SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

Abbotshon.
 Andwell, near Basingstoke.
 Alresford (Great).
 Alresford.
 Ahley lodge, near Fordingbridge.
 Avington, near Alresford.
 Badgeley, near Limington.
 Bansted hall, near Alton.
 Basing, near Basingstoke.
 Basingstoke.
 Bear house, near Farnham.
 Beaulieu, in New Forest.
 Beaurepair, near Basingstoke.
 Bellmond, near Havant.
 Belone, near Southampton.
 Bevis mount, near ditto.
 Bestorn, near New Forest.
 Biddefden.
 Bolderwood lodge, New Forest.
 Botswood, near New Forest.
 Botley Grange, near Southampton.
 Brambridge, near Winchester.
 Bramshot, near Odiham.
 Bramble hall, near Fordingbridge.
 Bramshill park, near Heckfield.
 Breamore, near Fordingbridge.
 Broadlands, near Romsey.
 Britlesford, in the Isle of Wight.
 Brokenhurst court, near Brokenhurst.
 Bromhill, near Basingstoke.
 Burley lodge, near New Forest.
 Burrowclere, near Kingsclere.
 Cadland park, on New Forest.
 Cams, near Fareham.
 Cannon park near Kingsclere.
 Chawton, near Alton.
 Cheriton, near Alresford.

Chilton

Chilton Candower, near Alresford.
 Canhall, near Andover.
 Chapman's-ford, near Winchester.
 Cranbury, near Winchester.
 Crawley, near ditto.
 Creech lodge, near Hambledon.
 Crondale, near Basingstoke.
 Crotley, near Stockbridge.
 Culford house, near Basingstoke.
 Cusnells, near Brokenhurst.
 Dean (West).
 Dipnall house, near Crondall.
 Ditcham, near Petersfield.
 Dogmersfield, near Odiam.
 Dolewood lodge, near Andover.
 Dinny lodge, New Forest.
 Droxford, near Bishop's Waltham.
 Dummer, near Basingstoke.
 Edesworth, near Portsmouth.
 Eaglehurst.
 Eagleston, near Kingsclere.
 Eastgate house, Winchester.
 East Mean, near Petersfield.
 Easton, near Alresford.
 East Stratton.
 Eversley, near Basingstoke.
 Ewelfworth.
 Evelham.
 Ewhurst, near Kingsclere.
 Faccomb, near Hurtsburn.
 Fareham.
 Farley, near Basingstoke.
 Farnborough place, near ditto.
 Fordingbridge.
 Freemantle park, near Kingsclere.
 Frayle, near Alton.
 Grately.
 Grange, near Alresford.
 Grove place, near Southampton.
 Hackwood park, near Basingstoke.

Hale,

Hale, near Fordingbridge.
 Hall place, near Basingstoke.
 Hambledon, near Waltham.
 Hampnage, near Alresford.
 Harefield, near Hambledon.
 Hartley Mauduit, near Alton.
 Hartley Wintney, near Basingstoke.
 Hartley Westpel, near ditto.
 Hay place, near Alton.
 Havant park.
 Headley park, near Alton.
 Heath house, near Peterfield.
 Heckfield, near Basingstoke.
 Hempsted house.
 Highclere, near Kingclere.
 High cliff, near Christchurch.
 Hereard, near Basingstoke.
 Herncourt, near Christchurch.
 Hinkersley, near Brokenhurst.
 Hinton Ampner, near Alresford.
 Hinton house, near Christchurch.
 Holmeley, in New Forest.
 Holt, near Bishop's Waltham.
 Hunton, near Winchester.
 Hursley lodge, near Winchester.
 Hufsbourg, near Whitchurch.
 Ibbesley, near Fordingbridge.
 Ibthorp, near Hurtsburn.
 Idefworth park, near Petersfield.
 Kempshot, near Basingstoke.
 Kilmarston, near Alresford.
 Kimpton, near Andover.
 Ladyholt, near Petersfield.
 Langrish, near Petersfield.
 Lainston, near Winchester.
 Lodge park, near Farnham.
 Long parish, near Whitchurch.
 Long wood, near Bishop's Waltham.
 Manydown, near Basingstoke.
 Marlborough house, at Portsmouth.

Mallwood

Mallwood lodge, near West Minsted.
 Mattingley, near Basingstoke.
 Mapledurham, near Peterfield.
 Merwell, near Bishop's Waltham.
 Michaeldovery, near Stoke-charity.
 Minsted court, near Lyndhurst.
 Molesfont, near Romsey.
 Moules court, near Ringwood.
 Mounds moor, near Basingstoke.
 Mount Pleasant, near Romsey.
 New house, near Odiham.
 New park, New forest.
 Normans court, near Broughton.
 North Hinton, near Andover.
 Norwell, near ditto.
 Nunwell.
 Nursted, near Petersfield.
 Odiham lodge, near Odiham.
 Padwell, near Southampton.
 Park lodge, near Basingstoke.
 Petersfield house.
 Popham, near Basingstoke.
 Polton's, near Romsey.
 Pitts place, in the Isle of Wight.
 Pryam's court, near Fordingbridge.
 Quarley.
 Redrice, near Stockbridge.
 Ringfield lodge, New forest.
 Roch court, near Fareham.
 Rockburn.
 Rookley, near Stockbridge.
 Rotherfield, near Andover.
 Sarfan, near ditto.
 Shawford, near Winchester.
 Soberton, near Whitechurch.
 Soberton, near Bishop's Waltham.
 Somerley, near Ringwood.
 Southwick, near Fareham.
 Southampton.
 South Stone, near ditto.

Stoneham park.
 Stratfield Sea, near Ilchester.
 Stubbington, near Gosport.
 Swadelington, near Southampton.
 Swainston.
 Swatheling, near Alresford.
 Sydmonton, near Kingsclere.
 Tangier, near Basingstoke.
 Testwood, near Romsey.
 Tidworth, near Greatley.
 Tilney hall, near Odiham.
 Titchborne, near Alresford.
 Titchfield place, near Titchfield.
 Titherley, near Broughton.
 Tuderley.
 Twyford, near Winchester.
 Vine, near Basingstoke.
 Upham, near Bishop's Waltham.
 Upton Grey, near Basingstoke.
 Walhampton, near Lymington.
 Wallop, near Stockbridge.
 Walbury, near Comb.
 Warborne, near Southampton.
 Warnford, near Bishop's Waltham.
 West park, near Fordingbridge.
 Wherwell, near Stockbridge.
 Wickham.
 Wilverley lodge, near Brokenhurst.
 Winslade, near Basingstoke.
 Winton, near Hambledon.
 Wulverton, near Winchester.
 Wyld, near Alresford.
 Yately, near Basingstoke.
 Yelverton.

IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPULDURCOMB PARK, 6 miles from Newport,
 near the S. E. part of the Island.

West Standon, near St. George's Down.

Knighton, near New church.
 St. John's, near Ride.
 Nunwell, near Brading.
 The priory, near St. Helens.
 Apley, near Ride.
 Brook house, near the S. W. coast.
 North court house, near Shorwell.
 Woolverton house, near ditto.
 Yafford, South of ditto.
 Billingham Ivy house, near Kingston.
 Sheet house, near Gatcomb.
 Jacob Stocks, E. of ditto.
 Alvington, near Carisbrook.
 Little Gatcombe, near Gatcombe.
 Barton, N. of Whippingham.
 Shanklin, near Shanklin-chine.
 Royal Heath, near Sandown-fort.
 Westower lodge, near Calburn.
 Swainston house, near Calburn.
 Fairlee, near Newport.
 Osborn, near East Cowes.
 Gatcombe, near Carisbrook.
 Stenbury.
 Steephill, a romantic cottage under the cliff,
 on the S. side of the island.

The most remarkable Views and Situations are,

Portdown, five miles North of Portsmouth.
 West lodge, in Bere forest.
 The Needle Rock and West End of the Isle of
 Wight seen from the sea, with the Cavern.
 From Freshwater six miles from Yarmouth.
 Between Cowes and Newport, and thence to
 Hurst Stoke.
 Shanklin-chine.
 Ashley Down.
 Nunwell Down.
 From Ride and Troublefield, as well as from
 Apley under Cliff.

From

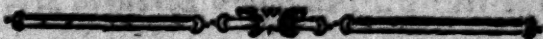
BERKSHIRE.

99

From Dun Nose on the S. E. coast.
From Carisbrook castle.

The Antiquities in the Isle of Wight are,

Carisbrook castle and church.
Cowes castle.
Godshill church, N. of Appuldurcomb.
St. Helen's priory.
Quar abbey.
Brading church.
S. Laurence's church.
Yarmouth castle.
Land-mark on Ashey Down.



BERKSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by Hampshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the N. by the Thames, which divides it from the counties of Buckingham and Oxford; and on the E. by Surry. It is about 40 miles long, 29 broad in the widest, only 6 in the narrowest part, 180 in circumference; containing 467,500 square acres, or 370 square miles; sends 9 members to parliament, pays 10 parts of the land tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Salisbury, and the Oxford circuit; containing 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, 140 parishes, 62 vicarages, and 671 villages. The soil is very fertile, where cultivated; and the whole county, one of the most pleasant in England, and well stored with cattle and timber. Its principal rivers are the Thames and the Kennet; the former flows on the N. side, and the latter on the S. also the Isis, Loddon, Ocke, and the Lamborne, which, contrary to all other rivers, is always highest in Summer,

E 2

and

and shrinks as the Winter approaches. Its chief manufactures are woollen cloth, sail cloth, and malt.

The river Thames washes more of this county than of any other it touches, making the entire northern and eastern boundary between it and the counties of Oxford and Buckingham. This benefit from the Thames gives it both fertility and convenience for the carriage of its commodities to London, of which it sends a great many, particularly malt, meal and timber. There is not a more healthy county in the kingdom.

A range of chalk hills runs across from Oxfordshire, westward, and bounds the noted Vale of White-horse, so called from the gigantic figure of an horse rudely cut on the naked side of a chalk-hill, which may be seen at very great distances.

The four Parliamentary Boroughs are,

WINDSOR, 21 miles from London, on the river Thames, a very ancient town. William the Conqueror, charmed with the fine situation of Windsor, built a castle here; Henry I. rebuilt and fortified it. Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I. so greatly delighted in this palace, that she lay in with four children here. Edward III. who was born here, enlarged and beautified it; built the royal palace and chapel, together with St. George's hall and its chapel, and instituted here the Order of the Garter. Queen Elizabeth added the noble terrace faced with free-stone ramparts, like those of a fortified city, which is scarce to be equalled in Europe. K. Charles II. laid out great sums in repairing, new-modelling, and furnishing this palace; and there is a fine equestrian statue of him, erected in 1680, over a great well in the inner court. King William added many ornaments, enlarged the park, augmented the avenue of trees, &c. The paintings are in general from the finest designs, and executed by the best masters. St. George's hall is esteemed one of the finest rooms in Europe; and by the elegant embellishments, through the refined taste of his present Majesty, exceeds imagination. The royal chapel is beautifully adorned with curious paintings by Verrio.

The

The round-tower is built like an amphitheatre, very high, with elegant apartments. On the N. side is St. George's, or the chapel of the Garter, one of the most elegant Gothic structures in the universe. In the choir are the stalls of the 26 knights of the order, and their banners over them, with a throne for their sovereign. The whole within a few years has been considerably improved by his present Majesty, and enriched with superb paintings, carvings, &c. and a most magnificent painted window has been put up.

Here are two parks; the little park about 3 miles, and the great park 14 miles in circumference, stocked with all kinds of game, and lavishly embellished by the hand of nature. In the forest, which is 30 miles round, are several seats; particularly Cranborne Lodge, which stands on the top of a hill, and has a view not only of Windsor and its parks, but of London and the adjacent country. The Duke of Cumberland, who is ranger of both parks, has fixed his residence here; and the gardens are large and elegant.

READING, the principal town of the county, 12 miles from Maidenhead, and 39 from London, stands on the river Thames, near the influx of the Kennet, over which it has a new stone bridge, began in 1787; has three parish churches, built of flint and square stone: an hospital was founded here, and liberally endowed, by Archbishop Laud. It had anciently a monastery, equal to most in England, both for riches and beauty: the gatehouse is still pretty entire, and there are some remains of its walls 8 feet thick. The most remarkable curiosity of natural history is, a continued bed of oyster-shells, which for many generations has been found near this place, extended through the circumference of 5 or 6 acres of ground.

WALLINGFORD, 11 miles from Reading, and 46 from London, is a pretty town, with a stone bridge 309 yards long, having 19 arches and draw-bridges. Its chief support is the malt trade, from the conveniency of sending to London. Here are four churches, a town-hall, and a free-school. It had formerly a famous castle, some ruins of which are still to be seen.

ABINGDON, about 56 miles from London, very remarkable, in the time of the Britons, for the conversion of many Pagans to Christianity, and for being the seat of the king. Here was a magnificent abbey, founded by Cissa, but destroyed at the general dissolution of monasteries: also a fine cross and market-house; but both, during the civil wars, shared the same fate with the abbey: the loss of the market-house was, however, not many years ago, supplied by a new one, built on lofty pillars, with a large hall of free-stone above, in which the county assizes are frequently held. The streets of the town are well paved, and center in a spacious area, where the market is held, which is very considerable, especially for barley.

Other Places of note in Berkshire are,

FARRINGDON, 7 miles from Wantage, 71 from London, is a neat clean town, pleasantly situated on a hill, near the river Ouse. The church is a large handsome structure. From hence almost to Abingdon, extends that fertile vale, called the Vale of White Horse, from the White-horse-hill, where is the rude figure of a horse, which takes up near an acre of ground on the side of a green hill; said to have been made to commemorate the defeat of the Danes by Alfred in 871, on Ashdown, now the seat of Lord Craven near it; which figure of a horse the inhabitants of the adjacent villages take some pains, once a year, to trim and keep to its shape: it may be seen at a great distance. Land is said to be dearer here than any where else at the same distance from London.

WANTAGE, 7 miles from Abingdon, 60 from London, is a pretty neat town, noted for being formerly a royal villa, and the birth-place of King Alfred.

HUNGERFORD, 64 miles from London, stands on the river Kennet, famous for the best trouts and cray-fish; but neither its buildings or market are considerable. The constable, who is chosen yearly, is lord of the manor, and holds it immediately under the king. They have a horn here, holding about a quart, which the inscription says, was given by John of Gaunt.

NEWBURY

NEWBURY or **NEWBOROUGH**, 56 miles from London, remarkable for being the birth-place of that great clothier, Jack of Newbury. Large quantities of shalloons and druggets are still made here; which, with its other trades, render it a flourishing town. It stands very pleasantly in a fruitful plain, on the river Kennet. The streets are spacious, particularly the market-place, in which stands the guildhall. History reports, that at the sand-pits near this town, several were burnt for their religion, in the bloody reign of Queen Mary.

LAMBORN or **LANGHORN**, 10 miles from Newbury, has its name from a little river that runs by it, and falls into the river Kennet, near Thackham. It stands on the S. side of White-horse-hill, in a pleasant sporting country. It is particularly noted for its rivulet, which is always highest in Summer, but so low in Winter, as to be almost entirely lost.

SUNNING, two miles from Reading, stands on a fine rise of ground, the Thames flowing in a very pleasant vale below it. It is now only a parish, but history says, it was once the see of a Bishop.

MAIDENHEAD, 7 miles from Windsor, 26 from London, became a considerable town, from a bridge being built here over the Thames. This bridge is now neatly rebuilt of stone, on seven arches over the stream, beside three dry ones at each end, where it abuts on the shore. The town stands in two parishes, Bray and Cookham; and carries on a considerable trade in malt, meal, and timber.

BRAY, about a mile from Maidenhead, is famous both on account of its antiquity, and a former vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth.

OAKINGHAM, 5 miles from Reading, is the chief place within the precinct of Windsor Forest, consisting of several streets, a market-house, and manufactures of silk stockings and cloth.

EAST ILSEY is 54 miles from London, and 17 from Oxford, seated between two hills among fruitful corn-fields, and fine downs for feeding sheep.

The most remarkable Antiquities.

St. LEONARD'S HILL, near Windsor, on which have been discovered great numbers of ancient coins, instruments of war, and an antique lamp.

A large camp in East Hemsted, in Windsor forest, called Cæsar's camp.

Another, of a quadrangular form, with single work, on the brow of a hill, a mile above Wantage.

Another at Ashbury park, near Kinston Lisle, almost of a round figure, about 100 paces diameter, and the works single, supposed to be Danish.

Above the same hill, and at about 2 furlongs distance, is a barrow called Dragon hill, supposed to be the tumulus of Uter Pendragon.

CHERBURY CASTLE, within 2 miles of Denchworth, an orbicular rampart treble ditched, said to have been the castle of the Danish King Canute.

ICKLETON WAY, a high Roman ridge, part of the Ikenild-street, which the antiquaries trace to Strately.

About 4 miles from East Ilsey, are tombs and statues of an extraordinary size; supposed by the antiquaries to have been made for the family of La Beche, who had a castle here.

DONNINGTON CASTLE, built by Richard de Atterbury, is rendered remarkable for having been the residence of Chaucer the poet.

Abingdon abbey and church.

Alworth castle, near East Ilsey.

Bysham monastery.

Lamborne church.

Reading abbey.

Sunning chapel, 3 miles from Sunning.

Wallingford church and castle.

Choseley barn, near Wallingford.

Windsor castle, &c.

White-horse-hill camp.

THE GENTLEMENS SEATS ARE,

Aldermaston park.
 Ardington, near Wantage.
 Ashampsted park, near East Ilsey.
 Ashdown park, near Ashbury field.
 Ashley hill, near Henley.
 Bagshot rails, near Oakingham.
 Bagshot green, near Windsor.
 Barton, near Hungerford.
 Basseldon park, near Pangbarn.
 Baylis, near Windsor.
 Beach-hill park, near Reading.
 Beaumont Lodge, near Old Windsor.
 Becket-house, near Scrivingham.
 Benham place, near Hoe Benham.
 Bere court, near Basseleden-park.
 Bill hill, near Oakingham.
 Billingsbere, near ditto.
 Binfield, near ditto.
 Bysam, near Great Marlow.
 Blackwood, near Abingdon.
 Bowman's lodge, near Old Windsor.
 Bradfield house, near Reading.
 Bray, near Maidenhead.
 Broom hall, near Windsor Great-park.
 Buckley house, near Oakingham.
 Bucket house, near Sunning.
 Bushook, near Newbury.
 Caudlicot, near Abingdon.
 Chamber house near Newbury.
 Charlow, Great, near Wantage.
 Chilton lodge, near Liverton.
 Clapton, near Hungerford.
 Clewer, near Windsor.
 Coley, near Reading.
 Compton park, near Ashbury.
 Cranborne lodge, in Windsor park.
 Denchworth, near Cherney Bassett.

Danford (High), near Edington.
Ditton place, near Datchet.
Donnington castle, near Newbury.
Down place, near Oakley Green.
Dunstan park, near Newbury.
Everley, near Barkham.
Everley, near Reading.
East Hemsted, near Oakingham.
Eaglefield house, near Eaglefield.
Farringdon.
Fawley hill, near Reading.
Fawley Little, near Welford.
Forn hill, near Cranborne.
Fisher's lodge, near Oakingham.
Fools Coat, near North Morton.
Frogmore, near Windsor.
Hagborne West, near Wallingford.
Haines-hill, near Broad Common.
Hall place, near Maidenhead.
Ham house, near Wantage.
Hempsted Marshall-park, near Kintbury.
Heywood, near Poley-street.
Highclere.
Hinton Waldrick, near Farringdon.
Hodnet.
Holy green, near Warfield.
Hungerford-park, near Hungerford.
Hurley, near Maidenhead.
Hurft park, near Reading.
Inholmes, near Great Shelford.
Ives place, near Maidenhead.
Kingston Pagnuze, near East Hanney.
Kingston Lisle, near Uffington.
Kintbury, near Hungerford.
Lamborn.
Lacy court, near Abingdon.
Langley, near Newbury.
Leonard's-hill, near Windsor.
Locking, near Wantage.
Longworth, near Kingston End.

Maiden

Maiden Earley, near Reading.
Marchame, near Abingdon.
Mortimer Great Park, near Burfield.
New Lodge, near Windsor.
Nun Hide, near Reading.
Oakfield house, near Reading.
Oakley, near Abingdon.
Oxenwood, near Buttermere.
Padworth, near Eaglefield.
Park place, near Henley.
Parley hall, near Pangburne.
Percy lodge, near Colnbrook.
Radley hall, near Sunningwell.
Radley, near Abingdon.
Sandleford-house, near Newbury.
Shaw place, near ditto.
Shefford Magna, near Lamburne.
Shefford Minor, near ditto.
Shillingford, near Farringdon.
Shinefield, near Reading.
Shappenhangers, near Braybrook.
Shottesbrook, near Waltham.
Strately.
Stanlake.
Stoke-place, near Windsor.
Sunninghill park, near Bagshot.
Sunning.
Swallowfield place, near Reading.
Sparholt house, near Wantage.
Swinley Rails, near Bracknell.
Thatcham, near Newbury.
Totness Wood, near Sunning-hill.
Tubney, near Fifield.
Turret house, near Old Windsor.
Uffingham.
Ufton court, near Reading.
Wadley, near Farringdon.
Waltham place, near Waltham.
Warfield, near Windsor.
Welford, near Weston.

Westbrook, near Easton.
 West court, near Oakingham.
 Westwoodhay, near Shalborne.
 Windsor Old.
 Windsor castle.
 Windsor great lodge.
 Whiteham, near Oxford.
 White Knights, near Reading.
 White Waltham.
 Whiteham, near Cumnor.
 Wick farm, near Abingdon.
 Winckfield, near Windsor Great-park.
 Wittenham Little, near Dorchester.
 Woodhampton, near Newbury.
 Woolley, near Farnborough.
 Woolley, near Farringdon.
 Yattenden park, near Pangbourn.

COLESHILL. This house was built in 1650, by Inigo Jones, and having since undergone no alteration or addition, is remarkable for being the most (if not the only) complete work, now remaining of that great architect.

*The most remarkable and extensive Views in this
 County are from*

Cumner-Hurst, near Appleton.
 Cooper's hill, near Windsor.
 St. Leonard's hill, near Windsor.
 Windsor terrace.
 Cranborne lodge.
 The road from Reading to Wallingford.
 White-horse hill, near Woolston.
 The road from Wantage to Sparsholt.

S U R R Y

IS bounded on the W. by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the S. by Suffex; on the E. by Kent; and on the N. by Middlesex. It is about 39 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 146 in circumference; contains 14 hundreds, 140 parishes, 35 vicarages, 11 market towns, 600 villages and hamlets, and about 499,600 acres. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Winchester; and is included in the home circuit. It is almost square in its form; having the rivers Thames, Wandel, Mole, Wey, and Lodden; producing rich pasture, sheep, corn, hops, fruit, wood, game, fowls, river fish, timber, abundance of every kind of garden-stuff, and a great variety of extensive manufactures of glass, iron, &c. &c. The S. E. and N. W. parts have abundance of uncultivated grounds; but the other parts are remarkably fertile, and its air singularly wholesome and pleasant; which formerly induced several of our kings to erect palaces in it for their residences. It sends 14 members to parliament, pays 18 parts of the land-tax, and supplies 800 men to the national militia.

The places that send members to parliament are Guildford, Kingston, Southwark, Haslemere, Rygate, Blechingley, and the reduced town of Gatton.

It would far exceed the limits prescribed us, to describe the numerous and populous villages in this county, many of which are much larger than many market towns, viz. Putney, Rotherhithe, Stockwell, Camberwell, Newington-Butts, Wandsworth, Battersea, Mortlake, Tooting, Mitcham, Leatherhead, Twickenham, Wimbledon, Roehampton, Petersham, Weybridge, &c. &c. &c.

SOUTHWARK, bordering on the Thames, which separates it from London, of which it is a member, consists of 8 parishes, which together with those of St. Mary at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, St. Mary

Mary Newington, and St. Mary Rotherhithe, compose that part of the district within the bills of mortality on the Surry side of the river.

ST. GEORGE. In this parish, opposite the church, was once a magnificent structure, where Henry VIII. erected a mint, whence that place took its name, and which for many years was a noted asylum for insolvent debtors, till abolished by act of parliament.

ST. JOHN. The site of this parish was anciently grazing ground, and is still called Horsleydown.

ST. MARY LAMBETH. In this parish stood a royal mansion, where the kings of England often resided. The remarkables are the church, the archbishop's palace, those elegant gardens called Vauxhall, and the Dog and Duck mineral waters. The palace, which belongs to the Archbishops of Canterbury, owes its foundation to Abp. Baldwin, who was elected 1184. But many of his successors have greatly improved it. On Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground, called Pedlar's Acre, belonging to the parish from time immemorial; it was given by a pedlar, on condition that his portrait, with that of his dog, should be painted on glass, and preserved in one of the windows of the church; where they are accordingly still to be seen.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN belonged to one Bermond, hence called Bermondsey. The most remarkable things are, a machine to supply the neighbourhood with water; an ancient water-course called the Necking, and a haven called St. Saviour's Dock; its church, and the remains of a palace and monastery.

ST. OLAVE. Opposite St. Olave's church anciently stood a spacious stone building, the city mansion of the prior of Lewes, and houses for the residence of abbots, &c. The most remarkable things now are the Bridge-house and yard, wherein are all the materials for repairing London Bridge, and many wharfs for shipping and landing goods; and some walls, &c. of the old palace of the bishop of Winchester, now called Winchester yard, &c.

St.

ST. THOMAS. The church of this parish was founded, as well as the hospital of the same name, by Edw. VI. but being decayed was pulled down in 1702 and rebuilt. The hospital of St. Thomas was originally erected in the year 1213, in the place where the prior of Bermondsey had 2 years before built an almshouse for poor profelytes and children. It now consists of 3 beautiful squares, well paved and supported by pillars. In the middle of the third court is an elegant statue of Sir Robert Clayton, a great benefactor to this hospital.

There is another hospital in this parish, called Guy's hospital, from its founder Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street; who, from a small beginning, amassed an immense fortune, principally by purchasing seamen's tickets in the reign of Q. Anne, and by South-sea stock in the memorable year 1720. It consists of 2 beautiful squares, in the principal of which is a statue of the founder.

There is another equally populous parish, (Christchurch) on the Western side of the New Road, leading from Blackfriars Bridge, in which parish have lately been erected several new streets, and public buildings, viz. the Circus, or Hughes Riding School; the Magdalen Hospital, Albion Mills, Parkinson's late Sir Aston Lever's Museum, &c. &c.

GUILDFORD, the next borough town of note in this county, is a large well-built town on the river Wey, navigable from hence to the Thames; 7 miles from Farnham, 30 from London. Not far from the river are the ruinous walls of an old castle, this place having in the Saxon times been a royal villa, where many of our kings kept their festivals. Here are 3 parish churches, of which that belonging to the upper parish has been lately rebuilt in a magnificent manner. The road to Chichester and Portsmouth lies through this town. Here are alms-houses liberally endowed, and the remains of a once famous manufactory of cloth. In the neighbourhood are the walls of what was formerly called St. Catherine's chapel, built with a sort of tile, which, when broken, has the appearance of iron, and the cement of them in a manner impenetrable.

The

The road leading from Guildford to Farnham is remarkable for running along upon the ridge of a high chalky hill, called St. Catherine's, no wider than the road itself, from whence there is a delightful prospect.

In the road from Guildford to Leatherhead is the village of Effingham, once a large place, and had 16 churches.

DULWICH, 5 miles from London, has a college and neat chapel, erected and endowed by Mr. Alleyn, a player, in 1619, for 6 men and 6 women, with a school for the education of 12 children. Here are medicinal springs, called Sydenham Wells, their waters nearly the same, but stronger than those at Epsom.

EWEL is 14 miles from London, near Epsom, and 10 miles from Dorking; where is a plentiful spring of excellent water, which is the head of a stream that runs over Epsom-court meadows.

EPSOM, 15 miles from London, is situated in a healthful air, and is much used on account of its mineral waters. The form of the town is semicircular, and lies open to Bansted Downs; nature and art have united to render this place delightful.

DORKING, 12 miles from Guildford, 23 from London, lies on a branch of the river Mole; the Roman causeway passes through the church-yard, and may be traced near 3 miles. This town is remarkable for its poultry.

There are several hills of note near this place, namely, Homesbury hill, near which by the road side leading from Dorking to Arundel, is a large double trenched camp, containing 10 acres at least; and from hence is a fine prospect over the Wold into Kent and Suffex. Contiguous to this is Box hill, so called from the incredible quantity of box covering great part of it, which affords a most enchanting prospect, and is on that account greatly resorted to.

CROYDON is about 11 miles from London, on the edge of Bansted downs. Here was formerly a royal palace, afterwards the property and residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, which has lately been sold into

into private hands, and pulled down. Here is an hospital and charity-school. The church is the largest and finest in the county.

FARNHAM, 39 miles from London, in the Winchester road, is a large populous town. It was formerly a great market for wheat, but of late much more remarkable for hops, of which there are very large plantations. Here is a magnificent and ancient structure belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, built by Henry of Blois, bishop of that see, and brother to King Stephen.

FRENSHAM, about 3 miles from Farnham, has a large fish-pond near it, about 3 miles in circumference, noted for carp, and 2 others affording also plenty of fish. In the side of a hill, near Moor-park in this parish, is a curious natural grotto, neatly inclosed and paved: along the middle of which flows a stream of exceeding cold clear water. You walk to a considerable distance in it under the natural vault: it is called Mother Ludlam's Hole. This place, and the shady groves which surround it, afford a pleasant retreat in sultry weather.

GODALMING, 3 miles from Guildford, 34 from London, has a fine river that supplies the inhabitants with water, and plenty of good fish.

HASLEMERE, 42 miles from London, is an ancient town, having sent members to parliament ever since Edward IV. but is otherwise of little note.

EGHAM, 3 miles from Windsor, 18 from London, situated on the river Thames. In this parish is Cooper's hill, celebrated in the poem written by Sir John Denham, who lived many years at that which is now the parsonage-house.

Near this is **RUNNEY-MEAD**, where King John, terrified at the numerous army of his barons who met him here, signed the great charter of English liberty, called Magna Charta.

CHERTSEY is 19 miles from London, with a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton, and carries on a considerable trade in malt conveyed by barges to London. It had once a stately abbey whose ruins are yet visible.

Here

Here Cowley the poet retired after tired with court attendance. This place gives name to the hundred, which has the privilege to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the high sheriff, but by application to its bailiff. Here is a handsome free-school.

KINGSTON, 12 miles from London, has a wooden bridge of 22 piers and 20 arches, over the Thames. It is a populous trading town, with a good market for corn. There is another bridge of brick over a stream that flows from a spring in a cellar, 4 miles above the town. At some distance is Combe Nevil, a handsome house and park, where medals and coins of several of the Roman emperors have been found. Near this are several springs, whose water is conveyed to Hampton-court by pipes under the Thames. In the neighbourhood is New-park, one of the largest and best in England; made in the reign of Charles I. inclosed by a wall of considerable height, and said to be 11 miles in circumference. Kingston is noted for having been the residence of our ancient kings, and the place of the coronation of 3 of them.

RICHMOND, anciently called Shene, 12 miles from London, is remarkable for its beautiful situation and royal palace, in which are many curious paintings by the most eminent masters. His present Majesty has made amazing improvements in the gardens of this delightful place; and the town runs up the hill a full mile to the park, with gardens declining to the Thames, over which it has an elegant stone bridge to Isleworth. On the top of the hill there is an alms-house built by Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, which appears by an inscription over the gate, to have been done in performance of a vow he made during the exile of King Charles II. From Richmond hill is a prospect of rural elegance unrivalled in the kingdom.

GATTON, 18 miles from London, was anciently a considerable town, but now only a miserable village, sending nevertheless 2 members to parliament.

RYEGATE, 21 miles from London, stands in a vale which runs a great way to the Eastward, usually called Holmsdale, probably from the holm trees which abound
very

very much through all this track. It is a borough, and has still the ruins of an ancient castle. On the S. side is a fine park full of little groves; under which there is a wonderful vault of free-stone, the same with that of the hill itself, and hollowed with great labour.

BLECHINGLY, a borough town, 5 miles from Ryegate, 20 from London, had formerly a strong castle, the ruins of which are still visible.

ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY.

Bermondsey abbey gate.

Catharine hill chapel, near Guildford.

Comb Neville, near Kingston.

Chertsey abbey.

Croydon palace, lately belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in great part lately pulled down, and sold by piece-meal.

Croydon church, the largest and best in the county.

Crypt, at Guildford.

Ether place, S. S. W. of Kingston, built originally 1447.

Farnham castle.

Guildford castle.

Robin Hood's butts, near Guildford.

Horn castle, near Burfrow.

Kingston church.

Lambeth palace, built 1186.

Martha's hill, near Guildford.

Martin abbey, near Wimbledon.

St. Mary Overy's church, in Southwark.

Mother Ludlam's hole, near Guildford.

Quary hole, near the same place.

Richmond palace, built on the green, 1508.

Ryegate castle and priory, near Dorking.

Wircomb place, near Kingston.

Winchester palace, near St. Mary Overy's church.

The remains of a palace at Kennington, where Hardicanute died, and where the barons met when they opposed the proceedings of King John.

WAVERLEY.

WAVERLEY ABBEY, founded A. D. 1128.

NEWARK PRIORY, situated on the river Wey, a few miles below Guildford.

On BATTLE HILL, near this place, are the remains of a Roman camp, with a single rampart. Several between Dorking and Stone-street.

WALTINGHAM, near Blechingley, is remarkable for a fine spring in the midst of a grove of yew trees, which flows in an extraordinary manner at certain times.

Other Antiquities and Remarkables are,

The remains of a Roman camp of about 12 acres, at Walton upon Thames, to which there runs a rampart with its trench from St. George's hill. A military work of an orbicular form near Wimbledon, called Bensbury, where Cheaulin, king of the West Saxons, fought and defeated one of the Kentish generals. At Effingham, S. W. of Leatherhead, are the foundations of buildings, which denote that it was once a town of note. It is said to have 16 churches in it. Aldbury, 5 miles E. of Guildford, has the platform of a Roman temple. The place is also remarkable for a perforation or passage of at least a furlong in length, dug through the bottom of a great hill, and leading into a fine valley. It was intended for a way to the house, then the seat of Henry, Duke of Norfolk; but the design being hindered by a rock, it is now only preserved and admired as a grotto. The river Mole, which, at the place called the Swallows, sinks into the earth, and, according to tradition, works its way under ground to Leatherhead, where it rises again, and directs its course to the Thames.

THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

Albury park, near Albury.

Ashted park, near Epsom.

Abbs court, near Moulsey.

Bagshot park.

Beachworth

Beachworth castle.
Beachworth, near Ryegate.
Beddington place.
Bookham.
Botley house, near Chertsey.
Busbridge, near Godalming.
Burwood park.
Byfleet, near Cobham.
Bury hill, near Dorking.
Carshalton.
Chart park.
Chertsey.
Chilwood place, near Guildford.
Chobham place.
Clandon park.
Clermont, near Kingston.
Cobham.
Comb Neville, near Kingston.
Comb park.
Comb.
Deepden, near Dorking.
Denbigh, near Dorking.
Ditton.
Doseley place.
Dunsford house, near Wimbledon.
Durdans, near Epsom.
East Hemsted-park, near Bagshot.
East Sheen, near Richmond.
Eastwick park, near Leatherhead.
Esler-place.
Englefield-green, near Egham.
Ember-court.
Easing, near Godalming.
Epsom.
Ewell.
Fangrove lodge, near Chertsey.
Farnham castle.
Farnborough place, near Firmley.
Felbridge park.

Fetcham.

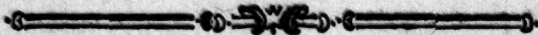
Fetcham park, near Leatherhead.
Fanchford place, near Ryegate.
Flower house, near Godstone.
Gatton park.
Gatwick house, near Horley.
Grantland park, near Walton.
Haling house, near Croydon.
Richmond hill.
Ham Common.
Hatchland park, near East Clandon.
Henley park.
Hern Haw, near Chertsey.
Hersham common, near Walton.
Horsley West.
Horsley East.
Hunger hill, near Chertsey.
Kew palace.
Ladbroke house, near Gatton.
Lambert's Oaks, near Bansted.
Losely place, near Guildford.
Loughborough house, near Camberwell.
Marble hall, near Richmond.
Marden park, near Godstone.
Mascall's Grove, near Chertsey.
Mitcham.
Moor park, near Farnham.
Moulsey.
Norbiton place.
Norbury, near Leatherhead.
Norwood park, near Norwood hill.
Notts.
Oaks, near Epsom.
Oatlands, near Weybridge.
Oakham.
Oakham, near Ripley.
Paddock, near Guildford.
Painshill park, near Cobham.
Peckham.
Peckham lane.
Pendhill court, near Blechingley.

Pepper Harrow, near Godalming.
Petersham.
Pierpoint lodge, near Farnham.
Palsdon, near Dorking.
Potters park, near Botley.
Poyle house, near Tongham.
Putney.
Putney heath.
Puttenham.
Randalls.
Ranmer's hills, near Dorking.
Ham house, near Richmond.
Rookery, near Dorking.
Roehampton.
Ryegate park.
Sead grove, near Woking.
Sheen.
Shillingley park.
Shine, near Bagshot.
Starborough castle, near Lingfield.
Stoke de Abernon.
Stoke, near Guilford.
Stretham.
Stretham common.
Tadworth court, near Bansted.
Thames Ditton.
Thorpe Lee.
Tower-hill, near Grimsball.
Tryhill, near Chertsey.
Walcot, near Bishop's castle.
Waverley abbey, near Farnham.
Westbroke place, near Godalming.
Wimbledon.
Wooley, near Woodmanston.
Wonerth, near Guildford.
Woodcote, near Carshalton.
Woburn farm, near Weybridge.
Woodcot park, near Epsom.
Worcester park near Ewell.
Wotton place, near Dorking.

Remarkable

Remarkable and extensive Views and Situations.

Kew Pagoda.
 Richmond hill and park.
 The terrace in Richmond gardens.
 Wandsworth hill.
 Box hill, near Dorking.
 Leith hill, S. of Wotton.
 Road from Guildford to Dorking.
 Bansted Downs.
 Hind hill, near Godalming.
 Gracewood-hill near Godalming.



SUSSEX

IS bounded on the N. by Surry, on the E. by Kent, on the W. by Hampshire, and on the S. by the British Channel; which indeed almost half surrounds it towards the S. and E. It is about 70 miles in length, 29 in breadth, and 160 in circumference; is divided into 6 rapes, which have each its castle, river, and forest; and subdivided into 65 hundreds, wherein are reckoned 312 parishes, 123 vicarages, one city, 18 market towns, and 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries. It sends 20 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for each of the following places; Horsham, Bramber, Shoreham, Midhurst, Grinstead, Steyning, Arundell, Lewes, and Chichester. It pays 16 parts of the land-tax, and provides 800 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, the diocese of Chichester, and Home circuit. The principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother; besides which are the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and the Austen.

On

On its coast are Langley point, Beachy-head, Selsey Bill, Thorney Isle, Selsey Peninsula, Bognor Rocks, and St. Rook's hill; also the Havens of Arundel, Pavensey, Chichester, Cuckmeer, Bull-hide, Hastings, Stare, Rye and Newhaven, with Selsey harbour.

The most noted places are Crowborough-hill, Beacon-hill, Ashdown, St. Leonard's, Waterdown, Dallington, Arundel and Worth forests; Holm, Petlor, Darum and Vent woods; with the Dyke and Downs.

The soil is various, the hilly parts less fruitful than the others; the vales, especially in that called the Weald, dirty but very fertile. On the sea-coast are very high green hills, called the South Downs, well known to travellers for their beautiful prospect, but better to those who deal in wool or sheep, there being great numbers bred here, whose wool, which is very fine, is too often exported clandestinely to France. The middle part of the country is delightfully chequered with meadows, pastures, groves and corn-fields, which produce great quantities of wheat and barley. The N. quarter is shaded with woods, from whence great quantities of timber are carried to the dock-yards, and of charcoal to the iron works, in the eastern part of the country.

CHICHESTER, or the city of Cissa, 62 miles from London, stands on a plain near an arm of the sea. It is a neat small city, walled about in a circular form; with 4 gates, opening to the four principal streets, which meet in the centre, where is a beautiful cross. All the space or quarter between the W. and S. gates, is taken up with the cathedral, the Bishop's palace, the Dean's prebendaries, and vicars houses. The church itself is not large, but neat, with a high stone spire of an octagonal form, esteemed a complete piece of architecture. In the N. E. corner is a well furnished library.

A short mile to the N. is a Roman camp of a rectangular form; and about two miles farther, is Rook's-hill, upon which is to be seen an old circular camp, concluded to be Danish.

MIDHURST, 11 miles N. of Chichester, 51 from London, a borough town. A small rivulet, from the Arun, runs through it.

ARUNDEL, 10 miles E. of Chichester, 55 from London, had once a good harbour for vessels of considerable burthen, but now much ruined by sand-banks: the river is however still of great use, and admits of barges going many miles up the country. The town is situate on the side of a hill, overlooked by the castle, now the Duke of Norfolk's seat, on the summit. This castle is of so great antiquity, that no certain account of its foundation can be found. We however know, from authentic records, that it was famous in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. The ancient Stanes-street-causey comes to this town out of Surry, by Billingshurst.

BRAMBER, 48 miles from London, is a small village, near the river Adur, which runs down to New Shoreham, and there empties itself. This is one of the smallest boroughs in England. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

STYNING, about a mile from Bramber, and 50 from London, is a small market and borough town, of great antiquity, and had a priory of Black-Canons, afterwards changed into a college for a dean and secular canons. It is watered by a fine stream, issuing from a spring at the foot of a hill.

BROADWATER, lies in a bottom, in the lower road from Arundel to Shoreham Ferry. In the church are some remarkable inscriptions.

SHOREHAM OLD and NEW, 56 miles from London, at the mouth of the Adur: the latter being situated nearer the harbour, is much increased. This place is conveniently situated for timber, and ship building.

HORSHAM, 37 miles from London, is a place of considerable note, the county assizes being held here once in 2 years. Here is a quarry of good stone.

EAST GRINSTED, a borough and market town, 29 miles from London, where the assizes are sometimes held, and has a fair Dec. 11. remarkable for Welch runs and fat hogs.

TERRING

TERRING is a small market town, near New Shoreham, about 53 miles from London, and has a charity-school.

NEWHAVEN, 66 miles from London; at the mouth of the Ouse, near Seaford, is a small but populous town, with a convenient harbour, made so by a large pier, from whence coals, deals, &c. are carried to Lewes, 8 miles up the river. Adjoining to this haven are very high chalk cliffs, and on the hills above are found variety of curious fossils.

In this haven, and on the coast from hence to New Shoreham, are found great quantities of what the people there call Strumbulo. It is black and heavy, of a bituminous quality, and burning very well, serves the poor people for fuel.

SEAFORD, between Newhaven and Beachy-head, is in the liberty of the Cinque-ports, and though but a small fishing town, is built with stone and slate, and defended by a good fort.

WEST GRINSTED, 12 miles from Horsham, 33 miles from London, once a considerable town, but now called West Grinsted to distinguish it from the market town of that name.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, 54 miles from London, and 8 from Lewes, is a large port between Shoreham and Newhaven. It was formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen, employed in catching herrings. The situation is very fine. It is at present much resorted to in the summer season by people of fashion, for the benefit of bathing in the sea, and is one of the polite places of dissipation. The Prince of Wales has a structure to reside in during the summer months, as have several of the nobility and people of fashion. From the great number of human bones dug up near this place, it is concluded that a battle was formerly fought here. Many are of opinion, that Cæsar in his expedition to Britain landed near this place. Altars of the Druids have been found about this spot in great abundance. The sea has lately greatly encroached here.

LEWES, 49 miles from London, one of the chief towns in the county, for extent, populousness, and fine buildings; is situated in a fine open champaign country, on a rising ground, on the edge of the delightful South Downs. It has two handsome streets, and 6 parish churches. On the river Ouze, to which it joins, are several iron mills, where cannon are cast. The soil round it is esteemed the richest in England. From a windmill near this town is a prospect of so large an extent as is scarce to be equalled in Europe. On the E. side of the town has formerly been a camp, with a castle, part of which is still remaining, from whence there is a delightful prospect, and a pleasant winding walk from the bottom to the summit. This castle and the priory near it, were founded by William de Warren, E. of Surry, A. D. 1078. And the place is famous for a bloody battle between Henry III. and his barons.

EASTBORNE, or **EBORNE**, lies under the promontory, called Beachy-head, in which are several caverns made by the sea: the height of these famous cliffs is about 500 feet. Near it was lately discovered a tessellated pavement and a Roman Bath.

PEVENSEY is situated in a large extensive plain, called Pevensey Marsh, where great numbers of cattle are constantly fed. In this place is a castle, the walls of which include nine acres, built by William the Conqueror; but in all probability on the remains of a more ancient structure, for in the ruins of the walls are still to be seen regular strata of Roman and British bricks.

BATTLE, 56 miles from London, so called from that decisive engagement fought near the place, between King Harold and William the Conqueror. Remarkable for a gunpowder manufactory; that sort made here being esteemed preferable to any other in England. The old abbey, of which the gateway is still entire, was built by the Conqueror, on the spot where Harold fell, as a memorial of his victory.

HASTINGS,

HASTINGS, 63 miles from London, is a large town, and one of the Cinque-ports; had a good harbour, which is now much choaked with sand.

RYE, 64 miles from London, on the edge of Kent, is a handsome town, situated on the N. side of a hill, which affords a delightful prospect towards the sea. It is fortified and washed on 2 sides by the tide, and on the E. by the river Rother, which render it a sort of Peninsula: it is one the Cinque-ports.

WINCHELSEA, 67 miles from London, is seated at the corner of the county. This was doubtless a very ancient town, the streets were all paved and at right angles, so that they were divided into 32 squares or quarters. The stone work of its 3 gates are standing, though 3 miles asunder over the fields. In many places of the town are fine stone arched vaults, in which the weavers lately worked at the manufactory of cambricks, established in this place, by means of the French prisoners that were stationed here. What the vaults could have been originally intended for, cannot possibly be known, they having been neglected and useless many hundred years, and most of them filled with rubbish; but appear to be as good as any in the world for this business, being light and dry, and some of them large enough to hold a dozen looms. Many ruinous materials of ancient buildings are so buried, that the streets having been turned into corn-fields, the plough goes over the first floors of houses. Of 3 churches, only the chancel of one remains. It had also a monastery, the ruins of which remain, built by W. de Buckingham. The castle was built for the defence of the old town, which was 2 or 3 miles from the scite of the present, had 18 parish churches, and was of great consequence. It was swallowed up by the sea, A. D. 1250, and rebuilt in the reign of Edward I.

PETWORTH, 15 miles from Chichester, 47 from London, is a large handsome town, with many elegant houses. The church contains several curious monuments of the Percys Earls of Northumberland.

CHIDDINGFORD is a small market town in the road from Chichester to Haslemere.

CUCKFIELD is another market town, 40 miles from London.

HAYLSHAM is also a small market town 58 miles from London.

ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION.

Arundel castle and church.

Battle abbey.

Bosham church, near Chichester.

Bramber castle and church.

Bude place.

Chichester cathedral, monastery and cross.

Crowhurst ruins.

Halnaker house, 4 miles E. of Chichester.

Hastings's castle.

James's hospital at Lewes.

St. John's church, near Lewes.

Knap castle.

Lewes priory and castle.

Michaelsham.

Petworth house, near Midhurst.

Pevensey castle.

Priory, near Hamps.

Robert's bridge abbey.

Rye tower.

Selsey priory, near Chichester.

Scotney castle.

Winchelsea church, monastery, castle, vaults, gates, &c.

Mayfield palace.

Verdley castle.

Beyham abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II.

Boxgrove priory, built 1103.

Bodiam castle, on the river Rother.

Amberley castle, was built in 1371.

Hurstmonceux castle stands near the Old Claer-Pen-favel-coittons, N. of Eastborne, built in 1440.

The

The most remarkable Views are from,

Beachy-head.
A windmill, near Lewes.
A hill, near Rye.
South Downs.
Rook's hill.
Devil's dyke, 4 miles from Brighthelmston.

THE ELEGANT SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Arundel castle.
Ashburnham park, near Battle.
Bailey park, near Waldron.
Barton priors, near Winchester.
Battle hall.
Beyham abbey.
Beynells, near Chichester.
Bignor park, near Stockbridge.
Binderton, near Stoughton.
Bishopston place, near Newhaven.
Blunbury, near Petworth.
Bolbrook, 4 miles from Horsham.
Bowley, near Chichester.
Bromham.
Bready place, near Battle.
Burpham place, near Arundel.
Burton park, near Midhurst.
Buxted place, near Maresfield.
Chichester.
Chichester palace.
Chinton castle, near Newhaven.
Cocking park, near Midhurst.
Crowhurst, near Battle.
Court, near Horsham.
Court lodge, near Battle.
Court lodge, near Salehurst.
Court lodge, near Rye.
Cowdry, near Midhurst.

Cuckfield place.
 Dane hill, near Rotherfield.
 Den park, near Horsham.
 Dewhurst, near Rotherfield.
 Durfield, near Petersfield.
 Eastborne.
 Eridge, near Rotherfield.
 Field place, near Horsham.
 Fittle, near Lewes.
 Framfield.
 Friston place, near Eastborne.
 Giffords, near Battle.
 Glyndbourn, near Lewes.
 Glynde place.
 Goodwood park, near Stockbridge.
 Graffham, near Midhurst.
 Grinsted (W.)
 Grinsted park, near Horsham.
 Grove.
 Halland, near Lewes.
 Halmaker park, near Stockbridge.
 Hamerden, near Rotherfield.
 Hampnet place, near Chichester.
 Harting place, near S. Harting.
 Highden.
 Hill place, near Horsham.
 Hookland park, near W. Grinsted.
 Horsted place, near Lewes.
 Hunstone, near S. Harting.
 Hurstmonceaux.
 Hyle-place, near Midhurst.
 Kidbrook, near E. Grinsted.
 Lewes.
 Lewes castle.
 Michael grove.
 More hall, near Battle.
 Mount pleasant.
 Mounthfield court lodge.
 Newick place, near Lewes.
 New Timber place.

Offington.

Offington.
 Parham.
 Petworth, near Midhurst.
 Ratton.
 Redlands, near Salehurst.
 Sedgewick park, near Horsham.
 Selhurst park, near Stockbridge.
 Shillingley park, near Midhurst.
 Stansted park, near Stoughton.
 Stanmore, near Lewes.
 Stoneland park, near Rotherfield.
 Traford place, near Midhurst.
 Uckfield, near Eastborne.
 Up park, near Midhurst.
 Warbleton.
 Warehead, near Stockbridge.
 Warminghurst park.
 Waterhouse, near Midhurst.
 West Dean.
 West Stoke.
 West warden lodge, near Stoughton.
 Wilton place, near Steyning.
 Wivelsfield.
 Wolbeding.
 Yapton place.



K E N T

IS bounded by Suffex on the S. W. by Surry on the W. by the Streights of Dover on the S. E. by the Downs; on the E. and on the N. by the Thames, which separates it from Essex. It is about 65 miles in length, 37 in breadth, and 195 in circumference; contains five lathes, 68 hundreds, two cities, 408 parish churches, 163 vicarages, 35 considerable towns, 1180 villages, and about 960,000 acres, or 1500 square miles. It is in the dioceses of Rochester and Canterbury,

and in the home circuit. It sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 8 for Rochester, Queenborough, Maidstone, and Canterbury; besides 8 for the four Cinque-ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe; pays 22 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia. Its rivers are the Thames, Medway, Stour, Rother, Darent, Tun, and Wantshelm. The most noted places are the North and South Forelands, Dungeness; Oxney, Thanet and Sheepy isles, Isle of Grains, the Downs, Goodwin sands, Sheerneys fort, and several castles, more particularly that of Dover; and St. Margaret, Hope, and Hythe bays, &c. &c. It produces cattle, sheep, wild-fowl, iron, corn, carrots, hops, wood, cherries, and all other fruits and garden stuffs, excellent fish, chalk, timber, sand for the glass manufactories, &c. &c. The most remarkable places are, Shooter's hill, Mount Zion, Mount Ephraim, Idle hill, Camphurst and Randall Woods, Blackheath where is Morden college with Greenwich park, Romney marsh, Weald of Kent, &c. &c. It has a great number of Roman, Saxon, and Danish encampments, and other antiquities; and the waters of Tunbridge are much resorted to by invalids.

It is distinguished into three parts, each of which differs, both with regard to air and soil; the eastern or upper part, contiguous to the Downs and the mouth of the Thames; the midland parts near London; and the lower parts, about Romney-marsh, called the Weald of Kent.

The inhabitants, who are said to have been the first converts to Christianity, glory in the defence they made for their liberties, against several invaders of Britain; fewer marks of conquest, and greater privileges being found here than in other counties.

CANTERBURY, 56 miles from London, is the chief city of this county, and the metropolitan see of all England. Canterbury castle was built a little before the Conquest. The cathedral is a noble pile of Gothic architecture, and had, before the Reformation, 37 altars, Seven kings have been interred in this church, and St. Augustin,

Augustin, with the 7 archbishops that succeeded him, lie in one vault. Among the ruins of the Roman and Saxon buildings, and of many religious houses, are the walls of a chapel, said to have been a Christian temple before St. Augustin's time. On the N. of the city, at Dungeon-hill, are the ruins of a castle, supposed to have been built during the wars between the Danes and Normans. Two gates of the monastery, built by Ethelbert King of Kent, about the year 600, are still remaining. Here are 6 wards, 15 parish churches, and 7 hospitals.

WEST MALLING is seated on a branch of the Medway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wrotham. It has a free-school.

WROTHAM or WORTHAM, 25 miles from London. It has a large church with 16 stalls in it. The Archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace near it. The rectory is the best in the county. Here have been some antiquities, and a large quantity of old British coin dug up.

AYLESFORD is situated on the river Medway, 4 miles to the N. of Maidstone, 6 South of Rochester, and 28 from London. The church is a venerable structure. Here is an hospital and a charity school. On a hill near this place is Keithcote house, a heap of stones, supposed an ancient sepulchre.

ROCHESTER, 30 miles from Canterbury, and the same distance from London, lies in the valley on the E. side of the Medway, and, except Canterbury, is the oldest see in England. Its cathedral is said to have been built by Ethelbert King of Kent. Here was formerly a wooden bridge over the Medway; but in the reign of Edw. III. it was taken down, and one of stone erected, consisting of 25 arches, esteemed one of the finest in England. Rochester appears to have been a Roman station, from the Watling-street running through the town. It had a castle, built by Odo, Bishop of Bajeux in Normandy, now fallen to ruin.

GADS-HILL, within 3 miles of Rochester, famous for the frolicks played here by Hen. V. when Prince of Wales.

CHATHAM is a suburb to Rochester, and perhaps the completest naval arsenal in the world. It was built by Charles II. and has since been the station of the royal navy. At Chatham also is repositied that superb fund of naval charity, called the Chest of Chatham, instituted for the relief of the sick and wounded seamen, in the service of the crown.

MAIDSTONE, 9 miles from Rochester, and 38 from London, is a large populous town. Its chief trade is in linen and thread; in the country adjacent are many plantations of hops. Here is a fine stone bridge over the Medway, whose tide flows up to this place, and is navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons burthen.

FORDWICH is N. E. of Canterbury, and a member of the Port of Sandwich, and was anciently incorporated. It is famous for excellent trouts in the river Stour.

CRANBROOK is seated on a branch of the Medway, 60 miles from London. Here the Flemings were encouraged to settle by Edw. III. when they introduced the woollen manufacture into the kingdom. It enjoys the best market in its neighbourhood.

GOUDHURST is near Cranbrook, in the road to Tunbridge, on a branch of the Medway.

SMARDEN is seated on a branch of the Medway, 5 miles from Lenham, and 55 from London.

ROMNEY, OLD and NEW; the former, which lies a little to the S. W. of the latter, was a large town, now of no note. The New Town, which is 71 miles from London, and one of the Cinque-ports, situated on a high gravelly hill, near the middle of the marsh, is completely built, and well inhabited. This marsh is computed to be 14 miles long and 8 broad, including the adjacent marshes of Walland and Gulford; and has two towns, 19 parishes, and 44,200 acres of the richest pasture in England.

HITHE, 13 miles from Romney, 69 from London, one of the Cinque-ports. In a vault under the church is a surprising collection of bones and skulls as white as ivory, of a gigantic size, placed in as good order as

books

books in a library, with an inscription, denoting that they are the remains of the Danes, killed in a battle near this place, before the Norman conquest. The pile is 28 feet in length, 6 in breadth, and 8 in height. Here is a fine paved military way extending to Canterbury, which evidently appears to be the work of the Romans; it is called Stony-street. At a small distance is a castle, on the declivity of a hill, containing ten acres; it is a noble piece of antiquity, and is thought to be the Portus Lemanis of the Romans.

ELEHAM is seated on the Lesser Stour, between Wye and Hythe, 67 miles from London, 11 from Canterbury, and 7 from Dover.

DOVER, 6 miles from Deal, and 72 from London, another of the Cinque-ports, is built under a ridge of chalky cliffs, somewhat in the shape of a semicircle which form a kind of bay or harbour. One of the streets is called Snaregate, from the dreadful rocks of chalk that hang over it. At the S. E. entrance of the town, are the remains of an hospital, founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. On the pier of Dover King Henry VIII. expended 80,000*l.* for making a bulwark, which from Arcliff ran far out into the sea to the Eastward.

DOVER CASTLE is situated upon the Southern end of that long ridge of rocks or steep cliffs, which run from Deal to that opening which forms Dover harbour, and receives the little river into the sea. Instead of attempting to describe these cliffs, we shall recal to the reader's remembrance, Shakespeare's beautiful lines in his tragedy of King Lear.

" There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
 " Looks fearfully on the confined deep—
 " How dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
 " The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
 " Shew scarce so gross as beetles. Half way down
 " Hangs one that gathers samphire: dreadful trade!
 " Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
 " The fishermen that walk upon the beach
 " Appear

" Appear like mice ; and yon tall anchoring bark
 " Diminished to her boat ; her boat, a buoy
 " Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge,
 " That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
 " Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
 " Left my brain turn, and thro' deficient sight
 " Topple down headlong."

Dover castle is said to contain 35 acres of land, and lays claim to great antiquity: old writings say, that it was rebuilt by Henry II. about the year 1156. It has been always esteemed to be a fortress of great consequence, and was by the Saxons deemed the key to the kingdom; but it is too high to hurt any ship at sea, and by land could not stand a formal siege half a day. When William the Conqueror had an eye upon this kingdom, he made Harold swear to deliver him up this castle; the well, which is 360 feet deep, is said to be the work of Julius Cæsar, and is lined to the bottom with free-stone. The remains of the royal palace, the chapel, the stables, and offices here, shew the whole to have been very grand. Here is to be seen a curiosity, commonly called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol; a brass cannon, supposed to be the longest in the world, being 22 feet, and was presented to that princess by the states of Utrecht. One part of the fortification is a circular work, in which stands an old church, said to have been built by Lucius, the first Christian King in Britain, out of some of the Roman ruins; and indeed the middle tower shews plain remains of Roman work; it is in form of a cross, and the middle tower square; but the stone windows are more modern. The greatest curiosity is the Roman pharos, or watch-tower. On another rock, over against the castle, and almost as high, are the remains of another old watch-tower, called Bredinston, and by the vulgar, Devil's Drop, from the strength of the mortar: below the castle, under its steepest cliff near the sea, is a strong fort, and another opposite to it, on the W. side of the harbour.

APPLEDORE

APPLEDORE is on the banks of the Rother, near Tenterden, 54 miles from London. Had anciently a market. The sea is said to have flowed formerly as far as this place.

TENTERDEN, 6 miles from Cranbrook, and 55 from London, remarkable for its lofty steeple. Here is a free grammar school, and it is a very ancient town.

SANDWICH, 10 miles from Canterbury, 67 from London, the last of the Cinque-ports, lies between Ramsgate and the South-foreland, at the mouth of the Stour. It was formerly walled round, but now only on the N. and W. sides, with a rampart and a ditch on the other. Near this place Cæsar probably landed, on both his descents upon Britain. Before the gates are two Roman tumuli; and on the S. side by the shore, are 6 large broad Celtic tumuli, at equal distances. In the way to Deal we pass by

SANDOWN CASTLE, built together with Deal and Walmer castles, by Hen. VIII. It consists of four lunets of very thick stone arched work, with many port holes for great guns. In the middle is a great round tower with a cistern on the top of it, and underneath an arched cavern, bomb-proof. The whole is encompassed by a fosse, over which is a draw-bridge.

QUEENBOROUGH, 45 miles from London, is a borough town, on the W. side of the island of Sheppey, on the bank of the Medway.

SHEPPEY ISLAND, 7 miles from Rochester, is 21 miles round, very fruitful in corn, and always feeds a multitude of sheep. The common way to it from Kent is by King's Ferry: The salt marshes in this Island produce abundance of marine plants, and are visited by botanists in the summer season. In this Island, on the N. side, numbers of curious fossils and shells are found in the cliffs, and on the beach.

SHEERNESS, 2 miles from Queenborough, 12 from Rochester, 3 from Blackstake, 37 from London, is a town consisting of 3 clean streets, and has a regular fortification with a line of heavy cannon. Here is also a yard for building ships, which are generally 5th and

and 6th rates, and the channel from hence to Rochester affords a safe station for ships. On the 2 shores of the Medway are two castles, Upnor and Gillingham, which defend all the ships riding above them.

BROMLEY, 10 miles from London, remarkable for the palace of the Bishop of Rochester, and a college or hospital for 20 clergymens widows.

ELTHAM, 7 miles from London, a pleasant little town. The ancient family of the Vescis had here their capital mansion, which Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, afterwards converted into a palace, and gave it to Eleanor, consort to Edw. I. It is now a seat of Sir John Shaw, Bart.

SEVENOAK, or **SENNOCK**, from 7 tall oaks formerly near it, is 23 miles from London, and famous for ancient battles. It has an hospital and school, both well endowed.

WESTRAM, is 5 miles W. of Sevenoak, and 22 from London, at the head of the river Darent.

DARTFORD, 16 miles from London, is a handsome large town, situated on the river Darent. The first paper mill in England was built here, also the first for smelting bar iron. Edw. II. built a nunnery here, which Hen. VIII. converted into a palace. In the heath and fields adjacent to Carysford, are several caves from 10 to 20 fathom deep, narrow at the mouth and wide at the bottom.

TUNBRIDGE, or town of bridges; the river Ton, and 4 other streams of the Medway, which rise in the Weald, run hither; over each of which is a stone bridge; 30 miles from London, has at present the ruins of a castle, which shew it to have been very large. The Castle hill affords a beautiful prospect of the town and adjacent country. The river Medway is made navigable up to it: the priory, of which there still are considerable remains, was founded by Richard de Clare, Earl of Brionie. Five miles from Tunbridge town, are **TUNBRIDGE WELLS**; much frequented on account of their mineral waters. These wells are at the bottom of the walks, which are handsomely paved; on

on one side is the assembly-room, the coffee-rooms, the booksellers shops, jewellers, milliners; with toys, china, and Tunbridge ware, which is made here to great perfection out of holly, cherry-tree and sycamore; of which a great quantity grows hereabout. On the other side of the walks are coffee-rooms, another assembly-room, taverns, and a few houses for lodgings. The music gallery is in the middle of the walks, which are beautifully shaded with trees: a piazza extends from the upper end to the bottom, quite down to the Wells. The houses and lodgings are mostly on the hills contiguous, called Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant. The high rocks are about a mile from the walks, of which there are a vast number adjoining to each other, several of them 70 or 80 feet high; and at many places there are cliffs and cavities, that lead through them by narrow dark passages; and their being situated among the woods, by a little winding brook, makes them afford a most retired, gloomy and delightful scene.

LENHAM is a little town at the source of the Len, a rivulet, which falls into the Medway at Maidstone, 48 miles from London, and 9 from Maidstone.

SITTINGBURN, 40 miles from London, is a neat well-built village, and considerable as a thoroughfare to Dover.

WYE, 10 miles from Lenham, 57 from London, stands on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. Its church, which has not been long rebuilt, is a stately edifice.

ASHFORD, 10 miles from Hithe, 57 from London, stands in the road from London to Hithe, at a ford over a rivulet, near the head of the Stour. Here is a large church, which was formerly collegiate.

We shall finish the topography of Kent, with a survey of the principal places on the coast.

LYD, in Romney Marsh, 70 miles from London, is pretty populous, and the chief town in Weymarch, in which is Dungeness, well known to sailors.

FOLKSTONE, 4 miles from Hithe, 74 from London,
one

one of the Cinque-ports, has a harbour for small ships; here are the ruins of a watch-tower, on a hill called Castle hill. The antiquity of this town is sufficiently proved by the great number of Roman coins, and bricks, which are frequently found here.

SANDGATE CASTLE, built by Hen. VIII. lies on the sea shore, a little to the S. of Folkstone, has 16 guns or more to defend the fishing craft from insults of privateers, in time of war.

DEAL, 4 miles from Sandwich, 72 from London, is a handsome large town. This town is now become very populous, from the resort of seamen lying in the Downs. It is defended on the N. by Sandown castle, and on the S. by Deal castle; at a small distance is Walmer castle; in each of which there are many things remarkable. Hence to Dover there is a ridge of rocks, stretching 7 miles along the shore, which abounds with samphire.

ISLE of THANET, about 9 miles in length from E. to W. and 8 miles from N. to S. contains 10 parishes, but only 7 parish churches. The lower side of the island, on the S. and S. W. abounds in pasturage, but it lies low and marshy, and the inhabitants of it are much subject to agues. On the upper part, to the E. and N. it is separated from the ocean by a high perpendicular cliff of chalk. In some of the low marshes near the sea, a large field opens to the observation of the curious botanist; many rare and valuable plants being found there. The prodigious quantity of fennel, which grows wild, forms in some places near the sea, hedges of almost a mile in length.

MARGATE, or ST. JOHN'S, is situated on the N. side of the island, and is a member of the town and port of Dover. It lies 72 miles S. E. of London. The principal street is near a mile in length, and built on an easy descent, by which means the upper part is clean and dry, but the lower end much otherwise. It is difficult to determine at what time Margate pier was first built; but as, since the inning of the level on the S. side of this island, the sea has borne harder on the E. and N. sides,

sides, so that the land on each side of the creek was, in process of time quite washed away by the sea; the inhabitants were obliged to build a pier, to prevent their town from being overflowed. This pier was at first but small, and went but a little way from the land; but the cliffs still continuing to wash away, it has been by degrees enlarged to what it now is. The bathing-rooms are not large, but convenient, and employ machines till near the time of high water, which, at the ebb of the tide, sometimes runs two or three hundred yards into the bay. The boys usually leave Margate on Fridays or Saturdays, and London, on Wednesdays or Thursdays. Passengers pay 4s. 6d. They sometimes make the passage in 8 hours, and at others in 2 or 3 days, just as the winds and tides happen to be for or against them. The assembly rooms here is part of the new-inn; it stands on the parade, and commands a fine view of the harbour and roads; and here is a play-house. Here are those venerable monuments of antiquity, the banks of Hacken Down, or Field of Battle-Axes. There are two tumuli, or barrowes of earth, the tombs of some of the chief officers killed in a bloody battle, fought on this spot, between the Saxons, English, and the Danes, in the reign of King Ethelwolf, in the year 853. In the LIGHT HOUSE, which is a strong octagon building of flint, on an eminence near the cliff, on the point of the NORTH FORELAND, a fire of coals is kept blazing all night, for the direction of mariners.

RAMSGATE, in this isle, is a very neat sea-port town. The new pier attracts the admiration of all strangers, being the finest of its kind in England, or perhaps in the world. It is built chiefly of white Purbeck stone, and extends itself into the ocean near 800 feet, before it forms an angle. Its breadth at top is 26 feet, including a strong parapet, which runs all along the outside of it. Its depth admits of a gradual increase from 18 to 36 feet. The angles, of which there will be 5 on a side, of 160 feet each, joined to the works already carried on in straight lines, complete the whole design, leaving an entrance of 200 feet into a noble and capacious

capacious harbour. At Manston, in this parish, is a very large cavern, cut out of the chalk, and supported by pillars of the same : it being esteemed curious, many strangers think it worth a visit.

FEVERSHAM, 48 miles from London, has a bay or creek from the Swale. Near this place are some ancient pits, 100 feet deep, very narrow at the top. About half a mile from the town, there appears in the cliff, a stratum of shells of the white conchites, in a greenish sand, not above 2 feet from the beach. The abbey was founded by King Stephen, A. D. 1148. It is so ancient a town, that it was a royal demesne in 802, and in Kenulfe's charter, called the King's Little Town.

MILTON, 10 miles from Rochester, 42 from London. The church is near a mile from the town, which has a port for barges, but is so hid among the creeks of that called the E. Swale, that it is hardly to be seen, though it is a large town, with a considerable market for corn, fruit, and other provisions ; but it is most remarkable for the quantity and goodness of its oysters.

GRAVESEND, 22 miles from London, is a populous place. The church is one of the 50 churches built by act of parliament.

WOOLWICH, 3 miles from Greenwich, 9 from London, is reckoned, in point of seniority, the mother dock of the royal navy. The whole place is taken up with it ; the gun-yard is called the warren or park, where they make trial of their guns, mortars, &c. 7000 or 8000 pieces of ordnance have been laid up here at one time for ships and batteries, together with stores of all kinds in great plenty : the largest ships may ride here safely, even at low water : a guard-ship generally rides here, especially in time of war : its church is also called one of the 50 new ones.

NORTHFLEET, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile from Gravesend and 21 from London.

GREENWICH, 5 miles from London. On the top of the hill in the park Charles II. erected a royal observatory, for the use of that celebrated astronomer, Mr. John Flamsteed, and furnished it with mathematical

cal instruments. The earl of Northampton built an hospital here, and liberally endowed it: and Greenwich particularly boasts that the immortal Queen Elizabeth was born there, in the royal palace erected by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, which was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. who frequently resided there. Charles II. pulled it down and began another, which King William appropriated for a royal hospital for decayed seamen, who have served their king and country. This sumptuous edifice is scarce to be paralleled in the world: its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill: there is also a fine statue of King George II. on a pedestal in the area fronting its noble terrace by the Thames, and a most elegant chapel is erected on the spot where a most beautiful one was destroyed by fire in January, the 2d, 1779. The number of disabled or superannuated seamen maintained here are about 1000; the several benefactions to this noble charity, hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209l. besides the late Earl of Derwentwater's estate of near 6000l. a year, voted by parliament to this use. The heath near this town, called Blackheath, perhaps from its black soil, has been the scene of several actions with rebels, as well as the rendezvous of royal armies. On the S. side of it is Morden college, for the reception of 40 decayed merchants.

CHARLTON, on the N. side of the heath, is a pleasant well-built village, with one of the finest churches in the county, famous for a disorderly fair in October, when the mob take all kinds of liberties.

DEPTFORD, is the first town from London, in the county of Kent, which, though it has no market, is divided into upper and lower towns, and has 2 churches, the newest of which is one of the 50 new churches. But what it is more remarkable for, is the noble dock, lately much enlarged; it has a wet dock of 2 acres for ships, and another of an acre and an half for masts, with all necessary offices, &c. Here is a corporation,
for

for the benefit of seamen and navigation, in the form of a college, called Trinity house.

ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

- Allington castle, S. of Aylesford, on the Medway, built 1232.
- St. Augustine's abbey, at Canterbury.
- Aynesford chapel and castle.
- Barfretton church, N. of Barham downs.
- Barnard castle, near Milton.
- St. Bartholomew's castle, near Hythe.
- Bayford castle, near Sittingbourne.
- Belfron's palace, near Beakesbourne.
- Bexley abbey.
- Bradsole, or St. Radagund's abbey, built 1119, near Buckland.
- Canterbury cathedral, palace, castle, arches in the walls, and different churches.
- Castle Ruff, near Milton.
- Chilham castle.
- Christchurch monastery, at Canterbury.
- Cowling castle, near Rochester, built 1381.
- Dartford priory.
- Dane chapel, in the Isle of Thanet.
- Davington priory, near Faversham.
- Deal castle, 1539.
- Dover castle, chapel, tower, &c. Maison Dieu, &c. &c.
- East Bridge hospital, in Canterbury.
- Eltham palace, S. E. of Deptford.
- Faversham abbey, built 1148.
- Hackington church, at Canterbury.
- Halling house.
- Hever castle and church, W. of Tunbridge.
- Howlet palace, near Littlebourne.
- Leeds castle and abbey, 6 miles E. of Maidstone.
- Lefness or Erith Abbey, near Plumstead.
- Leybourne castle.
- Lullington castle.

Lyme

Lyme castle, 4 miles W. of Hythe.

Maidstone palace, college, and church, bridge, &c.

Melling abbey, W. of Maidstone, built 944.

St. Margaret's castle, near South Darent.

St. Martin's priory.

Minster monastery, in the Isle of Sheepy.

Mereworth castle.

Oxford castle.

Pavington chapel, near Pluckley.

Queenborough castle.

Reculver abbey church, W. of Margate.

Rochester castle, cathedral, hospital, bridge, &c.

Romney castle.

Royston chapel, near Lenham.

Saltwood castle, N. W. of Hythe.

Sandgate castle, near Folkstone, built 1540.

Sandown castle, near Deal, built 1540.

Shelve chapel, near Pluckley.

Shoreham castle.

Stone castle, near Green Hythe.

Tenterden church.

Tunbridge castle and priory.

Ulcolm church, 2 miles S. W. of Lenham.

Upnor castle, near Chatham.

Walmer priory and castle, near Deal.

Westenhanger house, near Hythe.

Wood church, in the Isle of Thanet.

Wratham church.

A FORTIFICATION near Woolwich, on the river Ravensborn, the area of which is enclosed with treble ramparts and ditches, very high and deep, near 2 miles in compass; supposed to be the work of the Romans.

A HARD FLOOR OR PAVEMENT near Hinton, on the Medway. It lies about 6 yards below the surface of the ground, and is composed of shell or shell-like stones, an inch deep, and several yards over.

KEITHCOTY HOUSE, near Aylesford, supposed to be the tombs of Kentegern and Horbus, two Danish princes, killed here in battle.

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE, near Sandwich, is a most noble

noble remnant of Roman antiquity, built in the time of Theodosius. In the way from hence to Sandwich, upon an eminence, is the remainder of an amphitheatre, made of turf, supposed to have been for the exercise or diversion of the Roman garrison. Before Sandwich gate are two Roman tumuli, and to the S. on the sea shore, are six large Celtic tumuli, at equal distances.

There is a Danish encampment near Canterbury; and another at Kelston, 3 miles from Bromley; and one of the same kind near Hythe; and another upon Holwood hill, near Farnborough; and at Standard hill, near Newington; and at Kempsey, near Melton; and on Barham downs. Boley hill, near Rochester, a burial place of the Romans; and another at Davington nunnery. A Danish camp at Otford, near Sevenoak.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

Acryfe, near Liminge.

Addington place, near Addington green.

St. Alban's, near Nonington.

Allington court, near Bursted.

Ash grove, near Sevenoak.

Aylesford abbey.

Aylesford place.

Allington castle, near Maidstone.

Baram's place, near Watlingtonbury.

Barham court, near Barham.

Baldwin's, upon Dartford heath.

Bapchild, near Tong.

Barsted, near Upper Hardness.

Bay hall, near Tunbridge Wells.

Bayham abbey, near Tunbridge Wells.

Beachborough, near Folkstone.

Beden Well, near Bexley heath.

Bedbury, near Goudhurst.

Belvidere house, near Erith.

Belvidere, near Canterbury.

Benton place, near Canterbury.

Betsfanger,

- Bettfanger, near Appledore.
 Bexley.
 Bexley abbey.
 Bifrons, near Patricksbourn.
 Bidborough, near Tunbridge.
 Blendon hall, near Welling.
 Black heath.
 Boffenden, near Boughton street.
 Borden, near Milton.
 Boughton place, near Maidstone.
 Boughton mount, near Maidstone.
 Boughton, near Staple street.
 Bourne house, near Patricksbourn.
 Branbourne, near Sevenoak.
 Bradbourne, near Larkin.
 Brasted place, near Brasted.
 Bradford house, near Horsemanden.
 Broadoak, near Brenchley.
 Brooks place, near River Head.
 Bromley palace.
 Bromley common.
 Broom house, near Wingham.
 Brumpton hall, near Welling.
 Buckenham place, near Bromley.
 Burnt house, near Dartford.
 Butter street, near Coldred.
 Camden place, near Chislehurst.
 Cavalier lodge, near Tunbridge Wells.
 Canfield, near Petham.
 Caring street, near Bersted.
 Cale hill, near Charing.
 Charlton place, near Woolwich.
 Charlton.
 Charlton, near Bishopsbourn.
 Chalkwell, near Milton.
 Chartham, near Canterbury.
 Chart Sutton place.
 Chepsted place, near Chepsted.
 Chelsfield.
 Cheveny, near Marden Beach.
 Chevening.

Chevening, near Sevenoak.
 Chilham castle.
 Chilston, near Lenham.
 Chiffelhurst.
 St. Clare, near Wrotham.
 Cleve, near Mount Pleasant.
 Cobham hall.
 Cole harbour, near Chepsted.
 Cole harbour, near Tenterden.
 Comb park, near Sevenoak.
 Court lodge, near Appledore.
 Court lodge, near Lamberhurst.
 Crayford.
 Cray place.
 Dandelion, near Margate.
 Dane court, near Firlnestone.
 Danson hill, near Welling.
 Deal.
 Dean park, near Wingham.
 Dean hill, near Barham.
 Denton court, near Denton.
 Devington, near Ospring.
 Doddington, near Linstead.
 East Peckham.
 East Sutton.
 Eastwell place, near Boughton Lees.
 Egerton, near Godmersham.
 Eltham.
 Erith.
 Everham, near Kemping.
 Eyington, near Hastenleigh.
 Fairy hill, near Eltham.
 Fair lawn, near Plaxtole.
 Fenland, near Eastry.
 Finchcock, near Tunbridge.
 Foot's-cray place.
 Ford park, near Godmersham.
 Fredville, near Frogham.
 Friendsbury, near Rochester.
 Frognall, near Eltham.

Gabriel's house, near Edenridge.
 Glossenbury, near Cranbourne.
 Godington, near Hothfield.
 Goodneston place, near Goodneston.
 Gore court, near Millgate.
 Grange, near W. Malling.
 Greatness, near Sevenoak.
 Greenhithe.
 Greenwich park.
 Groves, near Staple.
 Grove, near Wilderness and Sevenoak.
 Hall place, near Mereworth.
 Hatley house, near Dartford.
 Halsted place, near Halsted.
 Harbledown, near Canterbury.
 Upper Hardress place, near Hardress.
 Hayes, near Chiffelhurst.
 Hectable, near Crayford.
 Helstead place.
 Hempsted, near Bennenden.
 Heppington, near Cranbrook.
 Herd court, near Blean.
 Herithsham, near Maidstone.
 Hermitage, near Shorne green.
 Little Hermitage, near ditto.
 Hernden place, near Tenterden.
 Hever Castle, near Edenbridge.
 Hive, near Northfleet.
 Higham, near Barham.
 Hilden house, near Tunbridge.
 Hill green, near Stockbury.
 Hill park, near Brafted.
 Hill-wood hill, near Farnborough.
 Hollingborne place, near Hollingborne.
 Hook green, near Nutfield.
 Hothfield place, near Hothfield.
 Howlett, near Littlebourne.
 Hunton park, near Yalding.
 Jennings, near Maidstone.
 Ightham court, near Wrotham.

Ileden, near Barham downs.
 Ingreffs, near Greenhithe.
 St. John's, near Sutton.
 Judd's house, near Teynham.
 Keston, near Bromley.
 Kelsey house, near Beckenham.
 Kent house, near Sydenham.
 Kenville, near Garling green.
 Kevington, near St. Mary Cray.
 Kingsgate house, near Rolvenden.
 Kingsgate, near Ramsgate.
 Kippington, near Sevenoak.
 Knight's hill, near Dulwich.
 Knockholt, near Greenhithe.
 Knowl, near Sevenoak.
 Knowlton court, near Knowlton.
 Layborn castle, near West Malling.
 Langley, near Bromley.
 Lamborley, near Foot's Cray.
 St. Laurence, near Canterbury.
 Lee place, near Blackheath.
 Lee house, near Littlebourne.
 Leeds abbey, near Leeds.
 Leeds castle, near the same.
 Lees court, near Feverham.
 Lewisham.
 Linsted lodge, near Teynham.
 Lodge hill, near Clift.
 Lovelace, near Betterisden.
 Lullingstone place, near Lullingstone.
 Maidstone.
 Maize hill, near Greenwich.
 Malling abbey, near W. Malling.
 Maribone, near Sedcomb.
 May place, near Bexley.
 Maytham hall, near Rolyenden.
 Mereworth, near Tunbridge.
 Mersham park, near Mersham.
 Merton, near Canterbury.
 Milton, near Gravesend.
 Mordingham, near Lee.

Monchelsea.
 Montreal, near Sevenoak.
 Mote, near Canterbury.
 Mote park, near Maidstone.
 Mote, near Wrotham.
 Mount Mascal, near North Cray.
 Mount Morris, near Brad street.
 Mount Pleasant, near Woolwich.
 Mystole house, near Chartham.
 Nash court, near Feverham.
 Nash court, in the Isle of Thanet.
 New house, near Storeham.
 Nethersole house, near Barham.
 Northfleet.
 Old Bounds, near Tunbridge Wells.
 Ollantigh, near Boughton.
 Ospring, near Feverham.
 Otterden place, near Otterden.
 Oxenheath, near Tunbridge.
 Ovenge, near Chevening.
 Paddock park, near Gravesend.
 Park farm, near Eltham.
 Park house, near Maidstone.
 Penshurst.
 Pete, near Charing.
 Pool brook, near Edenbridge.
 Preston hall, near Little Preston.
 Quercks, near Birchington.
 Ramsgate.
 Ramden, near Smarden.
 Roydon hall, near East Peckham.
 Rusht, near Norton.
 Scotney, near Lamberhurst.
 Scots hall, near Selling.
 Seventy score, near Minster, in the Isle of Thanet.
 Sheepgate green, near Charlton.
 Sheldwich, near Feverham.
 Shinglewell, near Ifield.
 Sheer farm, near Dartford.
 Shooters hill.

Shorland, near East Church.
 Shorne, near Chalk.
 Slead, near Farnborough.
 Sissinghurst, near Cranbrook.
 Smarden Thorn, near Smarden.
 Smith hall, near West Farley.
 Spomer hill, near Tunbridge.
 South park, near Penshurst.
 South Barrow, near Bromley.
 South End, near Eltham.
 Spelmander, near Horsmander.
 Spring grove, near Boughton Lees.
 Squerries.
 Slatenborough, near Sandwich.
 Steeds hill, near Harriotsham and Lenham.
 St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.
 Stamp hill, near Sydenham.
 Stodmarsh court, near Stodmarsh.
 Stone castle, near Greenhithe.
 Stone house, near Canterbury.
 Stone house, near Margate.
 Street End, near Canterbury.
 Stamp's hill, near Beckenham.
 Sundridge place, near Sundridge.
 Surrenden, near Charing.
 Sutton Baron, near Borden.
 Sutton East, near Lenham.
 Swift, near Cranbourne.
 Temple, near Beckenham.
 Tenterden place, near Tenterden.
 St. Thomas's hill, near Canterbury.
 Tonge, near Milton.
 Tunstall, near Milton.
 Ulcomb place, near Ulcomb.
 Vintners, near Maidstone.
 Waldershare, near Dover.
 Walmer castle.
 Wateringbury.
 Well place, near Eltham.
 Watmore hall, near Sturrey.

Westenhanger

Westenhanger house, near Hythe.
 West Comb, near Charlton.
 Whorenefs place, near Cuckstone.
 Westerham.
 Wickham, near Shooter's hill.
 Wilderness, near Sevenoak.
 Wimple hall, near Northfleet.
 Wingham.
 Wootton court, near Denton.
 Yokes place, near Hadlow.

*The most remarkable Situations and extensive Views
 are from,*

Shooters hill, S. of Woolwich.
 Northfleet, near Gravesend.
 The High Grounds, S. of Chatham.
 Boughton hill, W. of Canterbury.
 St. Margaret's bay, N. E. of Dover.
 Rivers, a village near Dover.
 Beachborough, a hill N. of Newington, near
 Folkstone.
 The hills near Shorne and Thong, N. W of
 Rochester.
 Goudhurst.
 From Ramsgate through Easton, and Dumpton
 to Broadstairs.
 Friendsbury, near Rochester, and from thence
 to Upnor.
 Boxley, N. N. E. of Maidstone.
 Madam's Court hill, near Sevenoak.
 Windmill hill, near Gravesend.
 The ramparts of Sheerness.
 Minster church yard, in the isle of Sheepy.
 Otford palace, near Sevenoak.
 The hills in Greenwich park.
 Dover cliffs.
 Ramsgate cliffs.
 Dulwich-hill.

MIDDLESEX

HAS its name from its situation, the middle between the three kingdoms of the E. W. and S. Saxons. It is bounded on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Surry; on the E. by the river Lea, and Mere Ditch, which divide it from Essex; on the W. by the river Colne and the Shire Ditch, which separate it from Buckinghamshire; and on the N. by Hertfordshire. It is about 23 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and 115 in circumference; containing 240 square miles, or 217,600 square acres. It has 7 market towns, and above 500 villages, many of which are larger than some market towns. It sends but 8 members to parliament; viz. 4 London, 2 Westminster, 2 for the county. It is one of the smallest counties in the kingdom for extent, yet, on account of London, &c. it pays 80 parts out of 513 of the land tax. It provides 1600 men to the national militia, besides the trainbands and artillery company of the city of London. Its principal rivers are the Thames (whose tide flows above seventy miles from its mouth; and so extensive a trade is by it carried on, that in some years there have arrived 10,000 British and foreign vessels); the Lea, the Coln, the Brent; and the New river, with whose water the greatest part of London, &c. is constantly supplied. The only navigable canal in this county is from Limehouse to the river Lea at Bromley. From London-Stone, in Canon-street, all the Roman roads took their center, and proceeded to the extremities of the kingdom in every direction. The principal natural product of this county is the best of all vegetables and eatables of every kind; but the productions of artists and manufactures exceed comprehension. There are mineral waters at Hampstead, Islington, Barnet, Kilbourne, Bagnigge, and Acton. It contains the cities of London and Westminster, 73 parishes, and is divided
into

into six hundreds and two liberties; and has near 200 parishes, besides those in London and Westminster.

LONDON is the metropolis of England, the capital of all the British dominions, and the most celebrated city in the whole world, for the number and wealth of its inhabitants, its universal commerce, its establishments for learning, and its numerous foundations of charity. It was originally a Roman city, founded about the year 49. It is situated on the N. side of the Thames, with a gentle rise from that noble river, and stands on a gravelly loamy soil, which greatly conduces to the health of its numerous inhabitants. It is encompassed with gardens, plains, beautiful elevations, and with the magnificent country houses of its citizens. No city in the world is better supplied with lights, the allowance for the public lamps, exclusive of all private ones, amounts to 10,000*l.* a year. The greatest inconvenience of London is the irregularity of her streets, the narrowness of some of them, and the obscurity thence resulting, in which most of her public edifices stand; but this is much remedied by the improvements that have been and are daily making. Even St. Paul's is not seen to advantage, because of the croud of buildings that surround it. This was not the fault of the builder, who formed a plan, after the great fire of London in 1666, which, had it been followed, would not only have made this church conspicuous on all sides, but have placed every other public building in a just point of view, and given a regularity to the whole city that must have been extremely beautiful. All the streets, according to him, should have been laid out in right lines, with the churches in the several interfections; and the halls of the companies about 50 in number, were to have fronted the Thames, with a continued quay before them.

As it would require more room than can be allowed in this epitome, to describe the several parts of the city, we shall only give a short account of the most considerable public buildings.

ST. PAUL'S cathedral is justly esteemed the most sumptuous and magnificent Protestant church in the world. This structure is supposed to have been founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert the Saxon king, on or near the place where formerly there was a temple of Diana. It has several times suffered greatly by fire and lightning; but by the general conflagration in 1666, it was entirely destroyed, and the present structure built from a model of Sir Christopher Wren. It is built of fine Portland stone, in form of a cross, resembling St. Peter's at Rome. The ascent to the N. portico is by 12 circular steps of black marble; the dome of which is supported by 6 very spacious columns, and over them the king's arms with the regalia, supported by two angels, under whose feet are a lion and an unicorn. The ascent to the S. portico is by 25 steps, and over the door-case is a phoenix with its wings expanded, in flames, and under it the word *Resurgam*. The W. portico (to which there is an ascent by elegant stairs, so broad that at least 80 men a-breast may mount the first) is supported by 12 columns, and above them 8 others support a gallery, on which the history of St. Paul's conversion is boldly carved in bas-relief. The roof of the choir is supported by 6 spacious pillars; and the roof the church by 2 ranges, consisting of 20 more. The cupola has 8, and there are 2 very large ones at the W. end, all of them adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders. An elegant balcony of iron, called the whispering gallery, runs round the bottom of the cupola within; where the beating of a watch, or a whisper, is to be heard quite across, from the opposite points of the diameter; and the flap of the door resembles the report of a cannon. This cupola is finely painted in *chiaro oscuro* by Sir James Thornhill; containing in 8 compartments, the principal events in the life of St. Paul. The floor of the choir is of marble, and that within the rails of porphyry, finely polished. The altar-piece has 4 noble pilasters, finely painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli, with enrichments and capitals double

ble gift. The height from the ground to the top of the cross over the dome is 340 feet, the outward diameter of the dome 145 feet, the interior diameter 108.

ST. MARY LE BOW is an elegant structure; its greatest ornament, the steeple, is said to excel that of any other church in Europe.

ST. BRIDE'S is a very beautiful structure, with a most elegant steeple, built by Sir Christopher Wren.

ST. STEPHEN WALBROOKE was built by Sir Christopher Wren. It is thought that Italy itself cannot produce a modern structure equal to this, in taste, proportion and beauty within. At entering, it has a very striking effect, every part coming at once to the eye. In short, it is one of the happy productions of Sir Christopher Wren's great genius, without a strict observance of the rules of art.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH is one of the most elegant Gothic structures, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars of Jerusalem. Here are many remarkable ancient monuments, in marble, in their full proportions: six of them are cross-legged, and therefore supposed to have been engaged in a croisade to the holy land.

THE TOWER was formerly a royal palace, but at present the chief fortress of the city. Here are kept the artillery, and a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men. Here is a grand horse armory, where among others, are 15 figures of the English Kings on horseback, dressed in their proper armour: together with a silver armour of John of Gaunt seven or eight feet high. Here are kept the ancient records of the court of Westminster; the jewels and ornaments of the crown, and other regalia; the board of ordnance; a mint for coining money; and dens for foreign beasts, &c.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE is the finest building of the kind in the world. It was first erected by Sir Thomas Gresham; but that building being destroyed by the fire in 1666, another more large and elegant was finished in 1669. It is 203 feet long without, and 171 broad; and the quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, having piazzas all round, supported with 28

columns, to shelter the merchants from the weather, Over these piazzas are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with statues of the Kings and Queens, from Edward I. to his present Majesty. In the center of the court, on a marble pedestal 8 feet high, is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman dress.

LONDON BRIDGE, which connects the city to Southwark, was originally in 994 a wooden fabric. In the year 1209, the stone bridge was finished, with a chapel erected on the ninth pier. Before the year 1600, a row of houses was erected on each side, which formed upon this bridge a regular street. In 1756, these houses were all taken down, the bridge repaired and in a manner re-edified, at an immense expence, which may be said to have been thrown away, as nothing less than an absolute new bridge can remove the nuisance of the sterlings, which, during the ebb form so many tremendous cataracts and foaming eddies, to the great danger of navigation, and the continual loss of lives.

BLACK FRIARS BRIDGE, the last of the three noble bridges which united Middlesex to Surry, extends from the end of what was formerly Fleet-ditch, to the opposite side of the river. This edifice has many admirers, but is not without its imperfections; and, though last built, begins to shew evident marks of decay. It was began 1760 and finished 1769, having 9 elliptical arches.

THE MONUMENT is the noblest modern column in the world, and was erected to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful conflagration in 1666. It is 15 feet diameter, and 202 feet high from the ground, the exact distance of the very spot from it, where the fire broke out. It stands on a pedestal, 40 feet high and 21 square, adorned with ingenious emblems in basso relievo. Within the pillar is a curious geometrical winding staircase of 345 steps, with iron rails all the way up to a neat iron balcony. It is finely fluted on the outside, from the pedestal to the gallery; in the center of which rises a cone 32 feet high, crowned with a flaming urn of gilt copper.

THE

THE MANSION HOUSE, a very grand structure for the residence of the Lord Mayor. This building by no means deserves the abuse that has been thrown upon it. The circumscribed area upon which it is erected, is the cause why it makes no better an appearance; and the necessity imposed upon the architect, of placing an Egyptian hall in an English house, is the reason why those heavy loads of stone appear upon the roof; which co-operating with the hole it stands in, seems to have pressed the whole building into the earth. The apartments are noble, but dark, owing to its being crouded with houses. At some future time, when the heavy loads at the top shall be taken off, and a broad street opened in front, this edifice will be viewed to the honour of the architect. The first stone of this edifice was laid in 1739, and it was finished in 1753, at the expence of 42,638l. 18s. 8d.

THE BANK, a magnificent structure embellished with every requisite in architecture, and constructed with strength, and adapted to every conveniency for carrying on the business both of the brokers and clerks of the house, covering a large space of ground, the greatest part of the parish of St. Christopher, whose church and burial ground is now covered with a wing of the building that contains some of the offices of the house. The first part of the building was began 1732, considerably enlarged in 1771, and the remainder of the plan is not now completed in 1790.

GUILDHALL, the town-house, erected in 1411, 153 feet in length, 50 in breadth, and 55 in height; adorned with the portraitures of several of our kings, queens, and judges. To these are added two ridiculous figures of giants, which originally had the honour to embellish a Lord Mayor's shew; but now serve to disgrace this venerable pile of building. Before the fire of London, 1666, instead of the present spacious King's-street, the avenues leading from Cheapside to Guildhall, were, St. Laurence's and Ironmonger lanes. At the West end of the hall is placed a white marble statue of Alderman Beckford, as large as life, in the attitude he stood

stood when he made his famous reply to the king, in 1770; in which year during his mayoralty, Mr. Beckford died.

SION COLLEGE was founded by Dr. White's last will in 1627, for the use of the London clergy, who are constituted a corporation, by the name of the President and Fellows of Sion College. Here is a public library and alms-houses.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS is a large and magnificent structure, erected in 1682, for the more effectually preventing quacks from practising physic. The physicians were incorporated by charter from Henry VIII. in 1519. They are also to search and inspect all medicines, and to examine all persons to be admitted to the practice of physic.

DOCTORS COMMONS is a commodious structure, divided into several courts, and a college of Civilians, whose faculty is of great antiquity. It is composed of several courts and offices, which were formerly held in different parts of the city, but are here united in a collegiate manner. From the respective practitioners dining together in common, originated the appellation of Doctors commons.

The Two TEMPLES, distinguished by the Inner and Middle Temple, were anciently the dwelling of two religious orders; namely the Knights Templars, and the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. These buildings have each a spacious hall, with very pleasant gardens on the banks of the Thames.

The prison of *Newgate*, a strong, airy, and very extensive building, built on the S. of the spot on which the old structure stood; and on the N. of it are the New Compters. S. of Newgate is the Court of the Old Bailey; nearly adjoining which is Surgeons Hall.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL was formerly a house of Grey-Friars, but now a royal foundation, founded by Edw. VI. for the education of children of poor citizens of both sexes. A mathematical school was founded in 1673 by K. Charles II. from which boys are annually apprenticed to masters of the navy, for the increase of navi-

navigation. The benefactors who have given lands and money to the hospital, are too numerous to be mentioned. In 1729, by the account of disbursements it appeared, that the sum of 11051l. 14s. 8d. had been expended for the support of the hospital for that year.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL formerly belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, founded in the reign of Henry I. about 1102. This priory and hospital being dissolved by Henry VIII. he restored the hospital, in the last year of his reign, with an endowment of 500 marks annually. In the year 1720, a subscription was entered into for rebuilding this hospital in the form of a quadrangle. It has of late years been completed, and is esteemed one of the most pleasing structures in London.

BETHLAM, or BEDLAM HOSPITAL, a stately fabric for the reception of lunatics, was rebuilt in 1675, except the two wings which were added about 50 years since. On a pediment over the great gate, are the figures of two lunatics in reclining postures, one representing raving, the other melancholy madness, which are much admired. They were executed by Mr. Cibber, father to the late poet laureat of that name.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, which was opened in 1751, for the reception also of lunatics, was designed as an improvement on Bedlam hospital, and amply supported by private subscription. The building was extremely plain, and stood in Upper Moorfields, in the parish of St. Luke, from which it derives its name; which building being found inadequate has been relinquished, and a most extensive one erected in Old-street road, which opened for the reception of patients 1787.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, a truly venerable pile, in which most of the British monarchs have had their scepters and their sepulchres. The original building is said to have been erected before the year 610, on the spot whereon a temple to Apollo had formerly stood, but was destroyed soon after by the Danes; and was rebuilt by King Edgar; and having again suffered by the ravages of the Danes, Edward the confessor pulled down the old

old church, and erected a most magnificent one in its room, which was finished anno 1065, and by a bull of Pope Nicholas I. was afterwards constituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. He gave it also a charter of sanctuary, in which he declared, that any person whatsoever, let his crimes be ever so great, who took sanctuary in that holy place, should be assured of life, liberty, and limbs; and that none of his ministers should seize any of his goods, under pain of everlasting damnation; and with the traitor Judas be in the everlasting fire of hell. Westminster abbey, from this charter of privileges, drew people from all parts, and became an asylum for the more abandoned miscreants, who lived there in open defiance of the laws. About the year 1502, Henry VII. began that magnificent adjoining structure called by his name. This chapel has been stiled the wonder of the world; is one of the most expensive remains of English grandeur, and cannot be looked upon without admiration. On the general suppression of religious houses, the abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. who erected it into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean. But this establishment was of no long duration; for two years after, he converted it into a bishopric; and this was dissolved in nine years after by Edward VI. who restored the government by a dean. Queen Mary brought it back to its ancient state: but Queen Elizabeth again rejected the monks, and erected it into a college; and founded a school for 40 scholars, denominated Queen's scholars, who were to be educated and have all the necessaries of life except cloathing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. The abbey church, which had received much damage during the civil commotions, had continued from the time of Henry VII. without any considerable repairs, and was gradually falling into ruin, when the parliament interposed, and ordered a thorough reparation at the public expence.

WESTMINSTER HALL was originally built by William Rufus, as an addition to the palace of Westminster,

ter, and was used for royal entertainments. It was rebuilt by Richard II. in 1397, where the parliament then assembled. It is reckoned the largest room in Europe, being 270 feet long, 74 broad, and 90 high; and supported by buttresses without one pillar. Here the three great courts, namely the Chancery, King's-bench, and Common-pleas, are held; and above stairs, that of the Exchequer.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, allowed to be one of the noblest structures in Europe. It was eleven years and nine months in building, for which parliament granted the sum of 389,500*l*. The first stone was laid in 1739, and it was opened Nov. 17th, 1750, by a grand procession. It contains 13 grand and spacious arches. Is 1223 long, 44 broad, and its center arch 76 feet wide.

BANQUETTING HOUSE at Whitehall, built by the celebrated Inigo Jones, is part of an intended magnificent palace that was never completed. The cieling of this superb room was painted by Rubens, and is esteemed one of his most capital performances, as well as one of the finest cielings in the world. Through this banquetting-house, Charles I. was led to the scaffold, which had been erected for his execution under one of its front windows.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, the residence of our kings, since the burning of Whitehall. It is an irregular building, the contempt of foreign nations, and the disgrace of our own, and makes no extraordinary appearance, either to the street or park, but has many magnificent apartments. It was built by Henry VIII. upon the ruins of an hospital of that name. The chapel is a royal peculiar, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service of this chapel is cathedral; and there belong to it a dean, a subdean, 48 chaplains, 10 priests in ordinary, and 12 gentlemen of the chapel.

The QUEEN'S PALACE (formerly Buckingham-house) purchased by his present Majesty in 1762, now, more than ever, merits the attention of the curious, from the paintings and other curiosities with which his Majesty has most nobly adorned it. Among the former

are

are to be seen those matchless paintings, the Cartoons of the great Raphael Urbin, removed from Hampton-court palace, where they were originally deposited by K. William III. who brought them into England. His Majesty has erected here a superb library, and stored it in the most ample manner by means of great purchases at home and abroad, as well as by the addition of several collections made by his royal predecessors.

SOMERSET HOUSE, so called from a Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. who erected it: upon his attainder it fell to the crown. The Queen of James I. kept her court here; and it had been generally assigned as the residence of a Queen Dowager, till lately exchanged for Buckingham-house in St. James's Park. The whole of the old edifice was pulled down by order of government, and the ground appropriated for selecting all the public offices. The S. front facing the river, erected on a plan of Sir W. Chambers, makes a noble appearance, and commands a prospect of the river and the country beyond it. The street front and principal court yard was rebuilt in 1788, in a most elegant taste; and the whole structure intended for public offices, when completed, will be both superb and durable, as well as useful.

LINCOLN'S INN is one of the 4 inns of court, and the most flourishing of all. The chapel, built by Inigo Jones, is of Gothic architecture, and stands on masonry pillars, forming underneath an ambulatory or walk, paved with broad stones. The windows are of painted glass, beautifully filled with whole lengths of scripture personages. The colours in these pictures being bright and beautiful, they are extremely admired, though the designs and expressions are in reality but poor.—The Lord Chancellors have of late years, sat to hear causes in the hall, which is adorned with a noble painting of St. Paul before Felix, by the celebrated Hogarth. Additional buildings have lately been erected on part of the garden.

GRAY'S INN, another inn of court, has extensive gardens, adorned with a great variety of terrace walks, slopes, &c.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. (who died in 1753,) may not improperly be accounted the founder of the British museum: for its establishment by parliament was in consequence of his leaving a noble collection of natural history, a large library, and numerous curiosities, which cost him 50,000*l.* to the use of the public, on condition that parliament would pay 20,000*l.* to his executors. An act was soon passed for the raising 300,000*l.* by way of lottery; 200,000*l.* thereof to be divided among the adventurers; 20,000*l.* to be paid to Sir Hans's executors, 10,000*l.* to purchase Lord Oxford's manuscripts, 30,000*l.* to be vested in the funds for supplying salaries for officers, and other necessary expences, and the residue for providing a general repository, &c. In this act it is ordered, that a collection of books, given by Major Edwards, should be placed in the general repository, which was to be called the British Museum: 7,000*l.* left by the said Major Edwards, are also given to the British Museum, for the purchasing books and curiosities. It happened very fortunately soon after, a generous offer was made to the trustees, of MONTAGUE HOUSE, a magnificent building, finely ornamented with paintings, with a garden of near eight acres, at the sum of 10,000*l.* This they purchased, and every part is now so excellently contrived for holding the noble collection, that the British museum may justly be esteemed an honour and ornament to this nation. His Majesty has also been graciously pleased to contribute other valuable collections.

CHARTER HOUSE, founded in 1611, by Thomas Sutton, citizen and girdler of London, is one of the noblest foundations for charity ever given by an individual. It retains the name of Charter house, from the old priory here of the Chartreux or Charthusian Monks, which was founded in the reign of Edward III. and suppressed at the general dissolution of monasteries. Sutton endowed it with 15 manors and other lands, to the amount

amount of near 4,500*l.* which has since been encreased to at least 6000*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of a master or governor, a preacher, two schoolmasters, a physician, register, receiver, treasurer, manciple, steward, auditor, organist, &c. 80 old men and 40 boys are maintained in the house, besides 24 students at the universities; but 4 boys being since added to the former number, and 5 to the latter, by reason of the great improvements of the rents, the pensioners and scholars together amount to 153, besides the officers and servants of the house.

The **FOUNDLING HOSPITAL** was established by Royal-charter, in 1739, for exposed and deserted young children, who are taught to spin, weave, and exercise other handicrafts. The boys are fitted for agriculture, sea-service, &c. and the girls for household work.

The **PANTHEON**, a magnificent structure containing a noble saloon, galleries, supper rooms, card rooms, &c. entirely adapted to masquerades, and other public assemblies, for the resort of the affluent, the gay, and the dissipated. And converted to an opera house in 1790.

MARYBONE, formerly a village, but now become connected with and a part of the vast town of London, though not yet included in the bills of mortality. The elevated and wholesome situation of this parish, and the magnificence of its new buildings, have justly given it the preference, and made it the resort of persons of the first distinction and great property. The old village owed its rise to the decay of the village called Tyborne; the church belonging to which being rebuilt in 1400, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, received the additional epithet of Borne, from its nearness to a neighbouring brook or borne. Here St. Mary Borne, and afterwards, by corruption, St. Mary la Bonne.

HIGHGATE, 4 miles from London, had its name from a high gate on the hill, erected for the convenience of paying toll to the Bp. of London. Its church is a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey, in which last parish is Muswell-hill, where was formerly a chapel called our Lady of Muswell, from a well in the neighbourhood,

near

near which was her image, which was frequently resorted to by way of pilgrimage, on account of some pretended miraculous cures performed by the water.

HAMPSTEAD, 4 miles from London, is a large pleasant village, crowded with fine buildings, but an irregular romantic situation. It stands chiefly on the side of a hill, on which there is a heath, with the most extensive prospect of any within 20 miles of London.

KENSINGTON was a place of no note, till K. William III. purchased the Earl of Nottingham's seat, and converted it into a royal palace. The palace is an irregular structure; but the apartments are very fine and well disposed. The gallery and closet of K. William contain a choice collection of original paintings. The extensive gardens join to Hyde-park; which, the palace not being now inhabited, are open for the reception of company to walk in.

ACTON, EAST and WEST, the former 4, the latter 5 miles from London. The first is noted for wells and medicinal waters. Between these villages is Friars-place, supposed from many tokens to have been a monastery.

CHELSEA, remarkable for its hospital, for the maintenance of wounded and superannuated soldiers. It is a noble structure, begun by Charles II. carried on by James II. and finished by William III. It is indeed becoming the munificence of its royal founders, being nobly accommodated with proper offices, and adorned with spacious walks and gardens. Near this place are the curious physic gardens, belonging to the company of apothecaries. Here was till lately a curious porcelain manufacture, in which they made very great improvements.

RANELAGH-GARDENS, formerly belonging to the Earl of Ranelagh; but now elegantly improved, and converted into a place of public entertainment for people of fashion; a spacious rotunda being erected in the garden for the purpose of a concert, somewhat resembling the Pantheon at Rome. It has a row of windows round the attic story, and 2 ranges of seats within that,

that, which will hold 1000 people. At the first entrance, when all illuminated, its appearance is like a kind of enchantment. There are 4 grand portals in the manner of triumphal arches, and 28 boxes in a double row, with suitable pilasters between them. The gardens are adorned with a canal and a bason, finely illuminated with lamps.

FULHAM, 4 miles from London, is a large parish, with a great number of gentlemen's seats, and has a handsome wooden bridge over the river to Putney.

CHISWICK, 6 miles from London, is remarkable for an elegant house built by the late Earl of Burlington, now belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. The pictures, &c. are enumerated in the English Connoisseur, 2 vol.

GREAT and LITTLE EALING, 6 miles West from London, are two parts of as pleasant a village as any in the county, having an elegant church lately rebuilt.

BRENTFORD, 7 miles from London, so called from its situation on the river Brent, where it falls into the Thames. It is divided into OLD and NEW BRENTFORD.

UXBRIDGE, 16 miles from London, has many commodious inns, and lies in the Oxford road. The town is watered by the river Colne, over which there is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire: there are several corn mills on the river.

HAMPTON COURT, 14 miles from London, is watered on 3 sides by the river Thames. This palace was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, with as great magnificence as that age would admit of. Charles I. took great pleasure in this place, making it his summer residence. King William and Queen Mary made many noble additions to this place, which plainly discovers how much architecture had been advanced since its foundation. The gardens were also greatly improved; and the palace abounds both in the beauties of nature and art. It consists of 2 large courts, besides the bass court for officers and servants. On the left of the outer court is a noble chapel, built by Queen Anne, and on the right, as noble a portico, supported by Doric pillars, leading

leading to the grand stair-case, which is finely painted by Verrio. The inner court was built by King William, who furnished the magnificent apartments in a grand taste. The great gallery here was long rendered famous by means of the Cartoons of Raphael Urbin, but they are now removed to the Queen's palace in St. James's park. In another there is a curious triumphal entry of a Roman Emperor, with the pictures at full length, of the ladies in Queen Mary's retinue; together with fine pieces of porcelain, and other curiosities, collected by that Queen, and some of them worked by her own hand. In that which was King William's closet, there is an excellent collection of flowers, birds, and other curious paintings. Most of the chimney-pieces are adorned with originals by Vandyke; and there is a noble picture of King William on horseback, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Queen Anne began an apartment here for Prince George of Denmark, which George I. finished and finely painted. On the S. side of this place, a garden is sunk 10 feet, to give a view from the apartments to the river, and inclosed with a balustrade of iron, finely wrought with the arms and devices of the three kingdoms, and the cyphers of King William and Queen Mary. The front to the E. which is very noble, is all of free-stone, and looks into the park, over a stately parterre half a mile long, embellished with statues, vases, gravel and green walks, and separated from the park by a balustrade of iron. In a little walled garden, on the N. side, is a most curious labyrinth or wilderness; and a long terrace walk runs along the side of the river, from the palace to the bowling-green, in each corner wherof is a large pavilion.

STAINES, 17 miles from London, a market town, situate on the banks of the Thames, and has a large wooden bridge over it.

HARROW ON THE HILL, 10 miles from London, 6 from Acton, so called from its situation on a hill, esteemed the highest in Middlesex. The church has a lofty

lofty steeple, which is seen at a great distance. Charles II. called it the *Visible Church*.

EDGWARE, 8 miles from London, consists chiefly of one street; the E. side, where the church stands, being properly called Edgware; and the W. which belongs to Little Stanmore, Whitchurch. The military Roman Watling-street, which comes over Hampstead heath, passes by this place.

HOUNSLOW, 10 miles from London, is a market town, belonging to two parishes, the N. side to Heston, and the S. to Isleworth. Its heath hath been the scene of numberless robberies, and the place where King James II. encamped his forces, to awe the city of London.

ENFIELD, 10 miles from London, formerly called Enfen, from its situation in moorish or fenny ground; but it has been drained several years, and is now excellent meadow and pasture land. The parish is very large, and extends to the other side of the Royal-chace, which was formerly very well stocked with deer and other game; but in the civil wars the timber was cut down, and the deer, &c. destroyed. After the Restoration, many woods and groves were planted in it, and stocked again with deer; but it will never perhaps be equal to what it formerly was. There is, however, an elegant lodge for the ranger.

TOTTENHAM, 5 miles from London, situated on the river Lea, in the N. road, in a very healthy soil. Its church stands on a hill, encompassed on the E. N. and W. by a rivulet called the Mosel. The cross is supposed to have been erected, pursuant to a decree of the church of Rome, that a cross should be erected in every frequented place. Edward I. adorned and repaired it, because the corpse of Eleanor his Queen rested here in its way to London to be buried.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES IN WESTMINSTER, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, on the N. side of St. James's park, and near the royal palace, a beautiful structure, erected by the great Duke of Marlborough. It is elegantly adorned with paintings, of which that round the vestibule is prodigiously admired, it being a representation of the famous battle of Hochstet, where the figures of Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Cadogan, and the French Marshal Tallard, their prisoner, are finely done from the life.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, a fine seat, built by the late John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, at the W. end of St. James's park, now the Queen's palace.

CARLTON HOUSE, on the N. side of St. James's park, belonging to the Prince of Wales.

York house, Whitehall.

Northumberland house, near Charing cross.

Leicester house, in Leicester-fields.

Burlington house, in Piccadilly.

Bedford house, in Bloomsbury square.

Apsey house, Hyde park corner.

Gloucester house, Park lane.

Bath house, Piccadilly.

Devonshire house, Piccadilly.

Earl Spencer's, in St. James place.

Cumberland house, Pallmall.

Marlborough house, Pallmall.

Bolton house, in Southampton row, Bloomsbury.

Landdown house, Berkeley square.

Manchester house, Manchester square.

Lindsey house, Lincoln's-inn fields.

Chesterfield house, Mayfair.

Foley house, near Cavendish square.

Montague house, Portman square.

Lord Bateman's, in Cavendish square.

Duke of Richmond's, Privy gardens.

Lord Fife's, Privy gardens.

SEATS IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Anchorwick, near Staines.
Ashford, near Staines.
Ballards, near Finchley.
Bellhamonds, near Uxbridge.
Bellsize, near Hampstead.
Belmont, near Stanmore.
Bentley house, near Busby heath.
Boston house, near Old Brentford.
Bourn, near Barnet.
Busby park, near Hampton court.
Camlet moat, near Enfield.
Cane wood, near Hampstead.
Canford place, near Colnbrook.
Canons, near Edgeware.
Chiswick grove.
Chiswick house.
Chelsea.
Corney house, near Chiswick.
Dawley, near Colnbrook.
Durance, near Enfield.
Derham park, near Barnet.
Ealing.
East lodge, Enfield.
Enfield park, near Edmonton.
Fitzroy farm, at Highgate.
Finchley place, near Finchley.
Four-tree hill, near Enfield.
Fulham.
Grove house, near Chiswick.
Gunnerbury house, near Brentford.
Hadley, near Barnet.
Hampton-court palace.
Hampton.
Hanwell, near Brentford.
Hanworth park, near Twickenham green.
Hanworth farm, near ditto.
Harefield place, near Harefield.

Harrow

Harrow on the Hill.
Hendon, near Hampstead.
Highwood hill, near Totteridge.
Holland house, near Kensington.
Hounslow.
Ickenham, near Uxbridge common.
Kensington palace.
Kensington gore.
Kempton park, near Sunbury.
Littleton, near Laneham.
Marple hall, near Twickenham.
Marble hall, near Hampton.
Mill hill, near Hendon.
Minchingdon hall, near Southgate.
Mount pleasant, near Tottenham.
North end, near Hammersmith.
North end, Hampstead heath.
North lodge, Enfield.
Norwood, near Heston.
Northolt, near Greenford.
Osterley house, near Hounslow and Brentford.
Ruffel park, near Barnet.
Shaftsbury house, near Kensington.
Sion-hill lane, near Brentford.
Sion-hill house, near ditto.
Sion house.
Smallbury green, near Hounslow.
Southall, near Hanwell.
South lodge, near East Barnet.
Strawberry hill, near Twickenham.
Strand on the green, near Chiswick.
Sunbury.
Little Sutton court, near Chiswick.
Sunbury house, near Sunbury.
Twickenham park.
West lodge, Enfield chace, near Barnet.
Whitton park, near Hounslow.
Wrotham park, near Barnet.

The Antiquities, exclusive of those in London and Westminster are,

Waltham cross, near Edmonton.
Hanworth church, near Twickenham.
Sion abbey.
Hampton court.

The only Camps attributed to the Romans, Danes, or Saxons are,

Jack Straw's castle, near Islington.
A camp near Shepperton.
Ditto, near Staines, and at King's Arbour.
At Uxbridge.

The most remarkable Situations for extensive Views are at

Sion house.
Highbury place, near Islington.
Cannonbury house.
Harrow on the Hill.
Mill hill, near Hendon.
Twickenham.
Highgate and Hampstead.
Datchet bridge.
Bushey heath, near Edgware.

ESSEX

IS bounded on the E. by the German ocean: on the W. by the rivers Lea and Stort, the former dividing it from Middlesex, and the latter from Hertfordshire; on the N. by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; and on the S. by the Thames. It is about 46 miles in length, 42 in breadth, and 200 in circumference; contains 19 hundreds,

dreds, 27 market towns, 415 parishes, 175 vicarages, 1100 villages, 46 parks, 2 forests Hainault and Epping, 889,600 square acres, or 1300 square miles. The principal rivers are Thames, Blackwater, Stour, Coln, Lea, Crouch, Chelmer, and Roding. It sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 Colchester, 2 Harwich, 2 Malden, and 2 for the county; pays 24 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia. The most remarkable places are Epping or Waltham, Henhault, Dunmow, Hatfield, and Broad Oak forests. It abounds with corn, cattle, and wild fowl; and the N. parts of it, especially about Saffron-Walden, produce great quantities of saffron. Abundance of oxen and sheep are fed in the marshes near the Thames, and sent to the markets of London. They have plenty of fish of all sorts from the sea and rivers: and by the sea side are decoys for wild fowl, which, in the winter season, produce great profit. Towards the sea the air of this county is aguish, though it is more so in regard to strangers than natives.

THE MARKET TOWNS ARE,

COLCHESTER, 51 miles from London, the chief town of the county, is a large populous place, on the river Coln, which passes through it, and is made navigable for small craft up to the Hithe, a long street, where there is a convenient quay; and at Vennoe, within three miles of it, is a good custom-house. This, and all the towns round it, are noted for making of baize, of which great quantities are exported. This town is also noted for excellent oysters, and for candying eringo root. It is pleasantly situated on the top of a hill, from whence two long streets run down to the bottom. It is reckoned about 3 miles in circumference, has 10 parish churches, and 5 meeting houses. It had antiently a wall and a strong castle, built by Edward, son to King Alfred, about the year 912; but now few marks remain of either. It is supposed to have been antiently a Roman colony, many ruins and some build-

ings of Roman brick still remaining. St. John's abbey was erected by Eudo, steward to William Rufus 1097.

MALDEN, 37 miles from London, stands on an eminence near the sea, and was the first Roman colony in Britain. It is large and populous, though it consists chiefly of one street. It has a convenient haven for ships of 400 tons. Here is a large library for the use of the ministers of the place, and the neighbouring clergy. A little beyond the town begins Blackwater bay, famous for the pits of those excellent oysters, called Wall-fleet, from the shore where they lie, which is 5 miles long, and guarded by a wall of earth to keep off the sea.

HARWICH, 72 miles from London, stands near the mouth of the Stour; a large, well-built, clean, and populous town, and not only defended by the sea, which almost encompasses it, but by strong fortifications. Here is a good yard for building ships, with the conveniencies of store-houses. It is the station for the packet boats, which pass to and from Holland, Germany, &c. with the mails and passengers. Opposite to the fort, on the S. side of the mouth of the harbour, is Beacon-hill, about half a mile from the town, to which there is a pleasant walk: a large and lofty light-house is on this hill, from whence there is an extensive view of the coast of Suffolk and Essex, the town and port of Harwich, and the men of war when riding at Gun-fleet. At the foot of this hill is a spring, said to turn wood into metal; but it is only of a petrifying nature: though it cannot be denied, that the stone along this shore is much of the copperas kind, and a great deal of that stone is found between this and the Naze; and both here and at Walton adjoining to the Naze, are several works for preparing and boiling the liquid, which produce at last the copperas itself. The harbour is spacious, occasioned by the influx of the Stour from Manningtree, and the Orwell from Ipswich into the bay, and such use made of it in the Dutch war, that more than 100 sail of men of war with their tenders, besides a great number of colliers have rode at anchor in it at a time.

time. There are 2 or 3 islands S. of Harwich, called Pewet, Horsey, and Holmes, that breed sea-fowl, which, when fat, are delicious.

MANNINGTREE, 60 miles from London, has a bridge over the Stour, thence often called Manningtree water.

BRAINTREE, 40 miles from London, was formerly of great note for the manufacture of baize and other stuffs.

BOCKING, parted from Braintree by a rivulet, is one of the largest villages in Essex, with fine spacious houses of clothiers, enriched by the manufacture of baize, of which this village has a peculiar sort, called Bockings.

BARKING, 10 miles from London, on a creek that runs into the Thames. The parish is large, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It has 2 chapels of ease. Here was the first nunnery in England.

BRADFIELD, 48 miles from London, near Thaxted. Has a market.

DEDHAM, 6 miles from Colchester and 58 from London. It has one old church, with a remarkable fine tower, with Gothic ornaments, 3 schools, a meeting house, and 400 lofty houses; and the streets, though not paved, are very clean.

HALSTED, 45 miles from London, on the banks of the Coln, has a collegiate church, and a noted market for corn.

HATFIELD BROADOAK, 30 miles from London, has a good market.

ROCHFORD, 42 miles from London, on a branch of the Thames, has an alms house, and a good market.

RAYLEIGH, 36 miles from London, near Canvey isle, on a creek called Hadley bay. The town is ruinous, has the remains of a broad handsome street, and a market.

WALTHAM ABBEY, 13 miles from London, on a branch of the Lea river, where are some remains of its old abbey.

HORNDON, 29 miles from London, on a branch of the Thames, called the Hope. It has a market, and is situated on a hill.

FELSTED, near Braintree, is a small place, but of note for a flourishing grammar-school, liberally endowed for 80 children, natives of Essex.

COGGESHALL, 7 miles from Colchester, 44 from London, had formerly a large trade for baize. Near this town, in a grotto by the road side, was found a phial with a lamp in it, covered with a Roman tile; also some urns with ashes and bones.

DUNMOW, 36 miles from London, a place of great antiquity, pleasantly situated on a high gravelly hill. Some places discover the remains of an old Roman way. Here Fitzwalter, in the time of Henry III. instituted a custom, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, nor quarrel with his wife within a year and a day, should go to the priory of Dunmow, and have a gammon or fitch of bacon. The canons, formerly settled here, were obliged, by their constitution, to deliver the bacon to any person, from any part of England, who kneeling upon sharp stones, would venture to repeat the following oath:

You shall swear by the custom of our confession,
That you never made any nuptial transgression,
Since you were married to your wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife;
Or otherwise, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or, since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way,
But continued true and in desire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave.
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;
'Tho' the sport be our's, the bacon's your own.

The records of the place mention no less than *three* matrimonial heroes, who in the space of five hundred years, were bold enough to make the claim, and carried off the prize.

THAXTED, 42 miles from London, 6 from Walden, remarkable for its church, which is a very regular and stately building.

SAFFRON WALDEN, 43 miles from London, had its present name from its situation among many pleasant fields of saffron, a valuable product which few other counties yield, and none can equal.

CHELMSFORD, 29 miles from London, stands in a beautiful plain, having the little river Chelmer running through it, over which there is a bridge. It is a large populous town almost in the center of the county; its situation renders it the most frequented, and is called the shire town. The church is very antient, but the goal has been lately built.

ST. OSYTH ISLAND, 10 miles from Chelmsford, and 3 from Malden, is an island abounding with great plenty of wild fowl at certain seasons. It stands in a large frith, or inlet of the sea, which the fishermen and sailors, who use it as a port, call Malden water. It owes its name to a priory dedicated to St. Osyth, a holy virgin. The structure was built A. D. 1120. There are still considerable remains of this structure.

MERSEY is another island, lying between Malden water and Colchester. It had formerly 8 parishes, now only two, distinguished by E. and W. Mersey. 'Tis a place so inaccessible and strong by nature, that it may be called impregnable.

INGATESTONE, 23 miles from London, 5 from Chelmsford, has a considerable trade.

BRENTWOOD, 18 miles from London, 6 from Ingatestone, stands on a high hill.

BILLERICAY, 23 miles from London, 4 from Brentwood, stands on a hill, and is principally noted for being a large market for corn.

CONVEY ISLE.- It is about 5 miles in length from Hole haven to Leigh. Over against it is the place
H 5 called

called the Hope : the island lies low, and is sometimes great part overflowed by the tide of the Thames.

RUMFORD, 12 miles from London.

HORNCHURCH, 11 miles from London, is a very large parish, and had formerly a monastery.

DAGENHAM, 15 miles from London, is remarkable for that breach made by the Thames, by which 5000 acres of land were laid under water. After being overflowed 10 years, and many fruitless attempts made to stop the inundation, it was effected by Capt. Perry.

TILBURY, 4 miles from Grays, 30 from London, consists of two parishes E. and W. both by the side of the Thames. Near the former are very spacious caverns in a chalky cliff, built very artificially with stone, to the height of two fathoms, and somewhat narrow at the top. Here Queen Elizabeth formed her camp when she had intelligence of the Spanish Armada.

WEST TILBURY may be reckoned the key of the city of London, there being a regular fortification, defended by a constant garrison. The esplanade is very large, and the bastions, which are faced with brick, the largest in England. It has a double ditch, the innermost of which is 180 feet wide, a good counter-scarp, and a covered way marked out with ravelins and tenailles.

GREYS THURROCK, 9 miles from Barking, has a good market for corn and cattle.

STRATFORD LANGTHORN, 2 miles from Wanstead.

CHIPPING ONGAR, 6 miles from Epping and Brentwood, and 22 from London. Here are the remains of a castle, which stood on a high artificial mount, surrounded with a large moat.

WITHAM, 37 miles from London, is a neat built pleasant town, with several good inns, it being a thoroughfare from London to Harwich.

EPHING, 17 miles from London, stands on the river Lea, where the streams dividing inclose several small islands which are often overflowed. The forest antiently called the Forest of Essex, was once of very large extent, and reached to the sea,

ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES EXISTING IN THIS COUNTY.

- St. Anne's castle, near Great Lees.
- Barking nunnery.
- Bartlow church, near Linton.
- Bickinacre priory, near Danbury.
- Bileigh abbey, near Malden.
- Birch castle, near Colchester.
- Blackmoor priory, near Ingatestone.
- Boreham church, near Chelmsford.
- St. Botolph's priory, near Colchester.
- Bredon priory, near Clavering.
- Borough hill or Tumuli, in Totham, near Malden.
- The chalk caves, near Tilbury and Chadwell.
- Chelmsford church.
- Chipping Ongar church.
- Coggeshall castle and abbey.
- Dunmow priory.
- Eastbury house.
- Fortifications of the Saxons, at Orset, near Horndon.
- Gobions Parsonage house, near Billericay.
- Hadleigh castle, near Leigh.
- Havering palace, near Romford.
- Ingatestone church.
- King John's palace, at Writtle.
- Laton priory, near the Rodings.
- St. Mary Magdalen's church, at Colchester.
- Miffing church Glas, near Kelvedon.
- Nether hall gateway, near Castle Hedingham.
- Pirgo house, near Brentwood.
- Pleshy castle.
- Prittlewell church and priory, near Colchester.
- Rochford church.
- Raleigh castle.
- Stratford abbey.
- Stansted Montfichet castle.
- Thoby priory, near Bishop's Stortford.
- Tiltey abbey.

Triptree priory, near Witham.

Witham church.

Walton church, on the Naze.

Waltham abbey and cross, on the river Lea,
S. W. of Epping.

Hatfield Broad Oak church, S. W. of Dunmow,
Saffron Walden church.

Newhall, N. E. of Chelmsford.

Lees priory, S. E. of Felsted.

Earles Colne church, S. E. of Halsted.

Heddingham castle, on the Coln, N. of Halsted.

Colchester castle, built in 911.

St. John's church, built in 1097.

Laver Marney castle, S. W. of Colchester.

St. Osyth's priory, at the mouth of the Coln,
S. E. of Colchester, built in 1120.

Thaxted church, N. E. of Dunmow,

Greensted church, N. W. of Ongar.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

Near Leyton and Walthamstow.

Leyton house, near the former, lately much
embellished and enlarged.

The Naked beauty, near Woodford.

Ray house, near the former.

Luxborough house.

Copthall, near Woodford.

Waltham abbey.

Hallingburo hall, near Stansted Montfichet.

Quendon hall.

Shot grove, near Saffron Walden.

Dibden hall, near the former.

Easton lodge, near Great Easton.

Darrington, near Harlow.

Brick house, near it.

Greensted hall, near Ongar.

Kelvedon hall.

Felix hall, near Kelvedon.

Myles, near Chipping Ongar.

Albys,

Albyns, near Hare street, built by Inigo Jones.

Rolls, near Chigwell.

Woolston hall, near the former.

Valentines, near Ilford.

Aldersbrook, near it.

Cranbrook, near Ilford.

Abury hatch, near Brentwood.

Marks, near the former.

Gidea hall, near Rumford.

Hare hall, near it.

Dagnum park, near Rumford.

Southweald hall, near it.

How hatch, near it.

Bell house, near Horn church.

Stubbers, near Grays.

Hyde house, near Ingatestone.

Cranham park.

Hylands.

Hacton hill.

Danby place, near Chelmsford.

Great Waltham.

Gosfield hall, near Sudbury.

Dynes hall, near it.

Baythorne park, near Haverhill.

New house, near Chelmsford.

Houghton hall, near it.

Hatfield priory, near Chelmsford.

Terleing, near it.

Mytley, S. E. of Manningtree.

Newhall, 4 miles from Chelmsford.

Havering, near Rumford.

St. Ofyth, 14 miles from Harwich.

Wantage, built by Campbell, on the edge of Epping forest.

Navestock, near Hare-street.

Audley end.—Great part of this once sumptuous palace (formerly the seat of the Earls of Suffolk) is now pulled down; yet there still remains what may be well called a most noble house, built by Jansen, altered by Adam and Browne.

Moulsham

Moulsham hall, near Chelmsford, built by Leon.
Lord Barrington's, at Tufts.

West Hendon, Writtle park, Ingatestone, and
Thornton, 3 miles from Brentwood.

Heddingham castle, built by the family of the
Veres, afterwards Earls of Oxford.

Remarkable Situations and extensive Views, at

Dunmow and Thaxted church.

Havering, 1 mile W. from the village.

Road from Chelmsford, to Billericay.

Horndon hill, S. W. of Billericay.

Ashden Parfonage house, near Linton.

Auberries, near Sudbury.

Barne Walden Manor house, near Tollesbury.

Bantom Upper Stile, near Linton.

Bartlow mills.

Beaumont, near Walton.

Bell house, near Aveley.

Boreley church, near Sudbury.

Great Bradfield church, near Thaxted.

Little Chesterford Manor house, near Walden.

Chigwell row, near Chigwell.

Chingford, near Epping forest.

Corringham, near the Hope.

Danbury hill, near Boreham.

Easton lodge, near Dunmow.

Fleymyngs, near Chelmsford.

Golden hill, near Epping.

Harwich Cliffs.

Heydonbury hall, near Barkway.

High house, near Grays Thurrock.

Kelvedon hall, near Ongar.

Langham hall, near Dedham.

Landon hills, near Horndon.

Leigh hall, near Leigh.

Lifton, near Sudbury.

Marks, near Havering.

Mount Bures, near Earles Colne.

Ongar

Ongar castle.
 Pantfield hall, near Braintree.
 Pentlow Parsonage house, near Sudbury.
 Purley, near Malden.
 Raleigh castle.
 South church Wic, near Rochford.
 Tolleshunt knights, near Malden.
 Between Toppesfish and Birdbroke, near Clear.
 Twisted hall, near Halsted.
 Wansted house, on Epping forest.
 Warley hall, near Brentwood.
 Great Wigborough church yard, near Colchester.
 Woodrodon, near Waltham abbey.

There are the Traces of Roman, Saxon, or Danish Encampments, at

Wallbury, near Bishop's Stortford.
 Blunts Walls, near Hutton.
 Ring hill, near Audley house.
 Near Copthall.
 Near Southweald park.
 Great Burghsted.
 Great Chesterford.
 Littlebury.
 Harwich.
 Navestock common.
 Malden.
 Danbury or Danebury hill.
 Between Debden green and Epping.
 Near Waltham abbey.
 Low Layton.
 Ashdown, 3 miles N. W. of Saffron Walden.

HERTFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by Essex; on the W. by Buckinghamshire; on the N. W. by Bedfordshire; on the N. by Cambridgeshire; and on the S. by Middlesex. It is now included in the province of Canterbury, in the dioceses of Lincoln and London; and in the Home circuit. Its form is nearly circular, being 35 miles from East to West, 27 miles from North to South, and not less than 190 in circumference, containing 660 square miles, or 422,400 square acres, divided into 8 hundreds, having 18 market towns; including 120 parishes, 54 vicarages, and 950 villages. The principal rivers are the Lea, Coln, Stort, Gade, Bean, Tame, and Rib; besides the New river, which supplies London with water. This county sends 6 members to parliament, 2 for the shire, 2 for Hertford, and 2 for St. Alban's; pays 11 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. It has several fine woods, mineral springs, and a great number of beautiful parks, &c. Its products are fat cattle, sheep and river fish. Its air temperate, sweet, and healthful, and the soil fertile and rich. The Western parts are hilly, and called the Chiltern; abounds with woods and corn fields, covered with loose stones.

HERTFORD, 22 miles from London, is the chief and shire town, from which the county and hundred derive their names. The town was of some note in the time of the Romans, who called it Durocbriva, or Red Ford, from the red gravel at the ford. The East Saxon Kings frequently kept their courts here, and in the year 673, a synod was held at this place, at which two kings of the heptarchy assisted, and the archbishop of Canterbury presided. It is pleasantly situated on the river Lea, and built in the form of a Roman Y, with a castle placed between the two horns. It had 5 churches, which are now reduced to two, All Saints and St. Andrews.

St.

HERTFORDSHIRE. 185

ST. ALBAN'S, 21 miles from London, so called from an abbey built there to the memory of Albanus, the first English martyr. It is considered as having risen out of the ruins of an ancient Roman town, called Verulam, though Verulam was situated on the other side of the Ver. Considerable fragments of the Roman walls still remain, though great quantities have been taken away for other buildings, and sometimes merely to repair the roads. Here are four churches: that called St. Albans was the abbey, founded by Offa, King of Mercia, about the year 793; in it are great numbers of very remarkable inscriptions and monuments. In this church was discovered, not many years since, the tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, brother to Henry V. The Duke's corpse, preserved almost entire, in a sort of pickle, was found in a leaden coffin. This venerable remain of monkish magnificence, was happily preserved at the dissolution, being purchased by the inhabitants for 400*l.* and converted into a parish church. It was twice occupied by the courts of law; when the judges removed from Westminster on account of the plague; as an inscription on the walls within inform us. Near it is Oyster Hill, supposed to have been a camp of Ostorius, the Roman Proprætor. It is impossible to visit St. Alban's, without thinking of the great Lord Bacon, Baron of Verulam, who is allowed to have laid the foundation of most of the modern improvements in sciences, and was born at Gorhambury, near this place. In this county, at Abbots Langley, was also born Nicholas Breakspear, who, for his great learning, was raised to be Pope, by the name of Adrian IV. These two curiosities in the human race may atone for the want of other natural curiosities in this county, of which there are not many. The great Duke of Marlborough erected a seat at St. Alban's, and his Duchess caused a fine statue of Queen Anne to be carved by Mr. Rysbrack, with her majesty's character both in public and private life, having this remarkable subscription under it "All this I know to be true, Sarah Marlborough, 1738." Close to
St.

St. Alban's, are the vestiges of the ancient city of Verulam, so considerable in the time of the Romans.

ROYSTON, 37 miles from London, 16 from Ware, had its name from a cross on the side of the road, built by Rosia, a famous lady. Here was a priory erected to the honour of Thomas Becket: the church, containing several fine monuments, belonged to the convent, and was purchased by the inhabitants. The Roman highway, called Via Consularis, and Ermine-street, passes through this hundred.

BARKWAY, 3 miles from Royston, 37 from London, is a populous flourishing town, and has many good inns. In the church are several handsome monuments.

BUNTINGFORD, 6 miles from Royston, 10 from Ware, 31 from London, is a pleasant town, and has a handsome alms-house liberally endowed.

BALDOCK, 37 miles from London, a pretty large town, situated between the hills. The church is large and has 3 chancels.

STEVENAGE, 31 miles from London, 7 from Buntingford, has a handsome church situated on a high hill, a free-school, an hospital, called All Christian Souls House, and some remarkable funds of charity for the poor.

BISHOP'S HATFIELD, 20 miles from London, 8 from Hodsdon, noted for its antiquity. In the year 681, Theodore, Bishop of Canterbury, held a synod here. It is situate on an open spacious plain, has good houses, and was once the residence of the Kings of England.

TOTTERIDGE, 8 miles from Hatfield, is a fine pleasant village, situated on an eminence, looking to the N. over St. Alban's in the forest, and the S. over the Edgware road to Harrow. It is a clean neat place, and has many good houses.

HITCHEN, or as it was anciently called, Hitchend, 34 miles from London, 4 from Baldock, is esteemed the second town in the county.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, 30 miles from London, 13 from Stevenage; is a considerable place. It is built in the form of a cross, having 4 streets pointing to the 4 cardinal

cardinal points, on a dry soil, and in a very healthful air. In a little island formed by the river Stort, are the ruins of a small castle, called Waymour, said to have been built by William the Conqueror. The church stands on a hill in the middle of the town, has a nave, an aisle on each side, a chancel, 9 stalls on each side for a choir, and a handsome tower.

HODSDON, 4 miles from Ware, 17 from London, has a considerable market, especially for corn, and a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth.

WARE, 2 miles from Hertford, 21 from London, situated on the river Lea, is one of the most noted towns in the county, considered as a thorough-fare. It has a large market; and in one of its inns was till very lately the large bed, so much visited by travellers, being 12 feet square, and capacious enough to hold 40 people. The church is large, built in form of a cross, and has 3 chancels.

CHESHUNT, with its park and wash, near Hodesden, 14 miles from London, near the river Lea. Near it are the traces of a Roman camp.

STANDON, or STANLOW, 27 miles from London. It has a good charity-school, a market, a bridge over the river Rib, which passes through the middle of the town. The Erming-street Roman-road passes through the parish.

REDBOURN is seated on the Roman Watling-street, 6 miles from St. Alban's. The church was built in the reign of Henry VI.

SABRIDGEWORTH, or SABS WORTH, 6 miles from Ware, has a handsome church, in which are some elegant monuments.

BERKHAMSTED, 26 miles from London, was formerly a place of great note, several of the Saxon Kings keeping their courts here. Robert de Morton, Earl of Cornwall, brother to William the Conqueror, built a castle on the N. side of the town, the remains of which are converted into a Gentleman's seat. The church is a spacious edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, and has many chapels and oratories. On the pillars of the church are

11 of the apostles, and over each of them a sentence of the creed; and on the 12th pillar is St. George killing the dragon.

HEMSTED, 4 miles from Berkhamsted, 23 from London, is a pretty populous town, situated on the river Gade, and surrounded by hills. The market is one of the greatest in the county for wheat.

TRING or TROUNG, 31 miles from London, is a small town on the borders of Buckinghamshire. The church is a handsome structure, and neatly wainscotted, In this parish rises one the heads of the Thames.

BARNET, 10 miles from London, has a famous market for corn and cattle. Its church is a chapel of ease to East Barnet. Near is an obelisk erected on the spot of the decisive battle fought on Easter day, in 1471, where the Earl of Warwick was slain.

EAST BARNET is a pleasant village in the neighbourhood of Barnet, and was formerly frequented on account of a medicinal spring, discovered in the last century on the neighbouring common.

WATFORD, 6 miles from St. Alban's, 15 from Lond. consists of one long street, has a handsome free-school founded in 1709, and alms-houses.

RICKMANSWORTH, 3 miles from Watford, 18 from London, has a handsome church. On Warren hill, above the manor house of Mitchfield, is an echo, which repeats the sound of a trumpet 12 times.

ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION.

St. Alban's abbey.

Baldock church.

Berkhamsted church and castle.

Bishop's Stortford castle.

Castle in ruins, near Bennington place.

Cheshunt nunnery.

Gaddesdon cloysters, near Tring.

Hertford castle.

Hitchen church, near Stevenage.

King's Langley church.

Osly,

Osby place, near Hitchen.
 Royston church and cave.
 Sawbridgeworth church.
 Sapwell monastery and castle.
 Standon house, W. of Bishop's Stortford.
 Verulam ruins, near St. Albans.
 Ware church.
 Wymondsey priory.

There is an oval camp of great strength and ancient works, on a high hill near Hexton.

RAVENSBOROUGH CASTLE, about half a mile from the former, is an oblong camp of about 16 acres, with an intire fortification.

An encampment at Oyfter hill, and another near St. Alban's, also others near Datchworth, on the E. side of Enfield chace; Arbury banks, near Bushill, upon Brockley hill, and near Pirton church.

Near Westleton green, in the parish of Little Hadham, is another fortress, which seems to be a Roman work.

In Killmore field, W. of Cheshunt-street, are the remains of another camp, the angle of the square, or rather oblong fortification, yet remaining, and the vallum and fosse very visible for above 100 yards.

Three of the Roman military ways lead through this county, which cannot be said of any other.

DISTINGUISHED SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

Ayot St. Lawrence, near Welwyn.
 Aston, near Walkern.
 Aston, near Stevenage.
 Aldenham's, near St. Alban's.
 Abury park, near Abury.
 Ashridge park, near Gaddestden.
 Balls, near Hertford.
 Barkway.
 Bayford bury, near Hertford.
 Beachwood park, near Gaddestden.
 Bedwell park, near Essenden.

Bellbar,

Bellbar, near Barnet.
Beryllade.
Bennington place, Walton.
Bennington park, near Walkhern.
Bird's place, near Essendon.
Blake's ware, near Ware.
Bramfield place, near Hertford.
Brickendonbury, near Hertford.
Brockett hall, near Weathamsted.
Brookman's, near North Mims.
Broxbournebury, near Hoddesdon.
Bury park, near Rickmansworth.
Bush hill, near Barnet.
Bush hall, near Hatfield.
Camfield place, near Hatfield.
Calthorbury park, near Watford.
Cecil lodge, near Langley.
Cheshunt house.
Chivefield lodge, near Stevenage.
Cocken hatch, near Barkway.
Cole green park, near Hertford.
Colney.
Copthall, near Lutonhoo.
Digswell, near Welwyn.
Durham.
Gobions, near Wellom Green.
Goldens, near Hertford.
Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.
Grove park, near Watford.
Hadham hall, near Bishop's Stortford.
Hadham lordship.
Hatfield.
Hitchen priory.
Hunston house, near Hunston.
Hyde hall, near Sabridgeworth.
Hyde, near Luton.
Holloway house, near St. Alban's.
Hertford.
Hamell's, near Watford.
Hartingfordbury park, near Hertford.
Hatfield house, near Hatfield.

- Hoo, near Kimpton.
 Kingsbury, near St. Alban's.
 King's Walden park, near Preston.
 Knebworth place, near Stevenage.
 Lamer place, near Welwyn.
 Langleybury.
 Lockley's, near Welwyn.
 Miller's park, near Hatfield.
 Moor park, near Rickmansworth.
 Moor place, near Bishop's Stortford.
 New place, near Ware.
 Newberries, near Shinley hill.
 Newsell's, near Royton.
 North hall, near Potters bar.
 Northhaw, near Potters bar.
 North Mims place.
 Offley place, near Hitching.
 Paxhanger, near Hertford.
 Park house, near Hertford.
 Pelham hall, near Pelham.
 Pishobury, near Sawbridgeworth.
 Pope's, near Hatfield.
 Porter's, near Shenley.
 Prickler's hill, near Barnet.
 Quick's wood, near Wallington.
 Rothamsted, near Redburn.
 Roxford, near Hertford.
 Russel's farm, near Watford.
 Sacombe park, near Ware.
 St. Julians, near St. Alban's.
 Sandridge, near St. Albans.
 Sarrot, near Sarrot green.
 Shingley hall, near Bp. Stortford.
 Simonfide.
 Standon lodge, near Standon.
 Stannon, near Ware.
 Stagenhoe park, near Stevenage.
 Temple, near Ware.
 Tewin house, near Welwyn.
 Tewin water, near Welwyn.
 Theory hall, near Bishop's Stortford.
 Tittenhanger,

Tittenhanger, near London Colney.

Totteridge, near Barnet.

Tring house.

Throcking, near Buntingford.

Ware park.

Woodhall near Hatfield.

Woodhall, near Ware.

Woolman's, near Hertford.

Wormleybury, near Broxbarn.

Wooton park, near Hertford.

The most remarkable and extensive Views are from,

Bushy heath, N. W. of Edgeworth.

Brockley hill, near Stanmore.

Little Gaddesden.

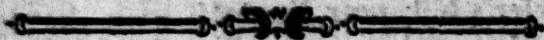
Ashridge park.

Kinsworth green, S. of Dunstable.

A little S. E. of Invingho.

Brookman's, near North Mims.

Knebworth, near Stevenage.



BEDFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by Hertfordshire; on the N. by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; on the E. by Cambridgeshire; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is of an oval form, about 35 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 140 in circumference; contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, 124 parishes, 58 vicarages, 550 villages, and about 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres. The soil is a deep clay, fruitful both in corn and pasture in the Northern parts, but sandy in the middle, with a ridge of hills cloathed with wood. Its principal rivers are the Ouse and the Iwell. It produces great quantities of corn and butter, also garden stuff, woad for dying,

dying, and fuller's earth so necessary for our woollen manufactures. Its chief manufactures are malt, straw-work and bone-lace. It sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the town of Bedford, pays 7 parts of the land-tax, and provided 400 men to the national militia. Is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Lincoln, and in the Norfolk circuit. Its rivers are the Ouse, the Ivel, Lea, and other smaller streams. Its most noted places are Danesfields, remarkable for two pits 15 feet in diameter. It has forests and parks well stocked with deer, and fine pastures with cattle.

THE MARKET TOWNS ARE,

BEDFORD, 50 miles from London, is the county town, a clean, well-built, populous place. Here are 5 churches, of which, the chief, and indeed the principal ornament of the town, is St. Paul's, which had once a college of prebendaries. The N. and S. parts are joined by a stone bridge over the Ouse. A strong castle here was demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. and the scite is now a bowling green, reckoned one of the finest in England.

BIGGLESWADE, 5 miles from Bedford, 45 from London, is noted for its horse fair and stone bridge. It is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to York.

AMPTHILL, 46 miles from London, is a pretty market town, pleasantly situated between two hills, almost in the heart of the county. This place was rendered remarkable for the residence of Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII. during the period that her divorce was in agitation. In 1774 the Earl of Ossory, on the site of the obliterated castle, erected a Gothic column to perpetuate the memory of this ill-fated Queen, with the following elegant inscription.

In days of old here Ampthill's towers were seen,
The mournful refuge of an injur'd Queen.

VOL. I.

I

Here

Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
 Her blinded zeal sustain'd her sinking years:
 Yet freedom hence her radiant banner wav'd;
 And love reveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd;
 From Catharine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
 And Luther's light from Henry's lawless bed.

WOBURN, 42 miles from London. In 1724 about 100 houses in this town were burnt down, which were afterwards neatly rebuilt, and a fine market-house erected, at the expence of the Duke of Bedford; so that the town makes a handsome appearance. Here is a free-school, founded by Francis Earl of Bedford; and a charity-school for 30 boys, who are cloathed and taught. In and near this place fuller's earth is dug up in great quantities.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, 41 miles from London, 4 from Woburn, on the borders of Buckinghamshire. Its market is well supplied with cattle, and its Whitsuntide fair with horses.

DUNSTABLE, 34 miles from London, on a high chalk-hill at the entrance of that long ridge of hills called the Chiltern. It stands on the old Roman way, Watling-street, in the very place where it is crossed by the Ikenild-street, where Roman coins have been found. Not far from the town, at the very descent of the Chiltern-hills, is a large area of 19 acres, surrounded with a deep ditch, and ramparts, called Maiden-bower. Here are 4 streets in the town answering the 4 cardinal points, and because of the dryness of the soil (no springs being to be found) have each a pond, which though only supplied by rain water is never dry. The parish church was formerly a priory, and built by Hen. I. Dunstable is remarkable for its neat straw manufacture of hats, boxes and toys, which are stained of various colours.

LUTON, 29 miles from London, 3 from Dunstable, pleasantly situated, has a manufacture of straw hats.

POTTON is 50 miles from London, near Cambridge-shire, is a sandy soil, with a good market.

'TUDDINGTON

BEDFORDSHIRE. 195

TUDDINGTON is N. of Dunstable, 39 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.

SHELFORD is 41 miles from London, and 3 from Stratton, situated between two rivulets. Its market is on Friday.

ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION.

The Amphitheatre, near Bradford Magna.

Bedford bridge and Priory.

Checksand priory, near Shelford.

Dunstable castle, on Castle hill.

Dunstable priory, near Luton.

Eaton park-house, or Eaton Bray.

Five Knols, near Dunstable.

Harwood Nunnery.

Luton tower.

Newnham priory.

Northill church, 3 miles from Biggleswade.

Summeris tower, near Luton.

Warden abbey, near Williamsted.

Woburn abbey, at Woburn.

Woodhill castle, near Harewood.

A Roman camp, near Leighton Buzzard.

Another at Arlesley, near Shelford, another near Tempsford and another at Dunstable.

THE REMARKABLE SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

WOBURN ABBEY, formerly an ancient abbey, founded in 1145. It has a canal before it that carries a yacht of 30 or 40 tons, and several pleasure boats.

CHECKSAND PRIORY. This convent was founded in the reign of Henry I. by Roise, wife of Paganus de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, for nuns of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham.

Amphill park.

Amphill.

Arlesley.

Bashmead, near Harleweston.
Battlefsden.
Biddenham.
Biggleswade.
Beachwood park, near Luton.
Bletfoe park.
Brogborough park, near Ampthill.
Bromham, near Bedford.
Carleton.
Chalgrave, near Houghton Regis.
Chaulton, near Luton.
Clapham, near Bedford.
Cockayne Hatley, near Potton.
Cople.
East Hyde, near Luton.
Eaton Bray house.
Eaton Socon.
Elvestow, near Bedford.
Eyworth, near Dunton.
Fenlake barn, near Bedford.
Flitwick, near Ampthill.
Harlington wood-end, near Tuddington.
Harlington, near Barton.
Horrold lodge, near Odel.
Hassel hall, near Pottön.
Hawnes, near Houghton Conquest.
Higham Gobion.
Hinwick, near Puddington.
Hocklife, near Leighton Buzzard.
Houghton Conquest, near Ampthill.
Hulcott, near Woburn.
Ickwell, near Biggleswade,
Keyfoe house.
Leighton Buzzard.
Lidlington park, near Ampthill,
Luton Hoe, near Dunstable.
Market cell.
Melchborne.
Oakley.
Odel castle, near Felmerham,

Potton.

Potton.
 Ravensden.
 Redford.
 Risley.
 Roxton, near Tempsford.
 Salford.
 Sandy, near Potton.
 Shitlingtonbury, near Silsoe.
 South-hill, near Shelford.
 Sutton, near Potton.
 Tempsford.
 Tuddington house.
 Turvey house.
 Westoning.
 Willington.
 Wooton, near Kempston.
 Wrest house.

 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Berkshire; on the W. by Oxfordshire; on the N. by Northamptonshire; and on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It is 46 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and 110 in circumference; contains 16 market towns, eight hundreds, 185 parishes, 73 vicarages, 615 villages, and about 467,000 acres, or 730 square miles. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Lincoln, and in the Norfolk circuit. This county sends 14 members to parliament, pays 12 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. Its rivers are the Thames, Ouse, Coln, Wicham, Amer sham, Isis, Thame, and Loddon. The most noted places are the Chiltern hills, Vale of Aylesbury, Bernwood forest, and Woburn heath. Its chief manufactures are bone-lace, paper, malt, &c. It produces

produces fine wool, beech wood, cattle, sheep, and is noted for its breed of rams, and woad for dying. The air is generally good, and the soil is mostly chalk or marle.

BUCKINGHAM, 57 miles from London, is the county town, stands in a low ground encompassed on all sides but the N. with the river Ouse. The castle, now in ruins, was built in the middle of it, and divides it into 2 parts. In the N. part stands the town hall, a very handsome convenient structure. This town was for many years a staple for wool, and several of its wool halls are yet standing, but that trade is now lost. It is populous, and has 3 stone bridges over the Ouse. Its church, which is in the W. part of the town, is very large; and when the spire was standing, might be reckoned the best in the county; in 1698, it was in part blown down, and never since rebuilt. The lace manufacture is the principal business here, as well as in other parts of the county. Earl Temple made a new road from this town to his celebrated seat at Stowe: it runs in a strait line, about 2 miles, up to the Corinthian arch; which however sometimes disappears, owing to the rising and falling of the ground.

WINSLOW is 5 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 52 from London, surrounded with woods, with a market on Thursday.

HIGH WICKHAM, or CHIPPING WYCOMB, 5 miles from Amersham, 29 from London, lies in a vale on the turning of a little river, which from hence cuts its way into the Thames. It was called Chipping from the Saxon word, denoting a market town; Wycomb, from the river on which it is situated, the Germans calling the windings of a sea or river, Wick, and a low valley, Comb. This town, which has on each side pleasant hills shaded with woods, may, for antiquity, extent and beauty, compare with the greatest and best in the shire. Queen Elizabeth gave lands for the maintenance of a free grammar school in this town, where the assizes are sometimes held. In July, 1724, in digging in a meadow near this town, was discovered a Roman antiquity, viz. a pave-

a pavement of nine feet square, with stones of various colours wrought with exquisite art, the biggest not broader than the square of a dye. Here is a free grammar-school and an alms-house.

AYLESBURY, 39 miles from London, is a very ancient town, at the E. end of a rich fruitful vale, which feeds incredible numbers of cattle and sheep, remarkable for their size and fine fleeces; and extends almost from Tame on the edge of Oxfordshire, to Leighton in Bedfordshire. The town hall is a handsome fabric built in the middle of the market-place, where the county assizes and sessions are held, a privilege which was formerly enjoyed by Buckingham. It is a compact and populous town, the best in the county, and stands on a rising ground, consisting of several fine streets. The market place is a handsome square, supplied with plenty of provisions. The manor of Aylesbury was held from William the Conqueror, by a very odd tenure: The inhabitants being to furnish litter and sweet herbs for the King's bed-chambers, three eels in the winter, and three green geese in summer, three times in the year, should the King please so often to visit them.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, 26 miles from London, is a small but very ancient town, lying in a vale, with woody hills on each side. It has a handsome town-hall and a free-school, but is no corporation.

WENDOVER, an old corporate town but a poor place, in a dirty situation, at the entrance of the Vale of Aylesbury.

RISBOROUGH is S. of Wendover, is situated on hills 38 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.

CHESHAM is on the borders of Hertfordshire, on the banks of the Coln, 12 miles from Aylesbury and 29 from London, with a market on Wednesday, and a good charity-school.

GREAT MARLOW, 3 miles from Wycomb, and 32 from London, is a borough, though not incorporated; it takes its name from the marl which abounds in the adjacent soil. It is a pretty large town, with a bridge over the Thames, not far from the place where it re-

ceives the Wycomb river; and has a handsome church and town-hall. The chief manufacture of the town is bone-lace, but it is of much more account, for the navigation, carried on by means of the Thames, for meal, malt, and beech timber; for its neighbouring corn and paper mills, and the Temple mills for making kettles, pans, &c. besides another for making thimbles; and another for pressing oil from rape and flax seed.

ETON, which is joined by a wooden bridge, over the Thames to Windsor, famous for its beautiful college, the revenue of which is about 5000*l.* a year, for the maintenance of a provost, and for instructing 70 King's scholars, who, when fitted for the university, are elected to King's college, Cambridge. There is a full choir for the chapel. The college has large cloysters like the monasteries abroad. The chapel is a noble pile, and the whole very ancient, except the school room. Here is a fine library, and a statue to the honour of the founder of the college, Henry VI. The gardens extend from the college almost to the Thames.

COLNBROOK, 17 miles from London, stands on the river Coln, here divided into 4 channels; over each of which is a bridge: the town is small, but has some great inns, which are its principal support.

BEACONSFIELD, 8 miles from Marlow, 24 from London, stands on a hill in the Oxford road, and was the birth place of that great poet, Waller.

IVINGO is 33 miles from London, surrounded with woods, in a nook that runs between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, and has a market on Monday.

STONY STRATFORD, 5 miles from Newport Pagnel, and 25 from London, is a well frequented town in the road to Cheshire, with a stone bridge over the Ouse. Takes its name from the stony ford that led over the river, and stands on the Roman causeway, called Watling-street, some remains of which are plainly to be seen. It is a large town with two parish churches; and here King Edward I. erected a stately cross. The principal manufacture of this place is bone-lace.

FENNY STRATFORD is 6 miles from Hockliff, 11 from

from Dunstable, and 45 from London, on the Watling street Roman way, S. E. of Stony Stratford, and has a market on Monday.

NEWPORT PAGNEL, 51 miles from London, stands on the S. side of the Ouse, over which it has two stone bridges, and is a well built, populous, trading town, being a sort of staple for bone-lace, of which this, and the neighbouring villages are said to make greater quantities than all England besides; it is neither a borough nor corporation, but bigger than many places which are so.

OULNEY, 7 miles from Northampton, 56 from London, stands on the W. side of the river Ouse, noted also for the manufacture of bone-lace.

ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY.

NUTLEY ABBEY, founded by Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham, for canons regular, A. D. 1162.

BURNHAM NUNNERY, founded for Benedictine nuns by Edward III.

Aylesbury church.

Bolbec castle, near Winflow.

Cheneys church, near Amerham.

Colnbrook chapel.

Eaton college, chapel, &c. near Windsor.

Oulney church, near Newport Pagnell.

Stukely church, near Monk's Risborough.

The most remarkable Places for extensive Prospects are,

Taplow, on the Thames.

Root house and Bapsley point.

Great Marlow.

Cawley wood.

Harleyford, near Marlow.

Prince Risborough.

The road from Hadfor to Great Marlow.

Backham hill, near Wendover.

ELEGANT SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

Earl Temple's, at Stowe, where are the most magnificent gardens in England, adorned with temples, pavilions, obelisks, statues and bustos of many illustrious personages, both ancient and modern; claims the precedence.

Addington, near Winslow.

Amerham mount.

Anchorwick, near Staines.

Ascot.

Ashridge, near Ivingo.

Aston abbots, near Aylesbury.

Astwoodbury, near Astwood.

Aylesbury.

Baitbarn, near Amerham.

Bailifs, near Salt hill.

Beaconsfield.

Bearton, near Aylesbury.

Bisham abbey.

Bidleston, near Brackley.

Black park, near Langley.

Bledlow, near Risborough.

Bostol tower, near Brill.

Brill.

Bulstrode, near Beaconsfield.

Chalfont lodge, near Chalfont.

Cheneys, near Amerham.

Chesham.

Chicheley, near Newport Pagnel.

Chilton, near Long Crendon.

Cleifden house, near Maidenhead.

Claydon (Middle) near Winslow.

Chardelois, near Amerham.

Danesfield, near Great Marlow.

Datchet.

Delaford, near Iver.

Denham court, near Uxbridge.

Ditton park, near Windsor.

Doddershall

Doddershall park.
 Dawney court.
 Dorney court.
 Dorton, near Brill.
 Drayton, near Aylesbury.
 Drayton Parflow, near Winslow.
 Dudley fort, near Uxbridge.
 Dunster house.
 Dynton, near Haddenham.
 Emberton, near Oulney.
 Eythorp.
 Fawley, near Henley.
 Fawley court, near ditto.
 Fenny Stratford.
 Fulmer, near Uxbridge.
 Goathurst, near Newport.
 Greenland abbey, near Henley.
 Gregory's, near Beaconsfield.
 Hallbarn, near ditto.
 Hambledon, near Henley.
 Hampden, near Great Missenden.
 Hampden street.
 Hanslop, near Stony Stratford.
 Harleyford, near Marlow.
 Hartwell, near Aylesbury.
 Harlton, near ditto.
 Harwood Magna, near Winslow.
 Hedfor, near Beaconsfield.
 Hillsden, near Steeple Claydon.
 Hintercomb, near Eaton.
 Hitcham, near Maidenhead.
 Horton, near Colnbrook.
 Horton, near Newport Pagnel.
 Horfingden, near Risborough.
 Huggindon house, near Chipping Wycomb.
 Hunts Moor park, near Uxbridge.
 Iver, near Colnbrook.
 Killesden.
 King's hill, near Little Missenden.
 Latimers, near Chesham.

Langley park, near Uxbridge.
Langley, near Colnbrook.
Lillington.
Linford Magna, near Haversham.
Linford Parva, near ditto.
Littleworth, near Aylesbury.
Little Cot, near Stewkley.
Lyburne green, near Wenge.
Liscomb, near Leighton Buzzard.
Marlow (Little) near Great Marlow.
Marsh Gibwin, near Bicester.
Medmenham abbey, near Henley.
Mentmore, near Leighton Buzzard.
Mulsoe.
Misson Keynes.
Missenden abbey.
Newton Blossomville, near Oulney.
New house, near Chalfont St. Giles.
Nettleden, near Great Gaddeesden.
Oakridge, near High Wycomb.
Oving, near Whitchurch.
Percy lodge, near Colnbrook.
Park house, near Stony Stratford.
Penn, near Beaconsfield.
Peun house, near ditto.
Peterley, near Wenge.
Rains, near Chessham.
Rickins.
Robin Hood, near Askridge.
Simpson, near Fenny Stratford.
Sowdley house.
Stanton, near Haversham.
Stauntonbury, near Newport Pagnel.
Stoke Hammond, near Leighton Buzzard.
Stoke, near Eaton.
Stoke hill, near Salt hill.
Stoke Mandeville, near Aylesbury.
Taplow, near Maidenhead.
Tattershall.
Thornton, near Buckingham.

Tirringham,

Tarringham, near Oulney.
 Temple mills.
 Turfield court, near Henley.
 Turveston, near Brackley.
 Turvil park.
 Twiford, near Stratton Audley.
 Tythorpe, near Thame.
 Waddenden lodge, near Aylesbury.
 Waldrige.
 Wavendon.
 Westbury, near Brackley.
 Westmore green, near Colnbrooke.
 Westhorpe, near Marlow.
 Whitton park, near Beaconsfield.
 Whodden, near Fenny Stratford.
 Wycomb (West).
 Wycomb (High).
 Winchenden, (Nether) near Haddenham.
 Wenge park and lodge, near Leighton Buzzard.
 Winslow.
 Woodburne green, near Beaconsfield.
 Wooton, near Brill.
 Wrasbury, near Staines.

OXFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Gloucestershire; on the N. by Northamptonshire and Warwickshire; and on the S. by Berkshire. It is about 45 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 190 in circumference; contains one city, 12 market towns, 280 parishes, 14 hundreds, 92 vicarages. It contains 435,000 square acres, or 680 square miles: is in the province of Canterbury; diocese and circuit of Oxford. It sends 9 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 1 for Banbury, 2 for Oxford city, 2 for the University, and

and 2 for Woodstock; pays 10 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Cherwell, Isis, Tame, Swere, Clim, Rea, Oke, Windrush, Evanlode, and Sorbrook. The most remarkable places are the Chiltern hills, Whichwood forest, Astrop wells, Rollrich stones, and several other antiquities. This county produces rich pastures, corn, wood, cattle, game, with fruits of every kind; and the rivers fine fish. Its chief manufacture is coarse woollens and blankets. The air is healthy, and the soil dry, abounding with streams of excellent water. There are mineral springs at Aston and Somerton. A canal goes from Oxford in a north direction to Warwickshire, which is of considerable advantage to the county, particularly to Oxford.

OXFORD, 54 miles from London, a city, principally distinguished by its illustrious university. It does not appear when it was first fortified. But the walls, of which considerable remains are visible at present, were probably raised upon a former foundation, by Robert D'Olie, about the time of the Conquest. The same person, at the command of the Conqueror, erected the castle, A. D. 1071; which, from the massy ruins now remaining, appears to have been a work of prodigious strength and extent. King Henry I. founded a royal palace here, upon a spot called Beaumont, near Gloucester green, some fragments of which are still extant; and in which King Richard I. surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born. In this city were several monasteries; the most remarkable of which were St. Frideswide's and Osney abbey.

The University of Oxford has many fabulous accounts relating to the time of its origin. Alfred is supposed by some to have been its founder; or rather appears to have restored it, in an age of confusion and ignorance. The first college of the university, incorporated by royal charter, was that of Walter de Merton, A. D. 1274; about which time, 15,000 scholars are reported to have been resident here: but in the

reign

reign of Henry III. the university is said to have consisted of double that number.

The town is situated on a broad eminence, which arises so gradually as to be hardly perceptible, in the midst of a most beautiful extent of meadows, to the S. E. and W. and of corn fields to the N. The soil is a fine gravel; and on the whole, the situation is not less healthy than agreeable.

That part of the town properly denominated the city, and originally enclosed with walls, is not more than two miles in circumference, and of an oblong figure. The suburbs are most considerable on the N. E. and W. sides; containing the parishes of Holiwell, Magdalen, St. Clement, St. Giles, and St. Thomas; with the colleges of Baliol, Trinity, Wadham, Worcester, St. John, and Magdalen. The walls, from that part of them which remains as a boundary to New college on the N. and E. appear to have been embattled with bastions, at 150 feet distance from each other. The walls likewise, but without their battlements, serve as a fence to Merton college, on the S. and E. A few detached fragments of them are discernible at other places. The whole town is about three miles in circumference.

The principal street is the High-street, running from Magdalen Bridge to Carfax church. Its length and breadth are very nearly parallel. It is remarkably clean and well paved. It derives the principal grandeur from the fronts of three magnificent colleges, with the churches of St. Mary and All Saints. This street would be less beautiful was it in a strait line. From its tendency to a curve, it affords a gradual and unexpected display of its parts, and successively surprises us, at every turn, with a new object. This street, but under different names, is continued towards the castle.

Fish-street, leads from Carfax to a bridge over the Isis, on which formerly stood a turret called Friar Bacon's study. It is adorned with the stately front of the college of Christ-church, which is extended to the length

length of 382 feet. In the same street is the town-hall, where the assizes for the county, and the town and county sessions are held; a neat and commodious edifice.

From Carfax we pass on the North into the corn market; and from thence by Magdalen parish church on the right, and Friar's Entry on the left, being the passage to the Carmelite friary in Beaumont, into St. Giles's; which is a street of extraordinary breadth, and from the trees left before St. John's college, and those in the front of the church, has the appearance of an elegant village. On the East side stands St. John's college; and the town, as well as the street, is terminated at this end by St. Giles's church.

This entrance to the town, from the Woodstock and Banbury roads, is now greatly ornamented by the RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, which is built of hewn stone, upon the plan of the county hospital at Gloucester. The building was begun in May 1759, and being completed, fitted up, and furnished, by the same trustees, was opened on St. Luke's day, October 18th, 1770, and is supported by benefactors, and a very liberal annual subscription.

The trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's will have likewise lately been engaged in building an OBSERVATORY, which stands in the field immediately to the N. of the Infirmary, consisting of 10 acres, a benefaction of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough for that purpose.

This edifice is 175 feet 6 inches in length, from E. to W. its breadth at each wing 24 feet; and in the center 57 from N. to S. exclusive of an elegant portico in the South front, which projects about 6 feet from the building. The wings are 22 feet in height, to the top of the moulding.

Between the wings in the North front, springs a semicircle, the radius of which is about 37 feet, and its height from the ground 51 feet, which includes the hall with two adjoining libraries on the ground floor; the stair-case and the lecture-room with two adjoining rooms on the next story.

The

The third story consists of an octangular tower, executed after the model of the celebrated temple of the Eight Winds at Athens; the elevation of which, including the figure placed on the roof, is upwards of 50 feet: so that the elevation of the central part of this building is upwards of 100 feet.

The Eastern wing contains, in three rooms, a very complete set of astronomical instruments, fixed in the plane of the meridian, all made at the expence of more than 1,100*l.* consisting of 2 quadrants, each of 8 feet radius; a transit instrument of 8 feet; and a zenith-sector of twelve.

In the Western wing is placed a set of smaller instruments for the use of the students, and such Gentlemen as chuse to apply themselves to practical astronomy.

The dwelling-house for the professor is very commodiously connected with the Eastern wing of the observatory by an elegant covered way.

Towards the lower part of the field stands a small circular building, with a moveable roof, in which is to be placed an equatorial sector for the purposes of observing the places of the heavenly bodies at any distance from the meridian.

The principal bridges are, Magdalen bridge, over the Cherwell, being 526 feet in length, by which we enter the town from London. High-bridge, or Hithe-bridge, in the Western suburb, over the Isis; consisting of three arches. Folly-bridge, as it is commonly called, in the Southern suburb, on the same river, over which is the Abingdon road, which leads to various parts of Berkshire, &c. This consists of three arches, and is like the rest, entirely built with stone.

The city of Oxford, with its suburbs and liberties, consists of 14 parishes, viz.

St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Martin's, or Carfax, St. Aldate's or St. Old's, St. Ebb's, St. Peter's in the Bailey, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Peter's in the East, Holiwell, St. Giles's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and St. Clement's.

Only

Only four of the churches belonging to these parishes are worthy observation, viz. St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peter's, and St. John's.

The church of All Saints, situated in the High-street, is an elegant modern structure, much in the style of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified both within and without, with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an attic story and ballustrade. There is no pillar in the church, though it is 72 feet long, 42 wide, and 50 high. The cieling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The steeple is remarkable in the modern manner. The church of St. Peter in the East, standing near the High-street, was partly built by St. Grymbald, 800 years ago, and is reported to be the first church of stone that appeared in this part of England. It was formerly the University church; and even at present, with a view of ascertaining their original claim, the University attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity. In the year 1760 this church was beautified and new pewed at the expence of the parish; and in 1768, by a liberal subscription from the inhabitants and such heads of houses as live in the parish, the organ was rebuilt.

We must not here omit the many elegant and useful improvements that have taken place, in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained in the 11th year of his present Majesty. The narrow and incommodious passage at East Gate has been opened, which renders this part equal to the magnificence of the High-street; and in the year 1779 a new stone bridge, at this entrance of the town, was erected at the expence of upwards of 8000*l*.

At Carfax, in the very center of the city, many buildings have been removed, in order to continue the principal street, which opens a fine avenue to the new Bottley road, now completely finished, on a superb plan; as it contains no less than seven bridges, built with hewn stone, in the compass of one mile. North Gate, usually called Bocardo, the only city gate lately remaining,

remaining, has also been demolished; and the removal of this nuisance perhaps produces the most striking effect of any of these modern improvements: the corn-market and St. Giles's being now connected, and thrown into one long and noble street. The old shambles, in the Butcher row, are likewise taken away, and a new general market, upon an extensive scale, is erected between the High-street and Jesus College lane: which market is universally allowed to exceed every thing of the kind in this kingdom. The whole extent of the ground appropriated to this market, is from N. to S. 347 feet, and from E. to W. 112.

I now proceed to give account of the public buildings, belonging to the University:

ST. MARY'S CHURCH in which the public sermons of the University are preached on Sundays and holidays, is situate about the middle of the N. side of the High-street. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at present. It consists of three aisles, with a spacious choir or chancel, which is separated from the nave by an organ, with its gallery. The pulpit is placed in the center of the middle aisle. At the W. end of the same aisle is situated the Vice Chancellor's throne, at the foot of which are seated the two Proctors. The seats which descend on either side, are appointed for the Doctors and heads of houses, and those beneath for the young Noblemen. The area consists of benches for the Masters of Arts. On the W. end, with a return to the N. and S. are galleries for the under-graduates and Bachelors of Arts. The tower, with its spire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, 180 feet in height, and richly ornamented. It contains six remarkable large bells. On the S. side is a portal, of more modern structure, erected A. D. 1637. Over it is a statue of the Virgin, with an infant Christ holding a small crucifix; which last circumstance was formed into an article of impeachment against Archbishop Laud by the Presbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to popery. The choir above-mentioned was built A. D. 1462. The room on the N. side of
this

this choir, formerly a library, has lately been converted into a law-school, for the lectures of the Vinerian professor.

The new, or Radclivian Library, is situated in the midst of an ample and superb square, formed by St. Mary's church, the Schools, Brazen Nose, and All Souls colleges. The building stands on arcades, which, circularly disposed, enclose a spacious dome in the center. From hence we pass by a well-executed flight of spiral steps into the library itself: this room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majesty, rises into a capacious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of stucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hartz Forest in Germany. The room is enclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order. Behind these arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are arranged. The compartments of the ceiling, in the upper gallery, are finely stuccoed. Over the door, at our entrance, is a statue of the founder Dr. Radcliffe, by Rysbrac. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good bust of Gibbes the architect.

The first stone was laid May 17, A. D. 1737, and the library opened April 13, 1749.

The Schools form a magnificent quadrangle. The principal front on the outside is about 175 feet in length; in the center of which is a noble tower, whose highest apartments are appointed for astronomical observations, and other philosophical experiments. The inside of this part must please every lover of ancient grandeur. Three sides of the upper story of the quadrangle are one entire room, called the Picture Gallery. This is chiefly furnished with valuable portraits of founders and benefactors, and of other eminent men; as also with cabinets of medals, and cases of books. About the middle of it stands a noble statue in brass, of Philip Earl of Pembroke, designed by Rubens, and cast by Hubert le Sueur, a Frenchman, the same who did the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross. This room is,
in

in reality, a part or continuation of the Bodleian Library. Under it are the schools of the several sciences; in one of which are placed the ancient Arundelian marbles; given to the University by Henry Howard, Earl Marshal, grandson to Lord Arundel, at the instance of Mr. Eveline, when Arundel house in the Strand was taken down; and in another the collection of statues, &c. lately presented to the University by the Countess of Pomfret.

The first stone of the Schools was laid March 30th, 1613.

The Bodleian or Public Library, is a part or member of the last-mentioned edifice. It consists of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the Roman H. The middle room was erected over the Divinity-school, about the year 1440. The gallery on the W. was raised at the expence of the University, together with the Convocation-house beneath. The vestibule, or first gallery, with the proscholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furnished the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewise assigned an estate for the maintenance of a librarian, &c. and the support of a public fund for the library, adding a body of statutes for the regulation of his new institution. By these services he justly deserved the name of the founder of the library. He died January 28th, 1612.

The original stock has been greatly enriched by the accession of many valuable collections of manuscripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; besides large additions of choice and useful books, from various donations. The library is now in a very flourishing condition; which it is likely to preserve and improve, under the management of the present vigilant and learned librarian.

Here is shewn a collection of English coins, the most complete in the kingdom, given by Browne Willis, and since augmented by the bequest of Dr. Rawlinson.

Before

Before the year 1300 the library of the University consisted of a few tracts kept in the choir of St. Mary's church.

It may be proper to take notice here, that the Bodleian library and Picture gallery can only be seen from eight in the morning till two o'clock, and from three to five in the afternoon, from Lady-day to Michaelmas: in the Winter half-year, from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon.

Having visited the library, we should not neglect the Divinity-school, which stands under the same roof. It was begun at the expence of the University, A. D. 1427, and afterwards completed, with its superstructure, by Duke Humphrey. Its cieling is a most finished piece of Gothic masonry, both in design and execution; and on the whole, it is probably the most complete Gothic room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the Convocation-house, which is a spacious room, commodiously furnished and handsomely decorated. It was built with its superstructure, A. D. 1639.

Opposite to the Divinity-school stands the front of the Theatre, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and two statues of Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At our entrance the mind is strongly and suddenly struck with ideas of majesty and grace. But this room exhibits the most august appearance when properly filled. It is equally disposed to contain, and shew to advantage, a large and solemn assembly. The Vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are seated in the center of the semicircular part: on each hand are the young Noblemen and Doctors; the Masters of Arts in the area: the rest of the university and strangers of both sexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and not being supported by columns or archwork, rests on the side walls, which are at the distance of 80 feet one way, and 70 the other. The roof is covered with allegorical paintings, which were done by Streater, Serjeant painter to King Charles II. but the colours, as well as the canvas, having been greatly injured by time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762 by Mr.

Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait painter of London; at which time the whole inside was also decorated, with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, at the expence of 1000*l.* so that is this now universally allowed to be the most superb and splendid room in Europe.

Besides the cieling, the room is furnished with three admirable full-length portraits, of Archbishop Sheldon, the Duke of Ormond, and Sir Christopher Wren. Nor should we forget to mention a good statue of Charles II. on the outside of the circular part; the edifice being somewhat in the form of a Roman D.

This beautiful structure was erected from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, A. D. 1669, at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon, then chancellor; who having bestowed 15,000*l.* in building it, endowed it with 2000*l.* to purchase lands for its perpetual repair.

In the Theatre are celebrated the public acts, and the annual commemoration of benefactors to the University on the 2d of July, instituted by the late Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham; with some other solemnities.

Westward of the Theatre stands the Ashmolean Museum, so called from its founder Elias Ashmole, Esq; Windsor herald in the reign of Charles II. This munificent patron of learning, in the year 1677, made an offer to bestow upon the University all the rarities he had purchased from the two Tradescants, successively physick gardeners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of coins, manuscripts, &c. on condition that they should build a fabric for their reception. The building was accordingly erected, and finished in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Wren. Its front towards the street is about 60 feet in length. The Eastern portico is remarkably well finished in the Corinthian order, and adorned with variety of characteristic embellishments. This piece of architecture is deservedly reckoned equal to any in the University; though, like many others, it is so much crouded by the neighbouring buildings, that the spectator cannot command a proper view of it.

In

In pursuance of his promise, Ashmole presented to the University a large and valuable collection of natural bodies, together with his coins and manuscripts; he also bequeathed at his death three gold chains, one of philigrain work, consisting of 60 links, weighing 22 ounces, with a medal of the Duke of Brandeburgh; the other a collar of SS, with a medal of the late king of Denmark; and the third a chain of equal weight and value, with a medal of the emperor Joseph; all which he had received as honorary presents on occasion of his book concerning the Order of the Garter.

The Museum has been greatly enriched since its first foundation, by several ample and valuable benefactions. The chief natural curiosities are, a large collection of bodies, horns, bones, &c. of animals, preserved dry or in spirits; numerous specimens of minerals and metals; shells, especially those of Dr. Martin Lister, together with his ores, fossils, &c.

It contains also a small but well chosen collection of exotic plants, sent from the East Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been chiefly indebted to the care and munificence of its two first keepers, Dr. Robert Plott, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the natural bodies mentioned in his Histories of the Counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large collections he had made in his travels through the greatest part of England, Wales, and Ireland. A catalogue of many of these was published by himself, elegantly adorned with copper-plates, in the year 1669, under the title of *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia*. To these valuable treasures a great addition has lately been made by the Rev. William Borlase, who presented to the University all the specimens of chrystals, mundicks, coppers, tins, &c. described in his Natural History of Cornwall; which present he also accompanied with his manuscript copy of the history, and the original drawings.

Among the curiosities of nature must be reckoned the large magnet given to the Museum by the Right Hon. the Countess of Westmoreland, the lady of our late Chancellor.

chancellor. It is of an oval shape, its longer diameter 18 inches, its shorter 12, and supports a weight of 145 pounds. It is enclosed in an elegant case of mahogany, made at his lordship's expence; and may be justly deemed one of the greatest ornaments, as well as rarities this place.

Nor is this repository deficient in a good collection of antiquities; such as urns, statues, sacrificial vessels, and utensils; it being possessed of most of those described in the *Britannia*, by Bishop Gibson. Here are also many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon coins, the gift of the founder, and Thomas Braithwaite, Esq.

Amongst the works of art, a model of a ship, given by Dr. Clark, and a picture representing our Saviour going to his crucifixion, made of feathers, deserve particular notice; also a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of King Alfred, and worn, as is supposed, by that monarch.

Here are also some good paintings: a dead Christ, the work of Annibal Carracci; several portraits of the Tradescant family, particularly Sir John the grandfather, drawn after his death; Thomas Earl of Arundel, and the Duke of Norfolk, his son, by Vandyke: likewise, the founder of the Museum, in a carved frame of elegant workmanship, and an extraordinary representation of Christ's descent into hell, by Bruggell.

Besides the room in which the curiosities are deposited, there are three small libraries; the first called by the name of Ashmole's Study, containing his printed books and manuscripts, chiefly relating to matters of heraldry and antiquity; in which also are the manuscripts of Sir William Dugdale, author of the *Monasticon*, &c. The second is that of Dr. Lister, consisting of printed books in physic, and the best editions of the classics, in which also are preserved the copperplates belonging to the *History of Shells*, published by that author. The last is that of Anthony Wood, containing the valuable manuscript collection of that learned and laborious antiquarian.

In the room on the first floor, lectures are read in experimental philosophy. Underneath is an elaboratory for courses of chemistry and anatomy.

The care and direction of the Museum is vested in six Visitors, viz. the Vice-chancellor, the Dean of Christ-church, the Principal of Brazen Nose, the King's Professor of Physic, and the two Proctors for the time being. These have the nomination of the head keeper, and meet annually on Trinity-Monday, to inspect the state of the collection, and to pass the accounts.

The Clarendon Printing-house is almost contiguous to the Theatre. It is a magnificent structure, consisting of two stories, and is 115 feet in length. The street front has a noble Doric portico, whose columns equal the height of the first story. The back front is adorned with three-quarter columns of the same dimensions, and a statue of the Earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are statues of the Nine Muses. As we enter from the Schools, on the right hand, are two rooms where Bibles and Books of Common Prayer are printed: over which are large and elegant apartments. The left side consists of rooms for the University press; together with apartment, adorned with a portrait of Queen Anne, by Kneller, appointed for the meetings of the Heads of Houses and Delegates. This edifice was built A. D. 1711, by the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

Our account of the public buildings, is properly succeeded by a description of the Physic Garden, situated to the South of Magdalen college. We pass through a small court to the grand entrance, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone. It is of the Doric order, and ornamented with rustic work. It is moreover adorned with a bust of the founder, Lord Danby, a statue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. These statues were purchased for 34*l.* being the fine imposed on the University by Anthony Wood.

The garden, which is five acres in circumference, is surrounded by a noble wall, with other portals in the rustic

rustic style, at proper distances. The ground is divided into four quarters. On the right and left, at our entrance, are two neat and convenient green-houses, stocked with a valuable collection of exotics. The quarters are filled with a complete series of such plants as grow naturally, disposed in their respective classes. Without the walls, on the E. is an admirable hot-house; where various plants are raised.

This garden was instituted by the Earl of Danby, A. D. 1632; who having replenished it with plants, for the use of students in botany, settled an annual revenue for its support. It has been since much improved by Dr. Sherrard, who assigned 3000*l.* for the maintenance of a Professor of Botany.

We next proceed to a survey of the several colleges, beginning with that of St. Mary Magdalen. From thence, the rest are so placed in our account, that if the route of the spectator follow the course of their description, they may be all visited with the greatest convenience and expedition.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN is situated at the Eastern termination of the city, on the borders of the river Cherwell. A Doric portal, decorated with a statue of the founder, introduces us to the W. front of the college, which is a striking specimen of the Gothic manner. The gate under the W. window of the chapel demands a minute examination. It is adorned with five small, but elegant figures; that on the right represents the founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whose college at Winchester, the founder was schoolmaster; the third is St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hospital, since converted into this college; and the last St. John the Baptist, by whose name the said hospital was called.

On the left are the lodgings of the President, lately much enlarged and improved. Nearly contiguous to these is a stately gateway, the original entrance into the college, but since disused, beneath a tower, whose sides

are adorned with statues of four of the persons above-mentioned.

From this area we pass into a cloister which surrounds a venerable old quadrangle. On the S. are the chapel and hall. We enter the chapel on the right-hand at entering the cloister. The ante-chapel is spacious, supported with two staff moulded pillars, extremely light, where a new pulpit, of elegant workmanship, in the Gothic style, together with seats on each side have lately been erected. In the W. window are some fine remains of glass painted in *claro obscuro*. The subject is the Resurrection. The design is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William Duke of Bavaria, more than 200 years since, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is solemn, and handsomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains six figures, almost as large as life, finely painted in the taste, and about the time, of that just described. These windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel, the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither A. D. 1741. In the confusion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and entirely destroyed. The altar-piece was performed by Isaac Fuller, about a century ago: it represents the Resurrection. Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the cross, supposed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo: and being brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond, came into the possession of William Freeman, Esq; of Hamels in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the society. The altar is fitted up in the modern style, with a well-executed wainscot, and columns, of the Corinthian order, charged with other elegant embellishments.

The hall is a stately Gothic room, well proportioned and handsomely finished. It has four whole-length portraits, viz. of the founder, Dr. Butler, William Freeman, Prince Rupert, and two half-length, viz. Bishop Warner, and Dr. Hammond,

From

From this court, through a narrow passage on the N. we are led into a beautiful openning, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taste, consisting of three stories, 300 feet in length. The front rests on an arcade, whose roof is finely stuccoed. It is intended to add two other sides; but as the present opening to the meadows and hills on the right, produces so charming an effect, we could almost wish the college might never execute their original design. Through the center of this building we pass into the grove, or paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns, and stocked with about 30 or 40 head of deer.

No college enjoys a more agreeable or extensive environ. Besides the grove just mentioned, there is a meadow within the college-precincts, consisting of about 13 acres, surrounded by a pleasant walk, called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is washed by branches of the Cherwell, and has many pretty rural prospects, one of which from the E. commands the new bridge. This walk is shaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and disposed regularly. Here is a very venerable oak, which is supposed to have existed in the founder's time, of uncommon size. A beautiful opening has lately been made on the W. side into the college-grove, by demolishing the old embattled wall on the banks of the river.

This college was founded by William Patten, a native of Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire, from whence he has been usually stiled William of Wainfleet.

He founded the college, A. D. 1456, on the site of St. John's hospital, in remembrance of which, a sermon is annually preached in the college on St. John's day. Part of the original walls of the said hospital are yet to be seen on the S. side of the chapel.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The magnificent front of this college is extended upwards of 260 feet along the S. side of the High-street. In it, at due distance, are two stately portals, with a tower over each. That on

the W. leads into the old court, which is a handsome Gothic quadrangle, of 100 feet square. Over the gate, at our entrance, on the outside, is a statue of Queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the Eastern entrance, on the outside, is also one of Queen Mary, wife of William III. On the S. of the Western quadrangle are the chapel and hall. The statue of St. Cuthbert is over the gate of the chapel, and that of Alfred at the entrance of the hall. The altar window was given by Dr. Radcliffe, as appears by its inscription, A. D. 1687. The roof of the chapel is a well-wrought frame of Norway oak. The hall has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic style, and is a most complete room of the kind. It is of the age of the chapel.

From this court, through a narrow passage on the E. we are led into another area of three sides. It is opened to a garden on the S. The E. and part of the N. side is taken up by the lodgings of the Master. In a nich over the gate on the N. is a statue of Dr. Radcliffe. The sides of this court are about 80 feet.

King Alfred is said to have founded this college, A. D. 872. It is evident that he erected certain halls in Oxford, near, or on the spot where this college now stands; and that he endowed the students of them with certain pensions issuing from the exchequer. But it is no less certain that these halls were alienated to the citizens, and that their pensions were suppressed about the reign of the Conqueror. In fact, the founder of this college appears to be William Archdeacon of Durham, who purchasing, A. D. 1209, one of the halls which had been originally erected by Alfred, and very probably stiled University hall, of the citizens, who endowed it with lands.

In the common room is an excellent bust in statuary marble, of King Alfred, the first founder of this college, executed by Mr. Wilton from an admirable model by Mr. Ryssbrack. This is supposed to be one of the best pieces of modern sculpture in the university, and deserves the attention of the curious. It was presented to the college by Lord Viscount Folkestone.

As to the buildings, the present spacious, splendid, and uniform structure, was began to be erected, A. D. 1634.

Opposite to University college, on the N. side of the High-street, stands QUEEN'S COLLEGE. The front, which is formed in the style of the Luxembourg palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a superb cupola, the construction of which is by some thought too heavy for the rest. Under it is a statue of the late Queen Caroline.

The first court is 140 feet in length, and 130 in breadth. A beautiful cloister surrounds this court except on the N. side. Over the Western cloister are the provost's lodgings. The N. side is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finished in the Doric order. In the center, over a portico leading to the N. court, stands a handsome cupola, supported by eight Ionic columns.

The chapel is 100 feet long, and 30 broad. It is ornamented in the Corinthian order, with a beautiful cieling of fretwork. The windows are all of fine old painted glass, viz. 1513; that over the altar excepted, representing our Lord's nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The most remarkable are two on the N. side, of the Last Judgment, and two on the S. of the Ascension. These, with the rest, were removed hither from the old chapel. There is an Ascension in the roof by Sir James Thornhill.

The hall is fitted up in the Doric order, and has an admirable proportion. It is 60 feet long, and 30 broad, with an arched roof, of a correspondent height. It is furnished with portraits of the Founder and benefactors. Over the screen is a handsome gallery, for music, and as a vestibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The N. court is 130 feet long, and 90 broad. On the W. stands the Library, which is of the Corinthian order. Under the E. side of this edifice runs a cloister; its W. side is adorned with statues of the founder and benefactors, and other pieces of sculpture. The room

within is highly finished. The book-cases, which are of Norway oak, are decorated with well-wrought carving.

The whole area, on which this beautiful college, which is one entire piece of well-executed modern architecture stands, is an oblong square, 300 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth; which being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into the two courts just described.

Robert Eggesfield, a native of Cumberland and confessor to Queen Philippa, founded this college, A. D. 1340.

The present edifice was begun by Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. 1672, and being continued by the liberality of several intermediate benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond. It received considerable damage by a fire, which consumed one of the wings in 1778, which has been completely rebuilt.

Edward the Black Prince had lodgings in this college, and King Henry Vth studied in the same room.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE is situated in the High-street, W. of Queen's college. Over the gateway are the statues of the founder Henry Chichely, and Henry VI.

The first, or old court, is a decent Gothic edifice 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. The chapel on the N. side is a stately pile. The ante-chapel, in which are some remarkable monuments, is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. We enter the inner-chapel, which is of the same dimensions, by a grand flight of marble steps, through a screen constructed by Sir Christopher Wren. The spacious environ of the altar consists of the richest red-veined marble. Above is a fine Assumption piece of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill. The compartment immediately over the communion table is filled with a picture painted at Rome, in the year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs. The subject of this piece is our Saviour's first Appearance to Mary Magdalene after his Resurrection, which is generally called, by the painters, a *Noli me tangere*, in allusion to the first words of

of Christ's speech to her, "*Touch me not.*" On the right and left, at our approach to the altar, are two inimitable urns by Sir James Thornhill, respectively representing, in their bas-reliefs, the institution of the two sacraments. Between the windows on each side, are figures of saints in *claro-obscuro*, bigger than the life. The cieling is disposed into compartments embellished with carving and gilding. The whole has an air of much splendor and dignity.

The hall, which forms one side of an area to the E. is an elegant modern room. It is furnished with portraits of the munificent founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high-table is an historical piece by Sir James Thornhill, whose subject is the finding of the law. The figure of Josias, rending his robe, is animated and expressive. Over the chimney-piece, which is handsomely executed, in dove-coloured marble, is a bust of the founder; on one side is a bust of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous physician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other, of John Leland, the celebrated antiquarian, about the same reign; supposed to have been a member of this house. Here is also a capital full-length statue of Mr. Justice Blackstone, executed by Bacon. The rest of the room is adorned with a series of busts from the antique.

The adjoining buttery is worth our observation; it is a well proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of stone, ornamented with curious workmanship. It was built with the hall.

The second court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth. On the S. are the chapel and hall; and on the W. a cloister, with a grand portico; on the N. a library; and on the E. two superb Gothic towers, in a center of a series of fine apartments. But though we have called this court Gothic, it is plainly an imitation only of the Gothic style: and the scenery which it forms, in conjunction with other buildings, is both grand and picturesque.

The Library forms the whole N. side of this court. It is 200 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 40 in height;

and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner. Its outside, in correspondence to the rest of the court, is Gothic. The room itself is furnished with two noble arrangements of book-cases, one above the other, supported by Doric and Ionic pilasters. The upper class is formed in a superb gallery, which surrounds three sides. About the middle of the room, on the N. side, is a recess equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the statue of Colonel Codrington, the founder of the library. The cieling, and spaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richest stucco. Over the gallery, a series of bronzes is interchangeably disposed, consisting of vases, and the busts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this house.

The portrait of Henry VI. and of the Founder, in the windows of a small room adjoining to the library, are curious remains of ancient painted glass, and are coeval with the foundation of the college; having been removed hither from the old library.

Before we quit this court, the Common room deserves our notice; which is a grand apartment, being a cube of 26 feet, and lighted by a large Venetian window. It is situated between the two towers above-mentioned.

The Warden's lodgings, which are entered from the High-street, are commodious and handsome, being formerly the dwelling house of Dr. Clarke, formerly fellow, and given by him for the use of the Wardens of this house successively.

This college was founded by Henry Chichely, a native of Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, and one of Wykeham's original fellows of New-college; and, through a course of preferments, at length became Archbishop of Canterbury.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE constitutes the W. side of the Radcliffe square. It has two courts. The first, which is the original one, consists of the old lodgings of the Principal, and chambers of the Fellows and Students, and the refectory, which is elegantly fitted up, and adorned with portraits. Over its portico are two
antique

antique busts; the one of Alfred, who built Little University-hall, or King's-hall, on the site of which the present college is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who first read lectures in the said hall, A. D. 882. In this court is a statue of Cain and Abel.

We enter the second court through a passage on the left hand of the gate of the first. The cloister on the E. side, supports the library. On the S. stands the chapel, which is at once neat and splendid. The roof, which being a frame of wood, is an admirable imitation of Gothic stone-work, and the altar with its decorations, particularly demand our attention. It was finished, A. D. 1667, as was the whole court. The E. window of this chapel is enriched by compartments of painted glass, finely executed by Pearson, from a painting of the late celebrated Mr. Mortimer.

An elegant house connected with the college, and fronting the High-street, has been lately fitted up at a considerable expence, for the Principal.

This college was founded, A. D. 1509, by Richard Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Presbury in Cheshire, Knt.

With regard to the very singular name of this college, it appears that the founders erected their house on the site of two ancient hostels, or halls; little University hall, mentioned above, and Brazen-nose hall. The latter of these acquired its name from some students removed to it from a seminary, in the temporary University of Stamford, so denominated, on account of an iron ring, fixed in a nose of brass, and serving as knocker to the gate.

HERTFORD COLLEGE stands opposite to the grand gate of the Schools. It consists of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raised for that purpose. Part of this court consists of a small quantity of modern buildings, viz. the S. E. angle, and the chapel erected about 30 years since; in the style of which the whole college is to be rebuilt.

This house was formerly called Hartford, or Hart-hall; founded by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, A. D. 1312, and belonged to Exeter college. Having received a charter of incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and public-spirited Principal, who has also consigned an estate towards its endowment. This ancient hostel was converted into a college, September 8, 1740.

NEW COLLEGE is situated eastward of the Schools, and is separated from Queen's college, by a narrow lane on the S.

The first court is about 168 feet in length, and 129 in breadth. In the center is a statue of Minerva, given by Sir Henry Parker, of Hornington in Warwickshire. The N. side, which consists of the chapel and hall, is a noble specimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper stories of the E. side form the library. On the W. are the lodgings of the Warden, adorned with many valuable portraits. The third story of this court was added to the original building, A. D. 1674.

We enter the chapel at the N. W. angle. This chapel exceeds all in the University. The ante-chapel, which is supported by two pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the choir, and is 80 feet long and 36 broad. The choir, which we enter by a Gothic screen of beautiful construction, is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high.

Over the communion table is an original painting of Annibal Caracci, presented to this college by the Earl of Radnor.—The subject of this piece is the Shepherds coming to Christ immediately after his Nativity.—The Virgin, Angels, and Shepherds, are represented as jointly celebrating the Nativity in the divine Hymn of "Glory to God in the Highest, &c." The composition and drawing are admirable. It is observable, that by the different attitudes of the Shepherds, the painter ingeniously discovers the whole muscling of the human body. The altar itself is approached by a noble flight of marble steps. It is enclosed by a well-wrought rail

of

of iron-work, and is covered with a rich pall of crimson velvet; the stalls, with their ornaments, on either side, are not unworthy of the rest, being remarkably elegant in the style of the light Gothic.

But the painted windows are a principal ornament of this chapel.

The portraits of the two artists, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Jarvis, are introduced in the character of Shepherds, paying adoration to the new-born Saviour.

This piece was begun about seven years ago. Finished cartoons were furnished by Sir J. Reynolds, and executed in glass by Mr. Jarvis; but we shall leave its many excellencies to the spectator's observation, and conclude with saying, that this is the only publick specimen yet existing of a new style, which, in beauty and truth of representation, excels all that has hitherto been seen painted on glass, as much as the common productions excel the first rude attempts in that art.

Near the chapel is a noble cloister which constitutes a quadrangle, 146 feet in length on two sides, and 105 on the other two, with a garden in the area. Contiguous to it, on the N. is a large and lofty tower with ten bells.

The hall, to which we pass at the N. E. side of the quadrangle, is of excellent proportion, being 78 feet in length, 33 in breadth, and 43 in height. Its wainscot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the E. end are portraits of the munificent founder, William of Wykeham; William of Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen college, who was school-master of Wykeham's college at Winchester; and Henry Chicheley, the founder of All Souls college, fellow of New college, while the founder was yet living.

The two rooms of which the Library before-mentioned consists, are 70 feet long, and 22 broad. This Library is furnished with a fine collection of valuable manuscripts.

In the chapel is shewn the crozier of the Founder,
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one of the noblest curiosities, and almost the only one of its kind now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly seven feet in height, is of silver gilt, embellished with variety of the richest Gothic workmanship, and charged with figures of Angels, and the Tutelar Saints of the cathedral church of Winchester, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preserved, and from a length of almost 400 years, has lost but little of its original splendor and beauty.

From this quadrangle we pass into the garden-court. This beautiful area, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually, as we approach the garden, from which it is separated by a sumptuous iron palisade, 130 feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the mount in the garden; and the prospect is still farther improved by the appearance of the old Gothic spires and battlements, which overlook the new building, from the founder's court. It began to be erected, A. D. 1682.

The garden in general is judiciously disposed. Great part of it, as likewise part of the college, is surrounded by the city wall; which from this circumstance of serving as a fence or boundary to the college precincts, is here, and here only, preserved entire, with its battlements and bastions, to a considerable extent.

On the S. side is a pleasant bowling green, shaded to the W. by a row of elms, and on the E. by tall sycamores, the branches of which being interwoven and incorporated with each other, from end to end, are justly admired as a natural curiosity.

This college was founded by William of Wykeham, a native of Wykeham, a small town in Hampshire, whence he was probably called William of Wykeham. The foundation stone was laid on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1379. The college was entirely finished A. D. 1386.

WADHAM COLLEGE stands in the Northern suburb called Holywell, the front being opposite to Trinity gardens.

gardens. Under a stately central tower we enter the quadrangle, which is nearly 130 feet square.

A portico, decorated with the statue of the Founder, the Foundress, James I. and other ornaments, leads us to the hall. This is a spacious and lofty Gothic room, furnished with some valuable portraits. From hence we pass into a cloister, which constitutes one side of a small area; the chapel being on the left, and the kitchen with the library over it, on the right. The cloister, with its superstructure, in the midst of which is a handsome common room, forms a sort of E. front, from whence we have a beautiful prospect over the meadows to the distant hills. This room has a most admirable portrait of an old woman.

The chapel is spacious and venerable. The antechapel, like those at Merton, New college, All Souls, and Magdalen, runs at right angles to the choir, having a proportionable height, length, and breadth. The E. window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman, A. D. 1622. It was given by Sir John Strangers; represents the Passion of our Lord, and is said to have cost 1500l. The windows on the right side are perhaps by the same hand; but those on the left are poor, and of a later age.

The curious spectator will be extremely pleased with a most singular piece of painting which surrounds the altar. There is nothing of the kind now to be seen in Oxford; but the altar-pieces of Magdalen and All Souls were formerly finished in the same manner. The painting is on cloth, which being of an ash colour, serves for the medium: the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot irons, which produce an exudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into its texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the hardest touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. It is the workmanship of Isaac Fuller, who painted the Resurrection-piece over the altar at Magdalen, and flourished near an hundred years

years since. The subject of the front is the Lord's supper; on the N. side, Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the S. the children of Israel gathering manna, are respectively represented.

This college was designed by Nicholas Wadham, Esq. of Merifield in Somersetshire, and executed in pursuance of his last will, by Dorothy, his widow, A. D. 1613.

The buildings of this house have not received the least alteration from the time of the foundress; and as they now stand, are the entire result of the first architect. From this circumstance they derive an uniformity and regularity scarcely to be paralleled in any other college of this University. The critical observer must also take notice, that the style of architecture in this college corresponds, in many particulars with that of the publick schools, and of the inner quadrangle at Merton college. These three edifices are all of the same age, and were most probably planned by the same artist.

Opposite the Turl stands TRINITY COLLEGE. A spacious avenue, fenced from the street by an handsome iron pallisade, with folding gates, adorned on the outside with the arms of the Earl of Guilford, and on the inside with those of the founder, leads us to the front of the college, which consists of the chapel, and the gateway, with its tower. Over the gate, in stone, are the arms of the founder, surrounded with a wreath of laurel, and supported by the Genii of Fame.

The approach to this college has lately been widened so as to exhibit the whole front of the chapel, towards the street, which produces a very noble and beautiful effect.

In the first court are the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the President.

The chapel has a peculiar elegance, which results from an assemblage of the most finished, and yet the most simple ornaments. The carvings about the screen, which is of cedar, are very masterly. The altar-piece
of

of the same wood, is, besides other embellishments, charged with exquisite festoons by Gibbins. Under an alcove near the altar, is a fine Gothic tomb, on which are the recumbent figures of the liberal Founder, and his lady, in alabaster. But it is to be regretted, by the lovers of tomb-architecture, that the greatest part of the elegant workmanship of this tomb is now concealed, and the effect of its whole appearance destroyed, by an alcove, corresponding to another on the opposite side: both which alcoves, considered in a general view, are perhaps injudiciously introduced, and seem to be the only blemishes of this highly-finished chapel. The cieling is covered with a bold and beautiful stucco. In the midst of it is an Ascension, which, on the whole is executed in a good taste. It was painted by Peter Berchett, a Frenchman. Of the large and valuable quantity of silver-gilt plate given to this college by the Founder, nothing now remains but a fine old massy chalice for the altar, richly embossed and flourished with Gothic sculpture and inscriptions.

The hall is spacious and well proportioned, partly in the Gothic style, and adorned with a portrait of the Founder. The cieling has been lately enriched with stucco; and by other decorations and improvements, this room is rendered both elegant and commodious. Over the chimney-piece are the arms of Queen Mary and King Philip, capitally painted by Catton, with the date 1554.

In the Library is shewn a valuable manuscript of Euclid; being a translation from the Arabic into Latin, before the discovery of the original Greek, by Adeldus Bathoniensis, in 1130. It is extremely fair, and contains all the books. It was given by the Founder, together with several other manuscripts; who likewise furnished this library with many costly printed volumes, chiefly in folio, at that time esteemed no mean collection.

In the library windows are many compartments of old painted glass, but much injured by the Presbyterians in the grand rebellion. The painted glass in the original

nal chapel of this college, which is reported to have been remarkably fine, was entirely destroyed by the same spirit of sacrilegious and barbarous zeal.

In the President's lodgings are two good pictures of the Founder, copied from Hans Holbein, but antient. Also large original pictures, both on board, of Adams, Bishop of Limerick, and Wright, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the reigns of the first James and Charles, formerly fellows; together with a head of Thomas Allen, fellow, a famous mathematician and antiquary, by Dobson.

In the Burfary is a curious old picture of Lady Elizabeth Paulet, the founder's third wife, supposed to be painted by Antonio Moore, about the year 1570. Also three other valuable portraits, of the Founder, and the presidents Kettel and Bathurst.

The second court is an elegant pile, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and said, by Wood, to be one of the first pieces of modern architecture that appeared in the University. It consists of three sides, the N. and W. of which are to be raised and finished in the manner of that on the S. The opening to the gardens on the E. has a singular and most agreeable effect.

The gardens are extensive, and laid out into two divisions. The first, or larger division, is chiefly thrown into open grass plats. The N. wall is covered with a beautiful yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, with the Founder's arms at the top, supported by two superb piers. The Southern division is a pleasing solitude, consisting of shady walks, with a wilderness of flowering shrubs, disposed into serpentine paths, and much frequented.

This college was founded, March 8, A. D. 1554.

BALIOI COLLEGE stand almost contiguous to that of Trinity. A handsome Gothic gateway leads us into the first court, part of which is finished in the stile in which it is intended to rebuild the whole college.

On the N. is the chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with some beautiful pieces of painted glass. The E. window particularly

particularly demands our regard, which represents the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered 200*l.* intending it for the E. window of the chapel of his college.

The hall is handsomely wainscotted. In the Master's lodgings is a spacious old apartment, whose beautiful bow window projects on the W. side of the court, and which was formerly the college chapel. In the Library, which was finished about the year 1477, are many curious manuscripts. Besides this court, there is an area to the N. W. consisting of irregular and detached lodgings.

A new elegant building has lately been added at the S. W. angle of this college. Its S. front, which is 108 feet six inches in length, consists of three stories, with nine windows in each; and having three breaks, those at each end have Venetian windows; on the middle break is formed a pediment, with a shield in the tympanum; and the whole surrounded with a block cornice. This building is 38 feet six inches in depth.

Sir John Baliol, of Bernard castle, in Yorkshire, father of John Baliol, King of Scotland, A. D. 1268, began the foundation of this college. He appointed certain annual exhibitions for students, and intended to provide a house for their reception, but was prevented by death. However his widow, Devorguilla, not only completed, but improved his design. She obtained a charter of incorporation, and settled the benefaction of her husband, A. D. 1284.

The present quadrangle was began to be erected in the reign of Henry VI.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE stands in a retired situation, on the N. of Baliol and Trinity colleges. Before its front is a handsome terrace, shaded with a row of lofty elms. It chiefly consists of two courts. In the first are the chapel, and hall, on the N. and the President's lodgings on the E. The chapel is decently furnished. The screen and altar are finished in the Corinthian order. Over the communion-table is a beautiful piece of tapestry, representing our Lord breaking bread with
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the two disciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The organ formerly stood on the N. side; but a new one has lately been erected over the screen. The eagle, which supports the bible, is a piece of curious workmanship.

On the N. wall of this chapel, Eastward of the organ, is a singular curiosity. A marble urn containing the heart of Dr. Rawlinson, enclosed in a silver vessel, which was placed here according to the directions in his last will.

The hall is fitted up in the modern taste, with great elegance. The screen is of Portland stone, in the Ionic order; and the wainscot in the same order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correspondent to the rest. The chimney-piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian. It is likewise adorned with several other excellent pieces: at the upper end is a whole length portrait of the Founder; with Archbishop Laud on the right, and Archbishop Juxon on the left. On the N. and S. sides are those of Bishop Mew, Bishop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, Knight, and of other eminent men.

The Common room, on the N. side of the hall, should not be neglected. Its cieling is a good piece of stucco; and the whole room is handsomely adorned in general.

The second court, which we enter through a passage on the E. side of the first, is the design of Inigo Jones, and built 1635. The E. and W. sides exhibit each a beautiful Doric colonade; whose columns consist of a remarkable species of stone, said to be dug at Fifield in Berks. In the centre of each colonade are formed two porticos, charged with a profusion of embellishments: over these, on each side, are two good statues in brass; that on the E. of Charles I. and that on the W. of his Queen. They were cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine. Their respective niches are ornamented with the Ionic and Corinthian orders: and the whole has an elegant and agreeable appearance.

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The upper stories of the S. and E. sides form the Library. The first division consists of printed books; the second of manuscripts; chiefly given by Archbishop Laud. This, as it is furnished with cases of iron lattice-work, which are disposed in a parallel direction with the sides, forms an ample and airy gallery. In this room the Archbishop above-mentioned entertained Charles I. and his court, with a magnificent feast. Among the other curiosities is a drawing of King Charles I. which contains the Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head. In an elegant gilt frame, at the N. end of the inner library, is a fine figure of St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness, after Raphael, beautifully stained upon what at first sight appears to be a piece of high polished marble; but is in reality a composition equally compact and durable. This composition is called *Scaliola*.

The E. window of this Library is adorned with the coats of arms of the Founder, the company of Merchant Taylors, and of several benefactors to the college, in curious and well painted glass.

The gardens, which are both extensive and beautiful, by the late improvements, possess all those graces arising from a well-regulated variety, and a succession of beauties judiciously diversified and disposed.

This college was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant Taylor of London, A. D. 1557.

It should be remembered, that this college was founded on the site of Bernard's college, erected A. D. 1437, by Archbishop Chichely, the liberal founder of All Souls college. The present old quadrangle, part of the E. side excepted, is the original edifice of Chichely: no building being added, at the new foundation, by Sir Thomas White.

WORCESTER COLLEGE is situated at the extremity of the Western suburbs, on an eminence which descends to the river and meadows. Its court or area consists of three sides, which are all to be completed in the modern taste. At present the Eastern side only, together

ther with the N. wing, are finished. On the W. it is proposed to form a garden, sloping to the water; so that a most agreeable prospect will be open to the college. The Library is a neat Ionic edifice, 100 feet in length, supported by a spacious cloister. Its greatest curiosity is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian.

At our entrance into the college, we have on each side the chapel and hall, both of which are 50 feet in length, and 29 in breadth. On the whole, this house, when executed according to the plan, will be a well-disposed elegant structure; and this society have a design of opening a spacious avenue in front quite up to Magdalen parish.

This college was founded, A. D. 1714, by the benefaction of Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley in Worcestershire.

This house was originally called Gloucester college, being a seminary for educating the novices of Gloucester monastery, as it was likewise for those of other religious houses. It was founded A. D. 1283, by John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield. When suppressed, at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Bishop of Oxford; but was soon afterwards erected into an academical hall, by Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's college; in which state it continued, till it at length received a charter of incorporation, and a small endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes.

EXETER COLLEGE is situated on the left side within the Turl from the N. In the center of the front, which is 220 feet in length, is a beautiful gate of rustic work: over it is a tower, adorned with Ionic pilasters, supporting a semicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the Founder on a shield surrounded with festoons. A light ballustrade finishes the whole. This front deserves a better approach than its confined situation will allow. The workmanship in the roof of the gateway is equal to the rest.

This college consists chiefly of one handsome quadrangle; one side of which is the same as the front just described.

described. On the S. is the hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was entirely built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, Knt. of Devonshire, A. D. 1618. On the N. is the chapel, consisting of two aisles, one of which only is furnished for divine service. It was erected by Dr. Hakewell, formerly Rector, A. D. 1624.

In the Library, which was formerly the chapel, situated in the inner court, is a fine collection of the classics.

The old entrance into the college was through the tower, which appears on the N. E. angle of the court, and for which a postern in the city-wall was opened. Near or about this tower, the old college, as it in some measure may be called, seems to have stood; part of which still remains adjoining to the tower on either side, that on the E. being the most ancient, erected, A. D. 1404, and that on the W. viz. the Rector's lodgings, together with the tower itself, A. D. 1432. However, all these are still more modern than any part of the Founder's original structure; no remains of which are to be seen at present, except a part of the chapel, which was converted into a library, and used for that purpose till the bequest of the late Reverend Joseph Sandford's valuable collection of books rendered it inadequate. The society therefore, in the year 1681, erected a neat modern edifice in their garden as the college Library.

The gardens are neat, with an agreeable terrace, from whence a prospect is opened to some of the finest buildings in the University.

This college was founded by Walter Stapleton, Bp. of Exeter, A. D. 1316. It was first called Stapleton hall; but obtained its present name from Edmond Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, A. D. 1404.

JESUS COLLEGE, the front of which has been lately much improved, is opposite to Exeter college, just described. In the first court is the hall, in which is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, with a cieling of well-executed stucco; the Principal's lodgings, in which is shewn a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length,
by

by Vandyke; and the chapel, which is handsomely furnished, and well proportioned. On these, the first was erected, A. D. 1617; the second soon after the year 1621; and the last was completed 1636.

Three sides of the inner court, begun by Dr. Mansel, one of the principals, a little before the Grand Rebellion, are finished in a decent and uniform manner. The Library is on the W. side, which is a well-furnished room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Dr. Hugh Price, probably painted by Hans Holben. It has been engraved as such by Vertue.

This college was founded, according to the purpose of its charter, dated June 27th, 1571, by Queen Elizabeth.

In the Burfary is shewn a sumptuous piece of plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; also the statutes of the college, exquisitely written on vellum, by the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipton-upon-Stouer, formerly fellow.

LINCOLN COLLEGE is situated between All Saints church and Exeter college, and consists of two quadrangles. The first, which we enter under a plain but decent tower, is formed, exclusive of chambers, by the lodgings of the Rector, standing in the S. E. angle. and erected by Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, A. D. 1465; the Library and Common room on the N. and Refectory on the E.

The Library, under which is the Common room, is small, but neatly decorated, and contains many curious manuscripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gascoigne, A. D. 1432. It was finished, as it appears at present, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, first a commoner of this, and afterwards fellow of All Souls college, A. D. 1738. This room was originally the chapel, and was converted into a library at the expence of Nathaniel Lord Crew, when fellow, A. D. 1656.

The hall was erected by John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, A. D. 1631. It was handsomely wainscotted by Bishop Crew, A. D. 1701, whose arms appear over the middle of the screen; and those of the rest of the contributors

contributors are interspersed about the mouldings. It is 40 feet in length, 25 in breadth, and proportionable in height.

From this court, which forms a square of 80 feet, we enter through the S. side of the second, which is about 70 feet square. On the S. side of this quadrangle is the chapel, which particularly deserves our attention. It was built by Bishop Williams, A. D. 1631. The screen is of a cedar elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glass, complete, and well preserved, done A. D. 1632. Those on the N. represent the 12 apostles; as large as life. The E. window represents a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their respective completions.

The roof consists of compartments in cedar, embellished with the arms of the different founders and benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and festoons, diversified with painting and gilding. There is an admirable proportion, and elegance of execution, in the eight figures of cedar, which are respectively placed at each of the desks, and represent Moses, Aaron, the four Evangelists, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

This college was founded, A. D. 1429, by Richard Flemming, a native of Royston in Yorkshire, and Bp. of Lincoln. But the Founder dying before he had fully established his little society, the college, left in an indigent condition, with some difficulty subsisted for a few years. At length Thomas Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, most effectually supplied its necessities, by improving both the buildings and revenues, dated 1479, by which, and other services, he so raised Flemming's orphan foundation, as justly to deserve the name of a co-founder.

Oriel College is situated Southward of St. Mary's church, on the N. side of the front of Corpus Christi college; its great gate being almost opposite to the back gate of Christ-church. Its quadrangle, which was erected in the year 1640, though small has a beautiful effect: the N. side consists of the Provost's lodgings,

and the library; the E. of the hall, buttery, and vestibule of the chapel, which runs Eastward from thence; and the S. and W. sides form the common apartments.

We ascend the Hall by an ample flight of steps, covered with a proportionable portico. It is handsomely wainscotted in the Doric stile, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dressed in his regalia, by Hudson; one of Queen Anne, by Dahl; another of the late Duke of Beaufort, who is represented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a Negro-boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi.

The Chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent simplicity, and was finished A. D. 1642. The window over the altar has been lately painted with the *Wise Men's Offering*, by Mr. Pecket, of York.

The Library is a neat well finished room, being half the upper story of the N. side of this quadrangle.

The Garden-court, which we enter by a passage in the same N. side, receives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midst of it, and fenced on this side with iron gates and palisades, supported by a dwarf-wall and stone piers. The sides are two wings, in a style correspondent to that of the quadrangle. That on the right was erected by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London; and that on the left, by Dr. Carter, formerly Provost.

This college was founded by Adam le Brome, Almoner to Edward II. A. D. 1327.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE is situated near the back gate of Christ-church, on the S. side of Oriel college. Through a beautiful Gothic gateway we enter the first court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatness. On the E. stands the Hall, which is handsomely wainscotted, and well proportioned. The rafters in the cieling are well wrought in the Gothic style. In the midst of this court is a curious column, exhibiting a cylindrical dial; the construction of which is esteemed a valuable piece of old Gnomonics. It was constructed by Charles Turnbull, one of the Fellows, in

in 1605. From hence we pass into the cloisters, which are in the modern taste. S. of these is an elegant pile of building of the Ionic order, which fronts Christ-church meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly President, A. D. 1706. There is likewise another structure, of the modern kind, near the hall, appropriated to Gentlemen Commoners, who must not exceed six in number.

The Chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, with a screen and altar-piece of cedar.

The Library, which is well furnished in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the Reformation to the Revolution; an English Bible, supposed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a Vellum Roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the Royal Family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated, with their arms blazoned, and signed by the Kings of Arms. The most striking curiosity is an ancient manuscript History of the Bible in French, illuminated with a series of beautiful paintings, illustrating the sacred history. It was given by General Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this house. Here is shewn also the crosier of the founder, which, although a fine specimen of antique workmanship, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham at New College. Here is also preserved part of the Founder's chapel plate, consisting of two platters, a golden chalice of very elegant form, and a vase of silver gilt, with its cover curiously wrought, and enriched with an amethyst and pendent pearls, together with his episcopal ring.

This college was founded A. D. 1516, and endowed with lands of near 400l. per annum, by Richard Fox, who was successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester; and Lord Privy Seal to King Henry VII. and VIII.

MERTON COLLEGE is separated from that of Corpus Christi, towards the W. by a small grove of elms. In the first court, the most striking object is the E. window of the chapel; the construction of which is a fine

piece of Gothic workmanship. From this court, by a flight of steps, we enter the Hall; it is large and lofty, but has nothing remarkable, except the wainscot over the high table, which appears, by a date engraved upon it, in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The Chapel, which is also the parish church of St. John, is an august Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel, is the longest of any in the University, that of New College excepted: it had once an organ, yet without any regular institution for choir-service, before the present stalls and wainscot were put up. There is something elegant in the painted glass and the design of the E. window, which is of a modern hand. The ante-chapel is proportionably spacious, and was originally much larger; for if we examine the outside of the church, towards the W. we may perceive the arches filled up, which once stood within, and made part of the nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodely, and Sir Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door, is that of the late Warden, Dr. Wintle, and his sister, which is prettily executed; and not far from the N. door of the ante-chapel, is an inscription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuscript of Wood, was built about the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

South of the church or chapel, is a small old quadrangle; the S. side of it forms the Library, built A. D. 1369, which still contains many curious manuscripts; notwithstanding, as we are told by Wood, a cart load of manuscripts was taken from it, which were dispersed or destroyed by the Visitors in the reign of Edward VI.

The new or second quadrangle was erected, A. D. 1610, from whose apartments on the S. there is a beautiful prospect over the meadows. The terrace formed on the city-wall, in the garden of this college, is no less finely situated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleasing variety.

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This college was founded by Walter de Merton, about the year 1274. We then proceed to

The stately front of the COLLEGE of CHRIST-CHURCH extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminated at either end by two corresponding turrets. In the center is the Grand Entrance, whose Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent. Over it is a beautiful tower planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by Bishop Fell: in contains the great bell called Tom, on the sound of which, every night at nine, the Students of the whole University are enjoined, by statute, to repair to their respective societies. The judicious spectator cannot but observe with regret, that this college, perhaps the noblest in the kingdom, of the Gothic style, loses much of its effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it stands, and the narrowness of the approach. It seems however probable, that a terrace wall was intended, by way of raising the ground to a level, the whole length of the college: for the rough foundation stones of the hospital on the opposite side, left unfinished by Wolsey, still remain bare, and the smooth stones are terminated by an horizontal right line; to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The grand quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear: the E. N. and W. sides, with part of the S. consists of the lodgings of the Dean, the Canons, and the Students, &c. The greatest part of the S. side is formed by the Hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the buildings, and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence. The S. E. and part of the W. side, were erected by Cardinal Wolsey; as was the kitchen, to the S. of the hall; which is every way proportionable to the rest of the college. The whole is strongly expressive of the greatness of the Cardinal's conceptions, who yet intended much more than is executed.

The N. and what remained of the W. side of this court, was finished, A. D. 1665. By the marks on the wall, some suppose this area was surrounded by a

cloister.

cloister. It is evident that a cloister was designed, but it never was executed. For uniformity sake, they took care to make the same marks in the new part erected in 1665, as I have just observed.

Round the whole area is a spacious terrace-walk, made in the same year, and in the centre a basin and fountain, with a statue of Mercury. On the inside, over the grand entrance, is a statue of Queen Anne; over the arch in the N. E. angle, another of Bishop Fell; and opposite to that of the S. E. a statue of Cardinal Wolsey, which is justly admired.

Under the statue of the Cardinal we enter the Hall, by a spacious and stately stair-case of stone, covered by a beautiful roof, built A. D. 1630, which though very broad; is supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion. This hall is probably the largest, and certainly the most superb, of any college hall in the kingdom. It has eight windows on each side; is 180 feet in length, and its cieling 80 feet high.

This room has been refitted at a large expence, and is adorned with the portraits of eminent persons, educated at, or related to, the college.

The roof is a noble frame of rafter-work, beautified with near 300 coats of arms; properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving, and gilding in the Gothic taste.

The delicacy of the Gothic fret-work in the roof over the window on the left-side of the high-table, particularly demands our observation.

The Church of this college, which is the Cathedral church of the Bishop of Oxford, is situated to the E. of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable structure, and was originally the church of St. Frideswide's Monastery; on, or near the site of which, the college is erected. It was finished before the year 1200. The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stone work, put up by Cardinal Wolsey; who likewise rebuilt, or refitted, the spire as it now stands. The original one was much loftier. The E. window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, senior, from a design of Sir James Thornhill,

Thornhill, representing the Epiphany. The aisle, on the N. of the choir, was the Dormitory of St. Frideswide's; in which an ancient monument is shewn, said to be the tomb of that saint. She died A. D. 739. At the W. end of the same aisle is a window painted in a masterly manner, by John Oliver, in the the 80th year of his age; and given by him to the college, A. D. 1700. The subject is St. Peter delivered out of prison by the Angel. There is great expression in the attitudes of the sleeping soldiers. Many remains of painted glass appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for strength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the most part destroyed, A. D. 1651. But some of these fragments have been lately collected, and with great taste disposed into complete windows, or compartments. The tower contains ten musical bells, brought hither from Osney abbey; as was the great bell, called Tom, above-mentioned. This church was designed by the Cardinal for private masses and theological exercises only. The foundation stones of the church or chapel intended for the public service, may still be traced in the gardens on the N. of the great quadrangle, which, as Wood tells us, would have been an *august* and *immense* work.

In the Chapter-house, which is a beautiful Gothic room, are two portraits admirably painted, and in the most perfect preservation, which certainly belonged to King Henry VIII. the one an elderly, the other a young man, both in black bonnets, and large as life. On the back of one is this mark N^o. HR 22; on the other N^o. HR 25. The former is probably Frederick the Wise, Duke of Saxony, the latter Philip Archduke of Austria. They have a great deal of the manner of Holbein, certainly not inferior to it, but rather more free and bold. Whoever painted these pictures, they are two capital portraits.

Peckwater-court, to the N. E. of the great quadrangle, is perhaps the most elegant edifice in the University. It consists of three sides, each of which has 15 windows in front. The middle story is Ionic. Its

Architect was Dean Aldrich; its principal founder Dr. Radcliffe, a Canon of this church, assisted by other contributions. Opposite to it is a sumptuous Library, 141 feet in length, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. It was first intended to have placed this structure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air: in the place of which, apartments are formed for the reception of General Guise's valuable collection of Paintings, lately bequeathed to the college, and for the residue of the books which could not be placed in the upper rooms. The S. side of this library is furnished with elegant book-cases, extending to the whole length of the room, with the gallery above; and between the windows on the opposite side is likewise placed a series of book-cases, respectively assigned to the several sciences; over each of which there are beautiful festoons in stucco charged with symbolical imagery, severally representing the particular branch of literature contained beneath. The cieling is also richly ornamented with masterly compartments of stucco. The wainscoting, &c. which is of the finest Norway oak, together with the banisters of the gallery, are all highly finished with carving. Upon a pedestal, in a recess on the N. side, is placed an admirable whole length statue of Locke, formerly a student of this house, by Roubillac. Towards the S. of the library, are several apartments furnished also with book-cases, and cabinets for manuscripts.

East of this quadrangle stands Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College. It was a distinct college, founded 1363, by Islip Archbishop of Canterbury; but afterwards dissolved, and taken into this foundation. The ancient buildings of this court, which were falling into decay, have been lately taken down, and by the munificence of the present Primate of Ireland, and other liberal benefactors, the whole court and gateway has been elegantly rebuilt after a design, and under the direction of, Mr. Wyatt.

There is besides, the Chaplain's court, to the S. E. of Wolfey's quadrangle; on the N. side of which is
a light

a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideswide's Monastery, and named St. Lucia's chapel. It was lately used for a library; but is now converted into chambers for the use of the society. Nor should we omit an elegant range of building on the S. commonly called Fell's, which fronts a noble walk belonging the college, called the White Walk, upwards of two furlongs in length, and fifty feet wide, shaded on each side with lofty elms, and commanding a delightful prospect of the adjacent meadows, the river, and the neighbouring villages.

This college was originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey, A. D. 1525. But while the Cardinal was completing this design, having actually admitted 18 Canons, about the year 1529, he fell into disgrace; when King Henry VIII. seized upon the foundation, which he suspended till the year 1532, and then re-established it under the name of Henry the VIII's college. This foundation, however, the same King suppressed, A. D. 1545. But the next year he removed hither the episcopal see, first established in Oseney Abbey, a dissolved Augustine Monastery near the suburbs of Oxford, A. D. 1542. At the same time, on part of Wolsey's original revenues, he constituted a college.

The late Dr. Lee, by his last will consigned a legacy of 20,000*l.* and upwards, for the support of several new and useful institutions in the college. One of these is an Anatomy-school, which has been lately finished in an elegant and commodious taste, with an ample stipend for a Lecturer. It is situated on the S. side of the hall.

TO PEMBROKE COLLEGE we pass in a direct line from the grand gate of Christ-church. At our entrance the Master's Lodgings, on the right, make a handsome appearance, which are handsome and convenient. The first quadrangle is neat and uniform, though small. From this we are led, by the N. W. angle, into the Hall, which is adorned with pictures of the founders and benefactors; from thence into an irregular area, on one side of which stands the Chapel. This is a modern edifice of the Ionic order. The altar is justly admired

for its neatness, and the whole is elegantly finished, and properly adorned.

It was built by contribution, and consecrated 1732. Their former chapel was an aisle, in the adjoining church of St. Aldgate.

Westward of the chapel is the Garden, in which is a pleasant Common-room, and an agreeable terrace-walk, formed on the city-wall.

This college was founded, A. D. 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Tefdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. Rector of Ilsley, Berks. Tefdale gave 5000*l.* in money, and Wightwick 100*l.* by the year in land.

Dr. Hall, Master, and Bishop of Bristol, built the lodgings of the master, together with the gateway of the college, soon after the Restoration.

This college was originally Broadgate-hall, famous for the study of the Civil Law, a flourishing house of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke college, from the memorable Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of the University when the college was founded, and whose interest was particularly instrumental in its establishment.

I shall next proceed to a description of the Halls, Hostels, or Inns, which were the only academical houses originally possessed by the Students of Oxford, only five of which subsist at present. These Societies are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are subject to their respective Principals, whose salary arises from the room rent of the house. The Principals are appointed by the Chancellor of the University; that of Edmond hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's college, under whose patronage Edmond hall still remains. The rest were formerly dependent on particular colleges. I shall describe them according to their antiquity.

ALBAN HALL, contiguous to Merton college on the E. It appears to have been a house of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de

ST.

St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford; who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the Nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, erected by Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London. A. D. 1595. It has a small refectory, and no chapel.

ST. EDMOND'S HALL is situated to the E. of Queen's college. It was first established about the reign of Edward III. and was consigned to Queen's college, A. D. 1557. It has a library, refectory, and chapel, which are neat and commodious.

ST. MARY'S HALL is situated in Oriel Lane, to the S. of St. Mary's church. For its original we refer the reader to our account of Oriel college. It consists of an elegant little court, which encloses a neat garden. It has a library, with a handsome, though small chapel, and refectory. Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Sandys the Poet, studied in this house.

NEW INN HALL stands near the church of St. Peter in the Bailey, towards the Castle. It was consigned to Students by John Trillock, Bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1545. It is eminent for the education of many learned Civilians. It has no chapel. Almost opposite to this hall stands part of the gateway of St. Mary's college, in which Erasmus resided for some time. It was founded A. D. 1437, for Novices of the Augustin order, and suppressed at the Reformation.

MAGDALEN HALL is almost contiguous to Magdalen college on the W. A very considerable part of it is the Grammar-school for the Choristers of Magdalen college, erected with the college, by the founder, William of Wainfleet, for that purpose alone. To this structure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an Academical hall. It has a well-furnished library, with a neat chapel and refectory. This seminary boasts the education of Lord Clarendon, the celebrated Historian.

The persons maintained by the revenues of the colleges are about a thousand, and such as live at their own charge about two thousand, besides the servants belonging to the colleges and halls, which have each

their statutes, with fellows and tutors. Here are 4 terms in the year for public exercises, lectures and disputations, and set days and hours when the Professors of every faculty read their lectures; and in some of the colleges are public lectures for all comers, with large salaries for the readers. The magistrates are, 1. the Chancellor, usually a distinguished peer, who is chosen by the University, and continues in that office usually for life. 2. A High Steward, nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University; he is also for life, and assists the Chancellor, &c. In matters of government he hears and determines capital causes, and gives judgment as to University privileges. 3. A Vice Chancellor, who is always in holy orders, and the head of some college; he exercises the Chancellor's power, and residing upon the spot, has in fact the government of the University; and chuses four Pro Vice Chancellors out of the heads of colleges to officiate in his absence. 4. Two Proctors, who are Masters of Arts, chosen yearly in turns out of the several colleges, to punish disorders, oversee weights and measures, regulate scholastic exercises, &c. 5. A Public Orator, who writes letters by order of convocation, and harangues princes, or other great personages who visit the University. 6. A Keeper of the Archives. 7. A Register. 8. Three 'Squire Beadles, and three Yeomen Beadles. 9. A Verger, who on solemn occasions walks before the Vice Chancellor with a silver rod in his hand. This city had the same privileges granted it by antient charters as the city of London, are toll-free all over England, and is also a corporation; but is subject to the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor in all affairs of moment, even relating to the town.

NEW WOODSTOCK, 6 miles from Oxford, 63 from London, lies in a woody part of the country, as is implied by its name. It is famous for the settlement of the honour and manor, for ever, on the famous John Duke of Marlborough and his descendants, male or female, as a reward for his victories, particularly those in 1704, over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim: and

and that there might be a lasting monument of the glory he gained on that day, a stately palace, by the name of Blenheim house, was erected here at the public charge, which is one of the noblest seats belonging to any subject in Europe. For this tenure, the Duke's descendants are obliged, by way of homage, to present a standard to the sovereign every year on August 2, the day that battle was fought. K. Ethelred is said to have called a council at Woodstock. Hen. I. made some additions to the town, and walled round the park (said to be the first that ever was enclosed in England) where instead of deer, he kept lions, tygers, panthers, &c. Hen. II. built that labyrinth here, called Rosamond's Bower, to secrete his concubine, Fair Rosamond, from his Queen, who however found her out; and Rosamond dying soon after, there is a tradition that she was poisoned. No part, however, of this bower now remains. A spring in the park, in which she is supposed to have bathed, still bears her name.

WATLINGTON is 46 miles from London, situated under the Chiltern hills on a small brook, which with the continued ridge of hills divides this county from Buckinghamshire. Here is a free-school, and a market on Saturday.

BANBURY, 17 miles from Oxford, 75 from London, is a large town on the river Charwell, on the edge of Northamptonshire. There is very good land hereabout, especially rich meadows; and in the fields near it, Roman coins are often found. Here is a fine large church, and a free school.

CHIEF TOWNS NOT PARLIAMENTARY, ARE

HENLEY UPON THAMES, 35 miles from London, is the oldest in the county, a town of good wealth and handsome buildings, situated most pleasantly on the side of the river, which is navigable to it by barges. Its chief trade is in malt and corn, of which, it is thought, 300 cart loads are often sold here on a market day; and its inhabitants live by carrying corn and
wood

wood to London. The bridge, which is now of timber, was antiently of stone. Here is a free grammar school, and a blue-coat school for teaching and cloathing poor children, and putting them out apprentices.

DORCHESTER, 49 miles from London, has a large stone bridge over the Thames, and a fine church, is a place of great antiquity and dignity, was formerly an episcopal see and had 5 churches, now a small unfrequented village. Its see was translated to Lincoln in the reign of William the Conqueror, which, together with turning the high road to London another way, so hurt the town, that scarce any vestige remains of its former grandeur.

THAME or TAME, 10 miles from Oxford, 45 from London, is an old town, standing just where the river, from which the town and hundred take their name, enters Buckinghamshire. Its situation is very pleasant, being watered by the Thames on the N. and by small brooks that glide by on the E. and W. sides of it. It is a large town, with a fine church, in one great street; the market well furnished with live cattle, and all kinds of provisions, and the river navigable to it by barges. It has a beautiful free-school, and an alms-house.

WHITNEY or WITNEY, 5 miles from Woodstock, 64 from London, a long straggling place on the river Windrush, is a town of great antiquity. It has a trade in spinning for the neighbouring clothiers; but its greatest manufacture is rugs and blankets. It is said they work up 100 packs of wool here in a week; and as the blankets are noted for whiteness, some think it owing to their being washed in Windrush waters, which have a more absterfve and nitrous quality than any other: they also make duffles here, which are exported to Virginia and New England; also cuts for hammocks, and tilt cloths for bargemen: here is likewise considerable business done by fellmongers in the town, who dressing and straining sheep skins, make them into jackets, breeches, &c. Here is a free-school liberally endowed, and a good library adjoining to it.

CHARLBURY is 6 miles from Woodstock, and 69 from London, on the banks of the Envolde.

BURFORD, 5 miles from Whitney, 71 from London. Its market is of much note for saddles.

CHIPPING-NORTON, 74 miles from London, from its prænomen, which is a corruption of the Saxon Ceapens to cheapen, seems to have been a market in the time of the Saxons. Here Roman coins are frequently found; and the church is built after a curious model, in which there are monuments, with so many names of merchants on brass plates, as shew it to have been formerly a place of great trade.

BAMPTON, 5 miles from Burford, 69 from London, lies on a river navigable by boats; and its market is noted for sellmongers wares, as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, &c. which supply many adjacent counties; no other town in England having such a trade for these wares.

BICESTER, BURCESTER, or BISSETER, 6 miles from Woodstock, 54 miles from London, is a long straggling town, remarkable for excellent malt liquor, but more so in antiquity, for having had a famous castle on the W. side of it, called Aldchester, where great numbers of Roman coins, and other antiques, have been ploughed up.

DEDDINGTON, or DADDINGTON, 4 miles from Banbury, 69 from London, a pretty large town, where was anciently a castle, but of which few marks now remain.

ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

The **ROLLE-RICH-STONES** in the W. part of it: they are a number of huge stones placed in a circle like those at Stonehenge, which some have thought to be monuments of a victory; others a burying place; others a place for the coronation of the Danish Kings; and that Rollo, their general, being proclaimed King here by his soldiers, was the occasion of their being set up.

At STUNSFIELD, a large tessellated Roman pavement was discovered 1713, consisting of small square stones and bricks of 6 different colours strongly cemented; and near Great Tew another has been found, consisting of red, white, blue, and yellow cubical pieces, so disposed as to form various beautiful figures.

Near WOODEATON, British coins have been found, of Cunobeline who reigned here about the time of the birth of Christ. On one side is the figure of a horse with an ear of corn over, and Cuno under him; and on the reverse another such ear with Camu for Camalodunum, or Malden in Essex, where the pieces were struck.

At TIDMARSH is a large camp of an orbicular form, on the summit of an hill, which is doubly intrenched, and capable of containing a large army.

In a common near the Roman Ikenild-street, a large urn was found in 1720, full of coins, some as old as Julius Cæsar's arrival in this Island.

ISLIP is noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The font is now in possession of Sir George Browne, at Kiddington, where it is set on a pedestal in his garden.

In the N. W. corner of the county are the four shire stones, being the boundaries of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire.

OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Banbury church.

Broughton castle and abbey, S. W. of Banbury.

St. Bartholomew's hospital, near Oxford.

Beaumont palace.

Brewern abbey, near Milton.

Chipping Norton church and castle.

Clatercote priory, N. of Banbury.

Deddington castle.

Dorchester church.

Islip chapel font.

Ewelme palace, S. W. of Watlington.

Eynsham

Eynsham abbey, N. W. of Oxford.
 Friar Bacon's study at Oxford.
 Cold Norton priory.
 Godstow nunnery, near Oxford.
 Ilsey church.
 Minster Lovel priory, N. W. of Whitney.
 Oxford castle and colleges.
 Raleigh abbey, near Oxford.
 Stanton Harcourt chapel and kitchen.
 Wroxton abbey, near Banbury.

The most remarkable Places for extensive Prospects are,

Teynton, near Burford.
 Shiplake on the Thames, near Henley.
 Stokenchurch-hill, N. E. of Watlington.
 Whiteham-hill, N. W. of Oxford.
 Quinton-hill, near Aylesbury.
 Edgehill, near Banbury.
 Brill-hill, near Oxford.

THE PRINCIPAL SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

BLENHEIM HOUSE, the Duke of Marlborough's, (mentioned before under New Woodstock.) The ascent to it is through a long avenue over a bridge of one arch, 190 feet in diameter (like the celebrated Rialto at Venice) which alone cost 20,000*l*. The gardens take up the space of 100 acres. The chapel, saloons, galleries and other apartments are extremely magnificent, with statues, paintings, and rich furniture, especially the tapestry, in which the first Duke's principal battles are curiously woven. Besides a triumphal arch erected to the Duke's memory at the entrance into the castle, there is a vast obelisk in the principal avenue, on which are recorded the Duke's campaigns and character. This palace however has been much censured. Sir

Sir John Vanbrugh was the architect, on whom a wag proposed the following epitaph :

Lie heavy on him earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee !

Adderbury, near Banbury.
Ambrosden, near Bicester.
Ash, near Wheatley.
Aston, (Rowant) near Somerton.
Aston, (Middle) near ditto.
Aston, (North) near ditto.
Aynhoe.
Bampton in the Bush.
Bargemoor, near Henley.
Barrington park, near Burford.
Biggall house, near Chesterton Magna.
Bicester.
Bishop's wood, near Kidmoor.
Blandford park, near Charlbury.
Blechinden, near Islip.
Blunt's court, near Islip.
Boulner, (Lower) near ditto.
Broughton, near Langford.
Breuern abbey, near Lynham.
Bucknell, near Bicester.
Burford.
Caverfield, near Bicester.
Caversham park.
Caversham grove, near ditto.
Chadlington.
Chambers green, near Caversham.
Charlbury.
Chiselhampton, near Stadhampton.
Cockthorp, near Stanton Harcourt.
Compton Wynyate, near Edgehill.
Cornwell, near Chipping Norton.
Cornbury.
Crowlye park, near Henley.
Cuxham, near Watlington.

Dells,

Dells, near Stokenchurch.
 Denton, near Garlington.
 Ditchley park, near Charlbury.
 Draycott, near Thame.
 English, near Nettlebed.
 Ewelme, near Wallingford.
 Filkins, (Over) near Kencote.
 Garlington.
 Glinton.
 Great Tew park.
 Grey's court, near Henley.
 Grove, near Watlington.
 Gurney, near Binfield.
 Halfey (Great).
 Hampton Gay, near Woodstock.
 Hardwick, near Whitchurch.
 Harpsden, near Henley.
 Heythorp, near Chipping Norton.
 Holton, near Wheatly.
 Howbury, near Benson.
 Idlecot, near Edgehill.
 Ipsden, near South Stoke.
 Joyce grove, near Nettlebed.
 Keen end, near Kidmoor.
 Kemscot, near Leachlade.
 Kidlington, (Nether) near Woodstock.
 Kidlington, near Islip.
 Kirklington park, near Woodstock.
 Ledwell, near Great Tew.
 Lillington Lovel, near Stow.
 Middleton park, near Middleton Stony.
 Milton, (Little).
 Mount pleasant, near Ambrosden.
 Mungwell, near Wallingford.
 Nethercot, near S. Weston.
 Newnham Courtney.
 Northbrook, near Bicester.
 Norton Prize, near Whitney.
 Play hatch, near Caversham.
 Radway, near Edgehill

Ricot,

Ricot park, near Thame.
 Rollins, near Woodicot.
 Rousham, near Woodstock.
 Sarsden, near Chadlington.
 Shells well, near Fringford.
 Sherborne castle, near Watlington.
 Shiplake.
 Shipton, under Wichwood.
 Shirburn, near Burford.
 Shouldern.
 Soundless, near Nettlebed.
 Stanton Harcourt, near Ensham.
 Stoken church.
 Stoner, near Nettlebed.
 Stratton Audley, near Bicester.
 Swacliff, near Hook Norton.
 Swinbrook, near Buxford.
 Tew park, near Toddington.
 Tackley, near Woodstock.
 Temple Cowley, near Oxford.
 Tew Danse, near Steeple Aston.
 Thame.
 Thame park.
 Tusmoor, near Cotford.
 Upton, near Edgehill.
 Uxmore, near Chakenden.
 Walcot.
 Waterbury.
 Watlington park, near Watlington.
 Weston, near Ilip.
 Westwell.
 Widford, near Burford.
 Winpey, near Thame.
 Woodbury, near Beckley.
 Wormsley, near Watlington.
 Wraxton abbey, near Banbury.
 Yarnton.
 Yew hall.

At HANWELL PARK, near Banbury; the seat of Sir
 Jonathan Cope, Bart. is a clock that moves by water,
 and

and shews the time, by the rise of a new sun, for every hour, moving in a hemisphere of wood, each sun having in its center a figure for the hour: for instance, One, which ascending half way to the zenith of the arch, shews it to be a quarter past one, at the zenith, half an hour; whence descending half way towards the horizon, three quarters; and at last absconding under it, there rises another sun above the horizon at the other side of the arch, bearing the figure 2; and so of the rest.



GLOUCESTERSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire; on the S. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; and on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire: it is about 63 miles in length, 47 in breadth, and 260 in circumference; contains 30 hundreds, two cities, 28 market towns, 280 parishes, 96 vicarages, 1229 villages, 4 grand divisions, subdivided into 30 hundreds, containing 1300 square miles, or 832,000 square acres. Sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Gloucester, 2 for Tewkesbury, and 2 for Cirencester, pays 12 parts of the land-tax, and supplies 960 men to the national militia. It is watered by several large rivers, as the Severn, the Wye, the Avon, the Isis, the Ledan, the Froome, the Stroud, the Wimbush, and other lesser streams; viz. the Evelm, Berkeley, Badgeworth, Chilt, Isbourne, Trim, Coln, Chern, Caron, Stour, Evenlode, and Lache. It is in the province of Canturbury, and diocese of its own name, and is included in the Oxford circuit. Its manufactures are woollen cloths of various kinds, mens hats, leather, pins, paper, bar-iron, edge tools, nails, wire, tinned-plates,

plates, brass, &c. The principal articles of commerce are cheese, of which they send away 8000 tons, bacon, grain, cyder, at least 5000*l.* worth, perry, fish, &c.

The air of the county is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. The Cotswold hills, which are 450 yards above the Severn, are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep, and the fruitful Vale of Evesham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat.

The forest of Dean lies W. of the Severn, and was once full of oak trees, but the iron mines near it have consumed the greatest part: where the Wye and Severn meet, the tide rises 60 feet.

The most remarkable places are, Condicot hill, near Stow; and Alney isle in the river Severn, noted for the interview between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane; the bays of King's road and the Pill; the Cotswold hills and Downs, the Vale of Stroudwater, Vale of Evesham, Dean and King's forests, Mycklewood chace, Cosswood. It has chalybeat springs, viz. St. Anthony's well, in Abbenhall, 12 miles W. of Gloucester; at Barry and Moredon, in Bodington; at Ashchurch, near Tewksbury; at Dumbleton, near Winchcomb; at Eastington, near Dursley; at Cheltenham and Bristol hot-wells. The considerable advantage of the Stroud navigable canal to join the Severn with the Thames claims attention.

GLOUCESTER, 100 miles from London, a well-built, clean, healthy city, secured by the river on one side, a branch of which brings up vessels of considerable burthen to its walls. It has a beautiful cathedral, and 5 churches, and exceedingly well provided with hospitals. The cathedral is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower said to be one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England; and a whispering place, as in the cupola of St. Paul's. It has beautiful cloisters; and 12 chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of great persons. Aldred, Archbishop of York, who crowned William the Conqueror, built and finished this cathedral, about the year 1067, but in the N. aisle, the large cloister, the Virgin Mary's chapel,

chapel, the tower, &c. were added by succeeding Abbots. Abbot Parker was the last, in whose time the abbey was resigned to Henry VIII. by the Prior, but not by the Abbot. The great bell in the tower weighs 6000lb. weight, and requires eight men to ring it. King Edward II. who was murdered at Berkeley-castle; King Osrick of Northumberland; and Robert Curthoise, Duke of Normandy, eldest son to William the Conqueror, lie buried here. Here is an elegant stone bridge over the river, with a key wharf, and custom-house. Abundance of crosses and statues of the kings of England are dispersed in different parts of the city, and large remains of monasteries. Its town-hall for the assizes is called the Booth-hall. Under the bridge is a curious machine which raises water to serve the town: though it is also supplied from Robin Hood's Well; which is a mile or two out of the city.

CIRENCESTER, commonly called Ciceter, 88 miles from London, and 15 from Gloucester, is the oldest and largest town in the county. Antient coins have been often dug up in and near it, together with pillars and pavements, supposed to have been those of a temple and bath. It has only one church, that of St. John, which has 5 chapels joining to it, and a lofty tower, and a stone pulpit. The chapels of St. Mary and St. John, have each a stone roof, finely ornamented. Two of the Roman consular ways cross each other at this place, one of which is still visible with a high ridge. This town is much noted for the woollen manufacture. Most of the windows of the church and its chapels have the remains of fine painted glass, representing all the orders of the church of Rome from the Pope to the Mendicant. The navigable canal from Stroud passes here to join the Thames, and was began 1783, and finished in 1789.

TWICKENHAM, 104 miles from London, stands at the conflux of the Severn and Avon from Warwickshire, which, with the Carron and Swilgate, 2 other little rivers, encompass it. It is a large, beautiful, populous town, of which the chief manufacture is woollen cloth

cloth and stockings. It consists of 3 well built streets, and many side lanes, and has 3 bridges over the 3 rivers. Here is a noble church with a stately tower and several monuments of great men. The cloathing trade here is the better accommodated, by reason of its nearness to Cotefwold hills and Stroud water, of which the former furnish the fleece and the latter the dye. The town has been long noted for the mustard balls made here. The abbey was erected about the year 715, by Odo and Dodo, Dukes of Mercia, but rebuilt and enlarged A. D. 1102, by Robert Fitz Hamon.

CAMDEN, 86 miles from London, stands on the edge of Worcestershire, and is famous for the manufacture of stockings. Has a very large handsome church with noble monuments of marble, of which the most sumptuous is for Sir Baptist Hicks, who gave 10,000*l.* in his life time for building and endowing an alms house, and was otherwise a benefactor to the town.

NEWENT, in the forest of Dean, 17 miles from Gloucester, 110 from London, lies W. of the Severn on a river navigable by boats, and has its name from an inn called the New Inn. It has a handsome church, with many gentlemen's houses.

DEAN, 5 miles from Newent, 112 from London, is another town in the same forest. Cloth was once, but pins are now, its chief manufacture; the owners of lands here dig up old iron cinders, which they sell at a good price to the furnaces.

CHELTENHAM, 9 miles from Gloucester, 95 from London, so called from the small river Chilt, that rises at Dowdeswell, and runs through this parish into the Severn. It has a considerable trade in malt, and is much frequented on account of its mineral waters, which are much of the same quality as those of Scarborough. The minister of this parish must be a fellow of Jesus college, nominated by that society, approved of by the Earl of Gainsborough, and can hold it no longer than 6 years.

WINCHCOMB is 6 miles from Cheltenham, 95 from London,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 265

London, and is situated in a bottom, on a brook that runs into the Avon. It had a mitred abbey, but little of its ruins are visible. The market is on Saturday. Here are 2 charity schools.

STOW ON THE WOULD, 11 miles from Cheltenham, 77 from London, is called in old records, **STOW ST. EDWARDS**. Its fairs are famous for hops, cheese, and sheep. The church stands on a hill, has a high tower and several monuments. By its high situation it is so greatly exposed, that it is a common saying, they have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, common field, nor water belonging to the town. The Roman Fosse-way passes through this place.

NORTHLEACH, 3 miles from Stow, 80 from London, is a town on the river Leche, which falls into the Thames near Lechlade. This parish has a neat church, several alms houses and a grammar-school.

PAINSWICK, 4 miles from Gloucester, 101 from London, pleasantly situated on the river Stroud, which is a great convenience to the woollen manufacture carried on here. Its air is esteemed exceedingly good.

STROUD, 101 miles from London, stands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river commonly called Stroud water, famous for its peculiar quality in dying scarlet broad-cloth, and all other grain colours in the best manner; for this reason many clothiers live near. And for 20 miles on the banks of this river, mills and other conveniences are erected for fulling, &c. A canal goes from hence to join the Thames, it was begun in 1783, was carried on with uncommon resolution, and finished in 1789.

BERKELEY, 113 miles from London, 15 from Gloucester. The parish is large, but lies very low; and is not esteemed a healthy or pleasant village. Berkeley castle was formerly much larger and stronger than at present. Edward II. was for some time imprisoned in this castle, and the room in which he was confined is still to be seen.

DURSLEY, 5 miles from Berkeley, 107 from London. The most remarkable thing here is a rock of

stone without any chop or chasm in it, of an incredible durance, yet soft in hewing, and called by the inhabitants puff stone. The walls built with it shew little decay after 500 years.

FAIRFORD, 6 miles from Cirencester, 20 from Gloucester, 80 from London, has 2 large bridges over the Coln. Many medals and urns are frequently dug up hereabout. Fairford church is much famed throughout Europe for its excellent painted glass: it has 28 large windows, on which are represented in beautiful colours and exquisite drapery, proper attitudes, and curious perspectives, the most striking passages of the Old and New Testament; and some of them so consummately finished, that Sir Anthony Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed them. The paintings were designed by that eminent Italian, Albert Durer, and taken in a prize ship bound for Rome, by John Fane, a merchant in London, who brought both glass and workmen into England; and having purchased this manor of Henry VII. in 1493, founded and built this church for the sake of the glass, and proportioned the windows exactly to each history. The church is a beautiful pile, of a spacious body, with a handsome and well adorned tower, supported by elegantly fluted pillars. Four of the windows represent the persecutions of the church, with devils over their heads, pourtrayed in the most terrifying manner.

It is observable, in these, that the late persecutors precede the former; an irregularity occasioned by the civil war, when the glass was taken down, and preserved from the violence of the times; and when put up again, for want of skilful hands, was misplaced. The remaining four windows represent the twelve Roman emperors, preservers of the church, with angles over them. In the sixteenth window is a piece of glass representing rubies and diamonds, reckoned of great value. The lead of some of the windows is so admirably disposed among the darker shades, as not to be easily discovered.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 267

LEACHLADE, 2 miles from Fairford, 77 from London, lies on the Thames near the confines of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, in the road from London to Gloucester. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, there being a very plain Roman road that runs from it to Cirencester. The Thames, after having been formed here by the conjunction of the Lech, the Coln, the Churn, and Isis, begins to be navigable, and it has a good trade to and from London, in butter, cheese, and other goods.

THORNBURY, 22 miles from Gloucester, 120 from London, stands two miles from the Severn on a rivulet that runs into it. There are still to be seen the foundations of a magnificent castle, which was never finished. Its church is large, in form of a cathedral, with spacious aisles on each side, a cross, and a beautiful high tower.

MINCHINGHAMPTON is 3 miles from Tutbury, 6 from Cirencester, 14 from Gloucester, 20 from Bath and Bristol, and 90 from London, with a Market on Tuesday. There are several camps near it with deep trenches. The parish is large, and has 12 hamlets belonging to it, and had formerly the richest nunnery in England.

NEWNHAM is 8 miles from Gloucester, 116 from London, in the forest of Dean, is governed by a Mayor, and has a market on Fridays. It has a ferry over the Severn; the remains of the first glass-houses erected in England, the sword of state, which King John gave the town, and here was the first fortification erected on the W. side of the Severn against the Welch.

WICKWARE, 101 miles from London, on a branch of the Severn, is a very ancient corporation town, well watered, and endowed with a free-school.

COLFORD or **CAVERD**, on the borders of Monmouthshire, 20 miles from Gloucester, 124 from London. It has a charity-school, and a market on Tuesday.

STANLY LEONARD is 105 miles from London, where are the remains of a priory. It has a charity-school, and a market on Saturday.

268 GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MORTON in the **MARSH** is 83 miles from London, situated on the Roman Fosse Way, near the Evenlode; at the distance of one mile from it are the Four Shire Stones, where the counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Oxford, and Worcester meet.

BISLEY is 9 miles from Cirencester, with a market on Tuesday, little frequented; the town lying in a bottom, and difficult of access. It has a remarkable valley near it, called Timbercomb Bottom, surrounded by woods. It has a manufacture of woollens.

AUST is situated on a craggy cliff, on a bank of the Severn. The ferry over the Severn here being found very inconvenient, there is another 2 miles lower, which is reckoned safer. Aust has a neat chapel, with a high tower at the W. end, adorned with pinnacles.

WOOTON UNDER-EDGE, 7 miles from Thornbury, 108 from London, is a pretty town, long noted for making cloth: it stands on a pleasant and fruitful rise; has a free-school and an alms-house.

TETBURY, a handsome populous town, 99 miles from London, in a healthy air and rising ground; but water is so scarce in a dry summer, that the inhabitants are at a great expence to procure it. The Avon has its source in it, which runs through Bath and Bristol into the Severn; and at the town's end there is a long and high bridge. Here was a large handsome church, ruined by the overflowing of the Avon, and fell down Nov. 17, 1770, since rebuilt; with a free-school, and an alms-house. At Kingfoot, in the neighbourhood, Roman coins have been often found.

CHIPPING SODBURY, a very ancient town, 12 miles from Bristol, has a spacious church, a chapel, and a good market, especially for cheese. The bailiff and burghers have a power to distribute 88 cow pastures to as many of the inhabitants, and 8 acres of meadow, for their own lives, and those of their widows.

MARSHFIELD, 5 miles from Bath, 104 from London, consists chiefly of one street of old buildings near a mile long. It carries on a good trade in malt. Here is a large church, and well endowed alms-houses.

KINGSWOOD,

PUCKLE-CHURCH, 6 miles from Gloucester, was once the residence of several Saxon Kings, the remains of whose buildings are still visible. The church is pretty large, and has several good monuments.

KINGSWOOD, the name of a forest near Bristol, containing about 5000 acres, consists chiefly of coal mines. The houses here are very compact, as in a market-town; and the cloth manufacture has made it populous. On the edge of this forest, near the bank of the Avon, are the famous works for smelting copper.

CLIFTON, one mile from Bristol, has about 1000 houses, and is noted for its hot well; and for those rocks called St. Vincent's, which affords a view pleasing and terrible. They are steep and craggy, and the river between them so narrow, that it appears like a canal cut out for the passage of ships. *See Bristol, in Somersetshire.*

The Antiquities and Natural Curiosities are,

A curious pavement of Mosaic work, discovered in 1722 at Woodchester, 9 miles from Gloucester, of considerable extent, which represents birds and beasts in their natural colours, and is adorned with great variety of beautiful devices.

PEN-PARK-HOLE, where was formerly a pit of lead ore, has a narrow descent, near 40 yards deep, into a rock, where it opens to a large cave, in which is a spring of sweet water, though the lowest part of the pool is 20 yards higher than the highest tide of the Severn, which is 3 miles distant.

Star stones, like cockles and oysters; and serpentine stones and scollops, curiously figured, are found about the Avon, and on the hills near Aldersey; and at Lefington, near Gloucester, are also found the star stones, so called from the points resembling the figure of a star. They are of a greyish colour, and move when put into vinegar.

There are ancient fortifications attributed to the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, at Abston, Wick, Dointon,

270 GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dixton, Addlethorp, Knole, Over, Upton, Hanham, Bodington, Burton on the Water, Thornbury, Alveston, near Oldbury, and Castle-hill near it.

Other Antiquities worthy Notice.

Stanley Leonards, near Stroud.

Chepstow castle.

Gloucester cathedral, cloisters, library, &c.

Tewkesbury church, built 715.

Sudeley castle, S. E. of Winchcombe.

Cirencester church.

Oakley and Lord Bathurst's woods.

Fairford church.

Beverston castle, N. W. of Tetbury, built in the reign of Edward III. by Earl Berkeley out of the ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poitiers.

Tetbury ruins, of its castle built by the Britons.

Berkeley castle and church. Here Edward II. was imprisoned before his murder.

Thornbury castle, built by the Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Henry VIII.

Thornbury church.

St. Briavel's castle in the forest of Dean, near the Wye.

Stroud church, N. W. of Cirencester.

Wickware church, N. E. of Sodbury.

Campden church, N. W. of Stow.

Cleeve church, N. of Cheltenham.

Down Amney church, S. E. of Cirencester.

Hale abbey, N. E. of Winchcombe.

Kingswood abbey, near Wickwar.

Lanthony priory, near Gloucester, built 1136.

Rodmerton villa.

Iron Acton crosses.

Newark, near Gloucester.

Leachlade church.

Westbury church, near Bristol.

Winterburn church, 5 miles from Bristol.

Wooton-

Wooton-under-edge church, near Dursley.
Deynton castle, S. of Sodbury.

Remarkable Views and Situations are,

Kamfborough Castle-hill, or Castle Godwin, near
Painswick, S. of Gloucester.

Alveston, near Aust Ferry, on a hill called the Old
Abbey.

Frocester hill, S. W. of Stanley, on the road from
Bath to Gloucester.

Road from Gloucester to Newnham.

St. Vincent's rock, near Bristol Hot-wells.

Brandon hill, near Bristol.

Bibury, in the road between Cirencester and Bur-
ford.

Crickley hill, in the road from Oxford to Glou-
cester.

Stinchcombe hill, near Dursley.

May hill, between Gloucester and Ross.

Birdlip hills, 5 miles on the Chester road from
Gloucester.

Barrow hill, near the Severn, N. of Berkeley.

Painswick hill, 4 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and
thence on the left through Painswick wood into
Birdlip hill road.

Broad-bridge green, view from the hill, near
Haresfield, S. of Gloucester.

St. Blaife's hill or castle, near Henbury, N. W. of
Bristol.

Shunlo hill, Shennington, 4 miles N. W. of
Banbury.

Woolston, 4 miles from Cheltenham.

Staunton hill, 3 miles E. of Monmouth.

Tower-hill, near Tytherington, S. of Thornbury.

Broadway hill, in the road from Morton to Eve-
sham.

Clifton down, near the windmill, near Bristol
Hot-wells.

Woolridge hill in the Malvern road, 4 miles N. W. Gloucester.

Robinhood's hill, 3 miles S. E. of Gloucester.

Top of Lancroft cliff on the Wye, 3 miles from Chepstow.

Aben hill, near the Severn, 8 miles from Gloucester.

Alveston, near Olbury.

PRINCIPAL SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Aben hall, near Dean Magna.

Aeton great house, 9 miles N. E. of Bristol.

Addlethorp, 3 miles N. E. of Stow-on-the-Would.

Ampney, 5 miles S. E. of Cirencester.

Ampney, 2 miles E. of ditto.

Alderley, 4 miles N. E. of Wickware.

Alderton, 7 miles E. of Tewkesbury.

Alveston Down, 10 miles N. of Bristol.

Ashley house, 1 mile N. of Bristol.

Atherston, 3 miles E. of Welford.

Aust, 10 miles N. of Bristol.

Arlingham, 2 miles S. E. of Little Dean.

Avening, 2 miles S. of Minchinghampton.

Aylburton, 5 miles S. W. from Blakeney.

St. Alwins, 3 miles N. of Fairford.

Bybury, N. of Minchinghampton.

Borrington Magna, W. of Northleach.

Banks Fee, 3 miles S. of Morton in the Marsh.

Battesford, 2 miles N. W. of ditto.

Barton, 5 miles W. of Stow.

Beckford abbey, 6 miles N. E. from Tewkesford.

Bourton on the Hill, near Morton in the Marsh.

Beverston castle.

Berkeley castle, 4 miles from Dursley.

St. Brevel's castle.

Bixwear, 1 mile W. of St. Brevel's castle.

Broadwell, 4 miles S. of Morton in the Marsh.

Broomsborough, N. of Gloucester.

Brook house, near Painswick,

Bradley,

Bradley, 1 mile W. of Wooton-under-edge.
Blaze castle, 5 miles N. E. of Bristol.
Bridges, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, N. E. of Bristol.
Badmington, 17 miles N. E. of Bristol.
Baxwell, 4 miles W. of Tetbury.
Bridor, near Saperton.
Buildings, near Painswick.
Bedlam, 1 mile N. W. of Cheltenham.
Barnesley park, 4 miles N. E. of Cirencester.
Course court, near Tewkesbury.
Campden.
Cators, 3 miles N. E. of Bristol.
Candle green, 6 miles N. W. of Cirencester.
Goldsburn, 8 miles N. of Cirencester.
Charlton upon Chilton, near Cheltenham.
Chavenage, 2 miles N. of Tutbury.
Cook's green, 3 miles W. of Tewkesbury.
Coberley, 10 miles E. of Gloucester.
Coscomb, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Winchcomb.
Clayhill, near Leachlade.
Clifton, near Bristol.
Codrington court, 8 miles N. E. from Bristol.
Chalford, near Cirencester.
Creed place, 3 miles from Gloucester.
Cromhall, 2 miles N. W. of Wickware.
Cirencester park, near Cirencester.
Cirencester abbey, near ditto.
Compton, (Little) 9 miles N. of ditto.
South Corney, 3 miles S. E. from ditto.
Cutts mill, 3 miles N. E. of Little Dean.
Clearwell, near St. Briavel's castle.
Cotes, near Cirencester.
Little Dean, 11 miles W. of Gloucester.
Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury.
Depdend, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Bristol.
Dicot, 6 miles N. E. of Tewkesbury.
Dixon, E. of Tewkesbury.
Doddington, S. E. of Chipping Sodbury.
Dowdswell, S. E. of Cheltenham.
Dumbleton, 4 miles N. of Whitchurch.

Dryfield, 3 miles from Cirencester.
 Dursley-house.
 Durdham Down, near Bristol.
 Dirham, 9 miles E. of Bristol.
 Eastington, 2 miles E. of Frampton on the Severn.
 Eastward, 5 miles N. of Bristol.
 Ebrington.
 Elmore court, 6 miles N. W. of Painswick.
 Easton, 1 mile E. of Bristol.
 Lower Easton, 1 mile N. E. of ditto.
 Etlow, near Blakeney.
 East court, 6 miles N. E. of Cirencester.
 Edgeworth, near Bisley.
 Farm, 2 miles N. E. of Campden.
 Filton hay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Bristol.
 Fort, near Bristol.
 Flaxley, 10 miles W. of Gloucester.
 Fairford park, near Fairford.
 Frampton Fairmile, near Frampton on the Severn.
 Farmington, 1 mile N. E. of Northleach.
 From hall, near Bristol.
 Gatecomb park, on the W. Banks of the Severn.
 Grimsbury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Bristol.
 High Grove, 3 miles E. of Gloucester.
 The Grove, 2 miles S. of Painswick.
 Upper Guitting, 4 miles E. of Winchcomb.
 Grovesend, 2 miles S. E. of Thornbury.
 Green Wax, 7 miles E. of Gloucester.
 Hambrook, N. of Bristol.
 Hales abbey, 1 mile N. E. of Winchcomb.
 Hamfellow, 8 miles E. of Bristol.
 Hawkesbury, 4 miles N. E. of Sodbury.
 West Hanham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Bristol.
 Hanham, 3 miles S. E. of Bristol.
 Hay hill, 2 miles S. of Little Dean.
 Hartbury, 4 miles N. W. of Tewesbury.
 Hamstead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. from Gloucester.
 Hayman, near Gloucester.
 Hill, 3 miles S. W. from Berkeley.
 Higham court, 2 miles W. of Gloucester.

Horsley,

Horsley, 4 miles N. W. of Tewkesbury.
 Hill house, 4 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Highfield, 5 miles N. E. of Wickware.
 Horton, 3 miles N. E. of Sodbury.
 Hucelecot, 3 miles S. E. of Gloucester.
 Hewlet, 2 miles E. of Cheltenham.
 Hathorp, 3 miles N. of Fairford.
 High Meadows, near Monmouth.
 Hardwick, near Gloucester.
 Iron Acton lodge, 10 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Iron Acton, near ditto.
 Kingsham, 2 miles N. E. of Tewkesbury.
 King's Weston, 4 miles N. W. of Bristol.
 King's Down, near Bristol.
 Knowle, 6 miles N. of Bristol.
 Kempsford, 2 miles S. of Fairford.
 King's Stanley, W. of Stroud.
 Kingscot, N. of Wooton.
 Kemmerton, N. E. of Tewkesbury.
 Leckhampton, 8 miles E. of Gloucester.
 Lippiate park, 2 miles E. of Stroud.
 Leachlade.
 Leonard Stanley, S. W. of Stroud.
 Lydrent park.
 Longford, near Gloucester.
 Lydrenge park, near Dimmock, N. W. of Gloucestershire.
 Manilla lodge, near Bristol wells.
 Maungerbury, near Stow on the Would.
 Maggs-lane, 5 miles E. of Bristol.
 St. Mary's bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Minchinghampton.
 Marsh, 7 miles N. of Bristol.
 Matson, 2 miles S. of Gloucester.
 Miserden, 5 miles N. W. of Cirencester.
 Meach green, near Stroud.
 High meadow, 1 mile W. of Colford.
 Mickleton, 2 miles N. of Campden.
 Middle hill, 3 miles S. W. of Campden.
 Middle mill, 3 miles S. E. of Berkeley.

Minchinghampton.
 Millend, near Easington.
 The Meal, 1 mile S. of Newent.
 Merritt's mill, 3 miles W. of Stroud.
 New mill, 4 miles N. E. of Wickware.
 Nafs, 2 miles N. W. of Berkeley castle.
 Newland, 2 miles W. of Coleford.
 New house near Dursley.
 Newbarn, 2 miles N. W. of Beverston.
 Norton house, 1 mile N. of Campden.
 Norton, 5 miles S. W. of Tewkesbury.
 Nibley, 2 miles S. W. of Dursley.
 Nibley, 9 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Oatfield, 1 mile S. of Blakeney.
 Okle, 2 miles E. of Newent.
 Oddington, 2 miles from Stow on the Wold.
 Oldbury court, N. E. of Chipping Sodbury.
 Owlpen, 3 miles E. of Dursley.
 Over, W. of Gloucester.
 Paradise, 2 miles N. E. of Painswick.
 Painswick.
 Peadington, 1 mile S. of Berkeley.
 Prinkmarth, 4 miles S. E. of Gloucester.
 Pucklechurch, 6 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Quedgeley, 3 miles S. W. of Gloucester.
 Radford, 8 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Redland, 1 mile N. of Bristol.
 Rendcomb, 5 miles N. of Cirencester.
 Rodborough, near Minchinghampton.
 Stowell, 2 miles S. W. of Northleach.
 Sherborne lodge, 2 miles S. E. of Northleach.
 Saintbury, 2 miles W. of Campden.
 Saintbury barns, ditto.
 Upper Slaughter, 2 miles S. W. of Stow on the Wold.
 Lower Slaughter, near ditto.
 Shannaway, 2 miles N. of Bristol.
 Sheepcomb, 9 miles N. of Bristol.
 Sorridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Westerleigh.
 Stancomb, 3 miles E. of Stroud.

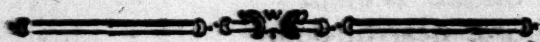
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

274

Stevenhampton, 5 miles E. of Cheltenham.
 Sandwell park, 5 miles S. E. of Cheltenham.
 Sapperton, 17 miles E. of Gloucester.
 Siddington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Cirencester.
 Stanshaw, 1 mile S. W. of Sodbury.
 Shipton Moigne, 2 miles S. of Tetbury.
 Sodbury, 11 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Little Sodbury, 13 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Slouls hill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of Bristol.
 Southam, 2 miles S. E. of Cheltenham.
 Spoon hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Colford.
 Smock, 2 miles S. W. of Minchinghampton.
 Snuffs hill, 2 miles E. of Dursley.
 Stanton, 4 miles N. E. of Winchcomb.
 Stanway, 3 miles N. E. of ditto.
 Stroud.
 Stonehouse, 3 miles W. of Stroud.
 King's Stanley, ditto.
 Stanley park, 2 miles ditto.
 Stanley end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ditto.
 Stanley pound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
 Spring park, 2 miles W. of Minchinghampton.
 Snead park, near Durdham down, Bristol wells.
 Stoke lodge, 2 miles N. of Bristol.
 Stapleton, 2 miles N. E. of Bristol.
 Shurdington, 6 miles E. of Gloucester.
 Stow on the Would.
 Stradford, near Stroud.
 Stoke Gifford, near Bristol.
 Stanbridge, near Bisley.
 Southorp, N. of Leachlade.
 Tiddington, 2 miles N. E. of Chepstow.
 Toddington, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Winchcomb.
 Toddington park, 1 mile of ditto.
 Tockington, 9 miles N. of Bristol.
 Turk Dean, 2 miles N. of Northleach.
 Torcestor, near Clifford.
 Tewkesbury abbey, near Tewkesbury.
 Thornbury castle.

Throap-

Throap-house, 2 miles S. of Stroud.
 Twining, 2 miles N. of Tewkesbury.
 Violet, near Wickware.
 Upton, 1 mile N. of Tutbury.
 Upton, 7 miles S. E. of Bristol.
 Wales End, 1 mile N. E. of Northleach.
 Williamstrip, 3 miles N. of Fairford.
 Wallworth-hall, 3 miles N. E. of Gloucester.
 Winterbourn, 5 miles N. of Bristol.
 Westbury, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Gloucester.
 Wheatly Court, 4 miles S. E. of ditto.
 Woodhouse, 3 miles N. of Bristol.
 Whitmore, 1 mile E. of Minchinghampton.
 Whitminster, 6 miles W. of Painlwick.
 Wickware Common.
 Winnall-hill, 3 miles N. E. of Wickware.
 Woodend, 3 miles E. of Thornbury.
 Wood Chester, 2 miles S. W. of Stroud.
 Woodside, 1 mile N. of Blakeney.
 Wyck, 6 miles E. of Bristol.
 Wyckwick, 5 miles N. E. from Bristol.
 Whitcomb-park, 6 miles S. E. of Gloucester.
 Withington, 14 miles E. of Gloucester.
 Wick, 2 miles S. of Stow on the Would.
 Wooton Under Edge.



MONMOUTHSHIRE

WAS formerly a part of Wales; and as such described by Camden and others; but has been reckoned part of England since the reign of Charles II. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Landaff, and in the Oxford circuit. It is bounded on the E. by the rivers Wye and Monow, the former separating it from Gloucestershire, and the latter from Herefordshire; and on the W. by the Rimney, which divides it from Glamor-

Glamorganshire; on the N. by Brecknockshire and Herefordshire; and on the S. by the Severn Sea. It is 30 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 110 in circumference; divided into 6 hundreds, containing 550 square miles, or 352,000 square acres; having 7 market towns, viz. Monmouth, Abergavenny, Usk, Chepstow, Newport, Caerleon, and Pontypool; 127 parishes. The noted places are Goldcliff-point, Denny Island, Charston Rock, St. Treacle Chapel, the Severn Mouth, and Usk Mouth, with the Hatteral Hills, Penny-Vale Hill, Valire Hill, and several other high hills; Erfes and Wentse Woods. The principal rivers are the Severn, Monow, Wye, Usk, Rimney, and Avon. It produces wood, corn, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, salmon, trout, and pitcoal. The chief manufacture is plated and Japan iron-ware. It is hilly and woody, but healthy and fertile. It sends 3 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and one for Monmouth; pays three parts of the land-tax, and provides 84 men to the national militia.

MONMOUTH, 12 miles from Hereford, 129 from London, gives name to the county, and has its own from the mouth of the river Monow, at which it is situated. It stands pleasantly between that river and the Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. It has been a place of note ever since the Conquest; for the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice at that time. There are still remaining such parts of its fortifications as shew that it was formerly very strong; and by its natural situation, might easily be made so again. The town is in a manner surrounded by water, there being another river, the Trothy, over which it has also a bridge. It has a stately church, the E. end of which especially, is curiously built. The place carries on a considerable traffic with Bristol by means of the Wye.

CHEPSTOW, 130 miles from London, near the mouth of the Wye, over which it has a bridge, was a place formerly of great note, and is still populous. It was formerly walled round and had a castle, part of which still remains; as also a monastery, the remaining part

part of which is converted into a parish church. The name is of Saxon original, and denotes that it was then a place of trade and commerce. The old Venta Silurum is about 4 miles from it; and some affirm it arose out of the ruins of that ancient city. It is built on a hill close by the river, and has several fields and orchards within its walls. It is the port for all the towns that stand on the rivers Wye and Lug; ships of good burthen come up to it, and the tide flows here in a violent manner, it rises frequently 60 feet perpendicular; which is higher than any other place in Europe. The bridge, which is a noble fabrick of timber, is half in Gloucestershire, and is maintained at the expence of both counties. A beautiful Roman pavement was discovered here in 1689.

ABERGAVERNNY, 144 miles from London, has its name from the river Gaveny, which falls below it into the Usk, over which it has a fine bridge of 15 arches. It is encompassed with a wall, has a strong castle, drives a great trade in flannel, and is a great thoroughfare from the W. part of Wales to Bristol by Chepstow, from Monmouth to Gloucester.

NEWPORT, 154 miles from London, has a neat stone bridge on the Usk, is a pretty considerable town, with a good haven. It arose upon the ruins of Caerleon, and had a castle. Near it was a Roman military way, called Julia-Strata.

PONTYPOOL, 139 miles from London, a small town, chiefly noted for its iron mills.

USK, 141 miles from London, had once a priory, and a large castle.

CAERWENT, 4 miles S. W. from Chepstow, and is supposed to be the Venta Silurum of Antoninus, from the Roman coins and chequered pavements often found here, and its ruinous walls. At present it is a miserable village, and had nothing to manifest its former greatness, except fragments of ancient walls, till July 1777, when a most beautiful Mosaic pavement, which lay 2 feet below the surface of the earth, was accidentally discovered; which the proprietor, with a laudable spirit, has enclosed, cleared,

cleared, and erected a stone building over. It is 21 feet 6 inches in length, and 18 feet 4 inches in breadth, and with confidence asserted to be superior to any discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved by the King of Naples at Portici.

Besides the above, there have been several others lately discovered, all of which are supposed to be made as early as between 79 and 86 of Christ.

CAERLEON, 148 miles from London, has a wooden bridge over the Usk, and has a harbour for barges. It was formerly the station of a Roman legion, as the name imports; had 3 churches, an university, the see of a bishop, (removed afterwards to St. David's). Its walls were built by the Romans with brick, about 3 miles in compass; it had many elegant structures besides baths. Coins, and other Roman antiquities, are frequently found here. Many remains of its ancient magnificence are still extant, amongst which are the walls of a theatre, and near the W. wall of the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, the form of which is oval, whose diameter is very large, bounded with an intrenchment of earth. The remains of its castle preserves but little of its Norman original. It is said to have extended heretofore to St. Gilians, and is supposed to have been a very strong place in the reign of Hen. II. when it defended itself a long time against the English; and according to Giraldus, it had then many footsteps of its ancient grandeur, but it is now become a small inconsiderable town, with a market on Thursdays, and several fairs.

GOLD-CLIFF, the most Southern part of the country, reflects a bright glittering white when shone upon, which makes some suspect there is a mine there.

REMARKABLE ANTIQUITIES.

TINTERN ABBEY, founded about the year 1131 by Walter Fitz-Richard de Clare.

LANTONY ABBEY, situated on the river Hodery. It was originally a hermitage inhabited by St. David.

Usk.

USK CASTLE, situated on the river of the same name. It was once a magnificent structure, and has still considerable remains.

NEWPORT CASTLE, at the mouth of the river Usk.

Between Caerleon and Christ-church, a free-stone coffin was discovered in the last century, in which was inclosed an iron frame, where lay a skeleton, supposed to be that of some person of distinction, from a gilt alabaster statue found near it, representing a man in armour. In one hand of the statue was a short sword, and in the other a pair of scales. In the right-hand scale was the bust of a virgin, which was outweighed by that of a globe in the other scale. The remains of this figure are preserved in the Ashmolean Repository at Oxford.

THE MOST CONSIDERABLE SEATS ARE

Troy House, near Monmouth.

Ragland Castle, nine miles from Monmouth.

Lord Abergavenny's, at the town of that name.

St. Julian's, near Caerleon.

Persfield, near Chepstow, a fine romantic seat, commanding a most beautiful prospect.

Tredegar, near Newport.

Langstone, near Caerleon.

Fetaplace, near Caerleon.

Langibby, near Usk.

Penhow Castle, near Caerleon.

Wontwood Lodge, near Caerleon.

Etton, near Chepstow.

Usk Castle.

Argoed, near Monmouth.

Wonestow, near Monmouth.

Clytha, near Usk.

Catchmayd, near Monmouth.

Lanvihangle Crancornau, near Abergavenny.

Landilo, near Abergavenny.

The

The most remarkable Views are from,

The Road from Chepstow to Ragland and Monmouth.

The Sugar Loaf Mountain.

On the Wye from Monmouth to Chepstow.

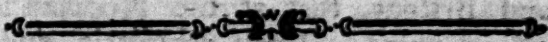
The Vale of Abergavenny.

Colebrooke Park.

Pena-y-Vale, 21 miles from Chepstow.

At Whitbrook, Pilsan, or Llandagger.

Tintern Abbey Orchard.



HEREFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; on the N. by the county of Salop. It is about 46 miles in length, 40 in breadth, and 220 in circumference; containing one city, 7 market towns, viz. Leominster, Ross, Weobly, Pembridge, Ledbury, Bromyard, and Kington; 11 hundreds, 176 parishes, 87 vicarages, 391 villages, and about 768,000 acres. It is in the province of Canterbury, the diocese of its own name, and in the Oxford circuit. Its rivers are the Wye, Lugg, Monow, Arrow, Frome, Doir, Leddon, and Tame. The most noted places are Marsha Hill, Malvern Hills, Hatterall Hills, Frome Hill, Black Mount, Gilden Vale, Bringwood Chase, Harwood and Dereford Forests, Creden Hill, Brynmaur Wood, and several castles. It sends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 6 for the following places, viz. Leominster, Weobly, and Hereford; pays 5 parts of the land-tax, and provides 480 men to the national militia. Before the conquest, this county was reckoned a part of Wales; and being then a frontier between England and Wales, it had 28 strong castles, a few of which now remain. Its principal manufactory is in iron. It is remarkably fruitful, abounding in pasture, wheat, wool,

wool, water and wood; and its cyder, of which it produces great quantities, by some thought far superior to that of any other county in England.

HEREFORD, the only city in this county, 139 miles from London, has a good stone bridge of 8 arches over the Wye, and is encompassed by rivers on all sides but the N. Its name signifies the ford of an army, it having been for several hundred years the head quarters of the Saxons before the Conquest, and of the English afterwards, who were stationed here to keep the Welsh in awe. It is one of the most ancient bishopricks in England, but suffered so much by the wars between the Saxons and Britons, that at the Norman invasion it was almost in ruins. They rebuilt it, and erected a large strong castle, now in ruins, it having been defended by the Empress Maud against King Stephen, who took it; and having suffered very much in the barons war, that between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in the late civil war, in which last it was taken and retaken several times, by the forces of King Charles I. and the parliament, and 2 of its churches also destroyed, so that it has only 4, besides the cathedral. The city is about 1 mile and an half in compass, but not very populous. The houses are old, and by reason of its low situation, the streets are dirty, it being encompassed with rivers on all sides but the N. and often annoyed by the swell of the Wye on the S. side of it, over which it has a stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor and 8 aldermen, high-steward, deputy-steward, recorder, and town-clerk, with 31 common councilmen, (among whom are reckoned the mayor and 5 of the aldermen, who are justices of the peace) a sword-bearer, and 4 serjeants at mace. The trading companies here have their distinct halls, laws and privileges, but gloves and some other leather wares are their only manufactory, and here are held the assizes, quarter-sessions, county-courts, &c. The cathedral, which was built in 1050, and destroyed by the Welsh in 1060, but rebuilt in the reign of the Conqueror, or, as some say, in that of Henry I. a beautiful and magnificent

nificent structure, which being greatly decayed, a great part of it was destroyed by the fall of the tower in Sept. 1786, when the spire on the other tower was taken down, and the whole is now rebuilding under the direction of an able architect. Its markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The Friday's market is chiefly for cattle, sheep and hogs, the others for corn, and all sorts of provisions. Fairs on May 19, July 1, Oct. 20, and Tuesday after Candlemas. Here is an hospital well endowed, for 16 poor people; and 2 charity schools, one for 60 boys, the other for 40 girls. Here were formerly 2 priories. The Chapter-house which was very elegant is now in ruins. It was built 1079, and has many fine monuments.

BROMYARD, 125 miles from London, near the river Frome, enjoys a market and 5 fairs.

PEMBRIDGE, to the S. W. of Leominster, on the river Arrow, 146 miles from London, has a manufactory of woollen cloth.

LEOMINSTER, or LEMSTER, 137 miles from London, is a populous borough town with a beautiful church, and several bridges over the Lug. It is a great thoroughfare to and from London, and its fairs are noted for horses, black cattle, and a vast trade for wool and wheat. It lies in a rich valley, through which 3 rivers run swiftly, besides others very near, on which the inhabitants have mills, and other machinery for various branches of trade. The ruins of a palace are still to be seen on a neighbouring hill, called Comfort Castle.

WEOBLY, 144 miles from London, is an ancient borough, but very mean.

KINETON, 8 miles from Leominster, 150 from London, a large old town on the river Arrow, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, who drive a good trade in narrow cloths, and its market is considerable.

LEDURY, 10 miles from Hereford, 118 from London, is a well-built town, noted for clothiers; in a rich clay ground under the Malvern hills.

ROSS, 8 miles from Ledbury, 115 from London, is a populous well-frequented town, on account of its market

market and fairs, which are well stored with cattle and other provisions. The Man of Ross, so much celebrated by Mr. Pope, lived here, and here lies buried.

THE ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE

GOODRIC CASTLE, situated on the river Wye.

BRANSTILL CASTLE, at the foot of the W. side of Malvern hills, encompassed by a double ditch; and appears to be a place of antiquity. There was of late years discovered in it a cavern.

A well below Richard's castle, full of small fish-bones, as Camden thinks; and whenever it is emptied, a fresh supply always succeeds, thence called Bone-Well. It is near Croft castle, in the park of which is a large camp with two great ditches, called the Ambery.

MARCLAY HILL, near the confluence of the Lug and Wye, about 6 miles E. of Hereford, was, in the year 1575, after shaking and roaring in a terrible manner, for three days together, about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, put in motion, and continued moving for eight hours, in which time it advanced upwards of 200 feet from its former situation, and mounted 12 fathom higher than it was before. In the place whence it set out, it left a gap 400 feet long, and 320 broad, and in its progress overthrew a chapel, belonging to a village called Kinnaston, together with all the trees, houses, and every thing that stood in its way; carrying with it the trees that grew upon it, with sheep folds, and some flocks of sheep that were grazing on it.

At **EATON WALL** upon the Wye, 2 miles from Hereford, is a camp of about 30 or 40 acres; the works single. In **Penyard Chace** is a Roman camp.

KENCHESTER, 3 miles from Hereford, was the **Anconium** of the Romans, where the walls that surrounded it might be easily traced, and numerous antiquities have been dug up, with pavements, foundations, &c.

At **CRADEN HILL**, near Kenchester, is another very large camp and prodigious works, the grass being inwards and outwards, and taking up above forty acres.

In

In DINDER parish is another camp, called Oyſter Hill.

Near Lanterdin is a Roman camp, called Brandon, a ſingle ſquare work with 4 ports; near which are 2 barrows, where, in 1662, an urn was found with aſhes and bones. About a mile from thence, on the other ſide of the river Bardfield, was the Britiſh camp called Croxhall, now covered with large oaks. Indeed, this county abounds with old caſtles and camps.

WIGMORE, near the Lug, (which together with the Wye was made navigable in the reign of King William) had formerly a college for ſecular canons, afterwards converted into a priory. It was built by Hugh de Mortimer, about the year 1179.

THE MOST CONSIDERABLE SEATS ARE

Aconbury, near Hereford.

Brampton-Bryan, 7 miles from Ludlow.

Hampton-court, near Leominſter.

Shobdon-court, 8 miles from Hereford.

Rothens, near Hereford.

Clifford-caſtle, on the frontiers of Radnorſhire.

Home Lacy, near Brockhampton.

Allensmoor, near Hereford.

Benington, near Leominſter.

Bill Mill, near Roſs.

Bucknall, near Bromyard.

Cannon Bridge, near Hereford.

Croft-caſtle, near Leominſter.

Devereux park, near Hereford.

Eaton Biſhop, near Hereford.

Eywood, near Kinton.

Foxley, near Weobley.

Gainſtone, near Weobley.

Goodrich caſtle, near the Wye.

Harewood, near Roſs.

Hay park, near Ludlow.

Haywood houſe, near Hereford.

Hill, near Roſs.

Holm-court, near Hereford.

Hom near Weobley.

Kinnerſley,

Kinnerley, near Kington.
 Lyons hall, near Kington.
 Meend park, near Hereford.
 Moccas.
 Morehampton park, near Hereford.
 Newport, near Kington.
 Pengethly, near Ross.
 Street, near Pembridge.
 Tillington, near Hereford.
 Urish Hay.
 Whitefield, near Hereford.
 Woverlow park, near Bromyard.

The Views that are most extensive are from,

Hampton court-park.
 The Gilden vale on the Dore, W. of Hereford.
 Creden hill, near Kenchester.
 The Ambrey in Croft-castle park, on the Lug.
 W. N. W. of Leominster.
 Copley hill, near Holm Lacy.
 Ross church.
 Sutton walls from the hill on the Lug, N. of
 Hereford.
 Brynmour wood, near Hereford.
 The Road from Ross to Monmouth, viz.
 Goodrick castle.
 Coldwell rocks.
 Symond's Yate.
 River Dean church.
 New Wear.
 Longstone.

WORCESTERSHIRE

IS bounded on the W. by the counties of Hereford and Salop; on the N. by Staffordshire; on the E. by Warwickshire; and on the S. by Gloucestershire: it is about 34 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and 220 in circumference; contains 5 hundreds, and part of 2 more; one city, 11 market towns, viz. Kidderminster, Evesham, Droitwich, Bewdley, Dudley, Broomsgrove, Upton, Pershore, Stourbridge, Shipton, and Tenbury; 152 parishes, 55 vicarages, 500 villages, and about 158,400 acres. The soil is very fruitful, it is watered by the Severn, Stour, Avon, and Teme, besides a great number of rivulets. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Worcester, and in the Oxford circuit. The most remarkable places in the county are, Malvern, Aberley, Woodberg, Breton, and Clent hills; the Vale of Evesham, Malvern Chace, Feckingham and half of Wire-Forest; several woods, and two medicinal springs on Malvern hills. Its chief products are pastures, corn, cattle, sheep, wood, cyder, perry, coal, hops, very fine salt, river fish, fruits, and common meadow saffron. The county is of a triangular form, has a sweet and temperate air; and soil fertile, interspersed with hills that feed large flocks of sheep. The chief manufactures are carpetting, china and earthen ware, woollens, salt, and stockings. It sends 9 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 7 for the following places, viz. Worcester, Evesham, Droitwich, and Bewdley; pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. Besides those on Malvern hills it has chalybeat springs at Sandbarn, Kidderminster, Round-hill, Abberton and Harrow-hill.

WORCESTER, 112 miles from London, is the capital of the county, and situated on the banks of the Severn, over which it has a fine stone bridge, that had

a tower on it, which being ruinous was pulled down, and a beautiful modern one built in 1770.

It is supposed to have been one of the cities built by the Romans, for curbing the Britons who dwelt beyond that river. It 1041 it was plundered and burnt down by the Danish King Hardicanute, who also put the inhabitants to the sword, because some of them had murdered his tax-gatherers. Soon after the reign of William Rufus, it was burnt down again, as suspected, by the Welch. K. Stephen besieged, took, and burnt it a third time. In 1202 it was again destroyed by fire; and it was plundered in 1651, after that famous battle here on the 3d of September, wherein K. Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, and narrowly escaped being taken. By a charter of Oct. 2, in the 19th of James I. it is governed by a mayor, and 6 aldermen, who are justices of peace, (that are chosen out of the 24 common-council), a sheriff, usually chosen out of the same body, (for it is a city and county of itself, and divided into 7 wards), and 48 assistants, out of which number are yearly elected the 2 chamberlains. They have also a recorder, town-clerk, 2 coroners, a sword-bearer, 13 constables, and 4 serjeants at mace. This city has, from the beginning, sent members to parliament, who are elected by the citizens and freemen, in number above 2000, and returned by the sheriff. Here are near 2000 houses, it is said to be the sixth biggest city in England, being 4 miles in circuit. It is much larger than Gloucester, but lies in a bottom.

Its chief manufactures are broad cloth and gloves, and within a few years, here is erected a capital manufactory of porcelain China, which in a great measure rivals the Eastern production, and by means of the Severn in a flourishing condition. The public buildings make a grand appearance, especially the work-house and guildhall, built in 1719, tho' large is elegant and commodious, 100 feet long, 25 broad and 21 high, forming one room occupied by a spacious court of justice. Here are 3 scurvy statues of Charles I. Charles II. and

and Queen Anne. It had formerly a castle, as also walls 1650 paces in compass, but both walls and castle are long since destroyed.

The city consists of ten or part of ten parishes, besides the college precincts. In the suburbs, 2 besides the cathedral, and the others are those in the city. St. Swithin's was rebuilt in 1736. St. Helen's is the most ancient. The cathedral is a large edifice, the exact model of that at Brussels, with an elegant choir, of very curious workmanship, 120 feet long, in the middle of which lies K. John, between 2 bishops, viz. Wulstan and Oswald, his two saints, by whose neighbourhood he hoped for salvation. The whole length of the church is 394 feet, the breadth 78. The tower is not sufficiently high in proportion to its other parts; but in excellent repair. The choir is handsome, and the organ capital. Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII. lies interred here; whose monument is a most curious piece of workmanship, embellished with images, the arms of England, &c. The fretted arched roof beautiful; and a curious discovery has lately been made, under a heavy coat of plaister, of the progenitors of that prince painted on the wall, amongst whom are distinguished Hen. VII. and Edward IV. with their queens. Here is a very fine monument of the countess of Salisbury, who dropt her garter as she danced before K. Edward III. at Windsor. There are several angels cut in stone about this tomb, strewing garters over it.

The stone pulpit in the choir is well worth notice, being a most elegantly carved Gothic octagon; having on the back a good representation of Jerusalem, carved in the same durable materials.

The chapter-house is a large decagon, supported by a central pillar 45 feet high and 55 in diameter, where are deposited many curious MSS. and valuable books. The streets are broad, and well paved, of which the Foregate-street is remarkably regular and beautiful; and, take the whole together, it is a delightful place. Here is a noble hospital, in the building of which Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, laid out 2000l. and endowed

it with 4000l. for 12 poor men. There are 6 or 7 others in and about the city; and, besides the King's school here, founded by Henry VIII. here is a grammar free-school, with 2 others for the same learning; and the lists mention 6 charity-schools, in which 110 boys are taught, and part of them clothed. The markets here, which are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, are well supplied; and every Saturday is a considerable hop-market. Here is a very good water-house and quay, to which many vessels come. It was erected into an episcopal see by the Saxon King Ethelred in 679. Of its bishops, it is observed there have been one pope, 4 saints, 7 lord high-chancellors, 11 archbishops, 2 lord-treasurers, one chancellor to the queen, one lord-president of Wales, one vice-president; and by the confession even of *A. Pope*, the satyrift, one UNSULLIED mitre, viz. the late pious Dr. Hough; an acknowledgement the more extraordinary, from a *poet* of that *religion*, for opposing of which this divine was, by King James II. expelled from the presidentship of Magdalen college in Oxford, to whose memory is a superb marble monument erected by the hand of Roubilliac, the admiration of all beholders of taste, and the finest in this, or perhaps any, part of England.

The bones of those who were slain in the battle above mentioned, between the forces of Charles II. and Cromwell, are often dug up in a garden just without the South gate of this city; and in the park above is a great work, with 4 bastions, called the royal mount, from whence a vallum and ditch run both ways to encompass that side of the city. It is recorded, that King Henry I. in the year 1130, Henry II. in the year 1158, and King John, in the year 1214, kept Christmas here. This city is the sixth in order of the 24 towns which has the benefit of the gift of 100l. by Sir Thomas White, merchant-taylor of London, to be lent without interest to 4 young traders, giving good security for the repayment of it, after ten years use of it. The original fund is in the mayor and commonalty of Bristol, to whom he gave 2000l. to purchase an estate of 120l. a year for this purpose. This gift
first

first began in 1577. Near this city is St. Peters, or the Commandery, founded in 1094. It is a fine old house of timber, and the hall, which makes one side of it, built for the reception of pilgrims, has yet remaining some fine painted glass in the windows.

At Henslip, 3 miles from Worcester, is a very curious old house built by the Abingdons to receive Queen Elizabeth, as tradition says; and wherein Garnet and Oldcorn, two Jesuits concerned in the powder plot, were taken. Wherein also the letter to lord Monteagle was written by his sister Mrs. Abingdon, which discovered the Powder-plot. In the house is a room in a chimney, designed to conceal the Romish priests, and wherein these Jesuits were found.

DROITWICH, or DURTWICH, 5 miles from Worcester, is remarkable for its salt springs, from which, and its wet situation, Camden says it takes its name. It stands on the navigable river Salwarp. It is a corporate bailiwick, with about 400 houses, and 4 churches; is much enriched by its salt works, which may at least be traced as high as the Saxons. The exchequer-house was built 1580, whose windows have some painted glass. The market-house was built 1628. A canal from hence to the Severn was begun in 1768, and opened in 1771, at the expence of 25,000l. which produces about 1,600l. per ann. to the proprietors.

It has a chapel built in 1763, in the room of one on the bridge pulled down. Also the churches of St. Andrew's, St. Mary Witton's, now united with St. Andrew's. St. Peter's. St. Nicholas in ruins. St. Augustine's also in ruins.

The salt is made from 3 briny springs, between which runs a stream of fresh water. It appears from Domesday book, that salt was made here before the Norman conquest. The quantity made in 1772 amounted to 604,579 bushels, in 1773, to 721,694.

EVESHAM, 12 miles from Worcester, 95 miles from London, is a neat town, with a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which it has a handsome

stone bridge, with a harbour for barges. The town is incorporated, has peculiar powers and privileges, can try and execute for all criminal cases, except high treason: its chief manufacture is that of wool. At the bridge foot is the division of Bengeworth, where was formerly a castle: here are a grammar school and a charity school liberally endowed. Here are 2 parish churches, but the bells of both have been removed to a tower which was one of the gates of an abbey, and its only remains, situated on an eminence near the banks of the Avon. It is a most beautiful, regular, well preserved structure, on a base of 22 feet square, and 117 feet high. The entrance thro' it is an elliptical arch 17 feet high, but has been evidently much higher before the ground had been raised by rubbish from the destroyed buildings. On the arch are niches with figures well executed, but much mutilated. The town is situated in a peninsula formed by the Avon, from the banks of which the town rises by a regular ascent, having a stone bridge over that river to the village of Bedgeworth, and a wall yet remains from the bridge, which shews the boundary of the abbey. From this town is an open prospect of the spacious valley, called hence the Vale of Evesham, or Gloucester, which affords such abundance of the best corn, as well as pasture for sheep, that it may justly be reckoned the granary of these parts; but its roads, like those in most fruitful countries, are deep and mirey. This vale runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewkesbury to Pershore, and from thence to Stratford upon Avon, in the S. part of Warwickshire, to which this fine river is navigable. Evesham is famous in history for a great victory which Prince Edward obtained over the Earl of Leicester.

BEWDLEY, 8 miles from Droitwich, 128 from London, sometimes called Beaulieu, from its pleasant situation on the declivity of a hill, on the W. side of the river Severn, over which it has a stone bridge. It is a place of considerable trade; for by means of the Severn great quantities of salt, iron-ware, glass and Manchester goods are put on board barges here, and at Gloucester

Gloucester on board troughs, for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other ports, which trade renders this a populous thriving town and corporation; but its chief manufacture is caps, which the Dutchmen buy and call Monmouth caps. Here is a convenient chapel in the town built in 1748. The market house is neat, and on the center of the bridge is a gate-house, used as a prison for debtors. At the upper end of the town is an old gate, and the lower part of the town has many good shops and houses, and it is not uncommon to see an hundred pack-horses in one day arrive, laden with goods for their merchants. Its situation is remarkably pleasant and views near it extensive. It has a free grammar-school founded by James I.

DUDLEY, 120 miles from London, lies on the borders of Staffordshire. It has a great manufactory for nails and other iron wares, and there are 2 churches, placed at each end of the longest street. It is a place of good resort, being in the road from Birmingham to Bridgenorth.

SHIPTON upon STOUR, 83 miles from London, W. of Edgehill, is a little town, but has a large market. It probably derives its name from a great sheep-market, which is said to have been formerly held in this place, and from its situation on the river Stour.

TENBURY, 130 miles from London, is a well-built town, situated on the river Teme, over which it has a bridge of six arches. In 1770 an inundation of the river threw down the South and middle aisles of the church.

KIDDERMINSTER, 2 miles from Bewdley, 125 from London, situated on the Stour, not far from the Severn, is a compact town of 1000 houses, enjoying good trade in cloth, and weaving linseys and woolseys. In 1735 a carpet manufacture was established here with success, so as to employ in 1772 above 250 looms. It has also a manufacture of silk and worsted, established in 1755, which employ at least 2000 hands in the town and neighbourhood. Also a manufacture for imitation of Marseilles quilting, a charity school, 2 alms houses, a Presbyterian meeting, and in its neighbourhood, 2 chalybeat springs.

It enjoys a market and 3 fairs. The church is a handsome structure.

STOURBRIDGE, 5 miles from Kidderminster, 125 from London, situated on the Stour, over which it has a stone bridge: a church or chapel was built here in 1742, by contribution of 2000l. It has been much enriched by iron and glass works: here are about 10 glass houses, where glass bottles and window glass are made, together with fine stone pots for glass makers to found their metal in: the clay whereof they are made being peculiar to the place: here is also a manufacture of freize cloth, a grammar-school and a library. Near this, at Old Samford, is an hospital for 60 poor children.

BROMSGROVE, 7 miles from Stourbridge, 115 from London, situated near the rise of the river Salwarp, has a considerable trade in the clothing business. It is governed by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, &c. has a nail, a woollen and linen manufactory, and a charity-school for teaching, clothing, and putting out 12 boys apprentices, and consists of at least 500 houses. It is the center of the roads to Coventry, Worcester, and, Shrewsbury, and has a market on Tuesday. Fairs June 24, and October 1. The tower and the spire of the church is said to be the completest in the county 189 feet high. The church stands on a hill, which you ascend by 50 steps, and has some painted glass, and some good monuments.

PERSHORE, 7 miles from Worcester, 102 from London, is a large old town on the river Avon, and has a considerable stocking manufacture. It is said to take its name from the soil's being peculiarly adapted to the pear tree, which thrives remarkably here. The river Bow falls into the Avon near this place, which contains about 300 houses, and has two parish churches. A religious house was founded here in 604, a small part of which now remains, and is used as the parish church of Holy Cross, the whole of which contained above 10 acres. The abbey church was above 250 feet long and 120 broad. The parish of Pershore is of great extent, and has within its limits many manors and chapelries.

pelries. At present it has two parishes, Holy Cross and St. Andrew. In Holy Cross church are several very antique monuments.

UPTON, 6 miles from Pershore, 111 from London, has a good bridge over the Severn, with a harbour for barges. It has had various Roman coins dug up, which prove it to have been a station of the Romans. It is a neat town, with a new church built in 1758.

Before we quit this shire, we must take notice of Malvern hills, which are great and lofty for 7 miles together, rising one higher than the other, and dividing this county from that of Hereford; on one at the top Gilbert de Clare cast up a ditch, to separate his lands from those of the church of Worcester, which ditch is still to be seen. There are two small parishes, called MALVERN, GREAT and LITTLE. In the two towns were formerly two abbeys, about 3 miles asunder. Since the dissolution nothing remains of the abbey of Great Malvern, but the gateway of the abbey church, now parochial. Part of it was a religious cell for hermits before the Conquest; and the greatest part with the tower built in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its outward appearance is very striking. It is 171 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 63 high. Its floor is in some places paved with square bricks painted with the arms of England, abbey of Westminster, &c. and some ancient grave stones. In it are 10 stalls, and it is supposed to have been rebuilt 1171. The nave only remains in part, the side aisles being in ruins. The windows have been beautifully enriched with painted glass, and in it are remains of some very ancient monuments.

LITTLE MALVERN stands in a cavity of the hills, which are great lofty mountains, rising like stairs, one higher than another, for about 7 miles, and divide this county from Hereford. There is a ditch here very much admired. On the hills are two medicinal springs, called Holy Wells, one good for the eyes and putrid foetid livers, and the other for cancers. Henry VII. his Queen, and his two sons, Prince Arthur and Prince

Henry, were so delighted with this place, they beautified the church and windows, part of which remains though mutilated: in the lofty S. windows of the church are the historical passages of the Old Testament; and in the N. windows the pictures of the holy family, the nativity and circumcision of our Saviour, the adoration of the Shepherds and the Kings, his presentation in the temple, his baptism, fasting, and temptation, his miracles, his last supper with his disciples, his prayer in the garden, his passion, death, and burial, his descent into hell, his resurrection and ascension, and the coming of the Holy Ghost. The history of our Saviour's passion is painted differently in the E. window of the choir, at the great expence of Henry VII. whose figure is therefore often represented, as is that of his Queen. In the W. window is a noble piece of the Day of Judgment, not inferior to the paintings of Michael Angelo.

MALVERN CHACE contains 7115 acres in Worcestershire, besides 241 called the prior's land; 619 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

MALVERN HILLS run from N. to S. the highest point 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn at Hanley, and appears to be of lime-stone, and quartz. On the summit of these hills is a camp, with a treble ditch imagined to be Roman, which is situated on the Herefordshire side of the hills.

THE MOST NOTED ANTIQUITIES ARE,

GREAT MALVERN ABBEY, which was in the time of the Saxons an hermitage of Urso d'Abitot; and made a priory in William the Conqueror's reign, by the Hermit Aldwin.

DORN, on the S. side of the shire, where are the ruins of a city, which stood on the Roman Fosse Way. The lines in which the streets run may still be easily traced; and Roman coins have been dug up here.

ABBERTON, near Pershore, is famous for its mineral water, which is bitter and purging, of the nature of Epsom waters.

HARROW

HARROW HILL, famous for another medicinal spring, said to be very efficacious in the disorders of the eyes. The water seems to be of a soft smooth nature; yet it is manifest, from the moss growing about it, that it has a petrifying quality.

The Abbot's tower in Evesham.

Bordsley abbey in Bromsgrove.

Ditch on Malvern hills.

Dudley priory.

Edgar's tower in Worcester.

Hagley castle, near Stourbridge.

Hertlebury castle, near Bewdley.

Weeley castle, near Hales Owen.

Perthore church.

Worcester cathedral and commandry.

There are Roman Encampments at

Kemsey, near Worcester.

Owen Glendower's camp upon Woodbury hill, near Tenbury.

On Bredon hill.

On Malvern hill, of British construction.

At Icomb, near Stow in the Woud.

On Wassel hill, near Bewdley, half a mile from the Severn.

On Kinver edge.

On Whitchbury hill.

Crookbarrow hill is one of the largest barrows in England.

The most remarkable and extensive Views in this County are from,

Bewdley on the Severn, S. of Kidderminster.

Perry wood from the hill, 1 mile from Worcester.

Road from Evesham, through Piddle to Worcester.

Clint hill, near Hagley park.

Malvern hills, S. W. of Worcester.

Road W. of the Severn from Bewdley to Worcester, and over Red hill by Ribbesford, Pool's hole, Hundred house, and Whitley.

Crookbarrow hill, near Pershore road, 2 miles from Worcester.

Cleeve prior, near Evesham.

GENTLEMENS SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

Grafton, 9 miles from Worcester.

Crome court, near Worcester.

Felkenham lodge, and Stoke upon Severn.

Lenchwick, 11 miles from Worcester.

Whitley court, 9 miles from Worcester.

Hertlebury castle, the Bishop of Worcester's palace, was begun by Walter de Cantelupe, in the reign of Henry III. and finished by Giffard Bishop of this see about the year 1268.

Northwick park, near Blockley, where three of the best rooms are without chimnies. There is an oak-tree in the park 70 feet high, 13 feet 3 inches in circuit, 30 feet in the stem, and covers 60 feet in the spreading head.

Abberley lodge, near Stockton.

Acton hall, near Droitwich.

Arely hall, near Bewdley.

Barndesley hall.

Badge court, near Droitwich.

Berrington court, near Leominster.

Bushley park, near Tewkesbury.

Blackmore park, near Great Malvern.

Charlton.

Cleeve prior, near Evesham.

Cookley, near Kidderminster.

Coston Hacket, near Broomsgrove.

Cotheridge, near Worcester.

Dudley lodge, near Dudley.

Durance, near Droitwich.

Elmley castle, near Pershore.

Glasshampton, near Great Whitley.

Goldicot, near Aldermiston.

Hadzor, near Droitwich.

Hagley park, near Stourbridge.

Hallow

Hallow park, near Worcester.
 Ham or Home castle, near Clifton.
 Ham court, near Upton.
 Hanbury hall, near Droitwich.
 Handley court.
 Hawkesley house, near Broomsgrove.
 Hewell grange.
 Henlip house, near Worcester.
 Hincot house, near Kidderminster.
 Holdfast, near Upton.
 Holt castle, near Worcester.
 Kyre, near Tenbury.
 Maddersfield, near Great Malvern.
 Martley, near Clifton.
 Matham, near Great Malvern.
 Mawbey hall, near Bewdley.
 Middle hill, near Broadway.
 Middleton hall, near Edgbaston.
 Morton court, near Malvern.
 Moseley hall, near Birmingham.
 New house, near Hales Owen.
 Norton, near Evesham.
 Olden hall, near Stourbridge.
 Ombersley court, near Droitwich.
 Overbury park, near Tewkesbury.
 Peppleton, near Pershore.
 Pull court, near Tewkesbury.
 Purcell hall, near Droitwich.
 Regnald, (Upper) near Maddersfield.
 Ribbesford, near Bewdley.
 Rouse Linch, near Inkborough.
 Severn bank, near Stoke.
 Severn End.
 Shipping house, near Little Malvern.
 Sion hill, near Kidderminster.
 Soddington, near Bewdley.
 Sansome fields, near Worcester.
 Stanford park, near Orleton.
 Strensham, near Upton.
 Sutton house, near Tenbury.

Spetchley

Spetchley, near Worcester.

Swan Askes, near Broomsgrove.

Upthorp, near Easington.

Wassel house, near Kidderminster.

Waysley green, near Hartlebury.

Westwood park, near Droitwich.

Wick, near Pershore.

Winterdyne house, near Bewdley.

Wolverley house, near Kidderminster.

Wribbon hall, near Bewdley.



WARWICKSHIRE

IS bounded on the W. by Worcestershire; on the S. by the counties of Gloucester and Oxford; by those of Derby and Stafford on the N. and on the E. by Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. It is about 50 miles in length, 32 in breadth, and 210 in circumference: containing 980 square miles, or 627,200 square acres, divided into 5 hundreds, 158 parishes, 87 vicarages, one city, and 15 market towns, viz. Warwick, Tamworth, Birmingham, Stratford, Henley, Coleshill, Atherston, Alcester, Kyneton, Nun-Eaton, Rugby, Southam, Sutton Colfield, Kenelworth, and Bitford; 10 rivers, 13 parks, 2 forests, 390 villages. It is in the province of Canterbury, dioceses of Worcester, Litchfield and Coventry, and is included in the midland circuit.

Its principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, Alne, Anker, and Cole. It produces corn, iron, cattle; with manufactories of thread, flannel, linen, pins, woollen stuffs, the most extensive in iron-works, Japan-ware, plated goods, &c. and the water of the Sherborn, noted for the best blue dye.. This county sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the shire, and 4 for Coventry and Tamworth; pays 10 parts of the land-tax, and provides

vides 640 men to the national militia. This county is in the center of the kingdom. The most noted places are Edgehill, Auberymounts, Vale of Red Horse, Dunsmore heath, and the Ancient Roman military Watling-street and Fosse Way. This county enjoys great advantage from the inland navigable canals, which join the Severn and Humber.

This county is divided into 2 parts, the Felden and the Woodland; the former on the S. side and the latter on the N. side of the Avon. The first formerly afforded all the pasture and corn grounds, but the second being covered with woods was of little use, except for fuel; but the iron works in the adjacent counties have so consumed the wood, that they have long since made way for the plough; and, at present by marling and other methods of husbandry, all that part yields abundance of corn, cheese and butter. Felden, which used to supply the other with corn, cheese and butter, is now in a great measure turned into pasture land.

COVENTRY, 8 miles from Warwick, 92 from London, is united with Litchfield in Staffordshire, as a bishoprick. From a rich convent, destroyed by the Danes in 1016, from whence the city is supposed to have its name. It was rebuilt by Leofric Earl of Mercia, who seems to have been the first lord of this city, as his lady was its best benefactress; for there is a tradition firmly believed here, that her husband having heavily taxed the citizens, for some offence they had given him, this good lady, viz. Godiva, the daughter of Thorold, a sheriff of Lincolnshire, earnestly importuned him to remit it them, and to free the citizens from all servile tenures; but could not prevail on him, unless she would consent to ride naked through the most frequented part of the city, a condition which he was sure her modesty would never comply with; but in compassion to the city, the tradition says, that, after having ordered all the doors and windows to be shut, upon pain of death, she rode through the streets on horseback naked, with her loose hair about her, which was

was so long, that it covered all her body but her legs. We read in Camden, that nobody looked after her; yet it is said elsewhere, that a poor taylor would needs be peeping, and that thereupon he was struck blind. Be this as it will, his figure is put up in the same window, of the high-street, to this day; and there is now revived a yearly procession through the town on Friday after Trinity-Sunday, which is one of its fairs, with a figure of a naked woman on horseback. Edward III. granted it a mayor and two bailiffs; and Henry VI. having laid several towns and villages to it, granted, by his charter, that the city, with nineteen adjacent villages, should be an entire county incorporated by itself, distinct from the county of Warwick; and that the bailiffs of the said city should be sheriffs of the city and county for ever: and now the citizens began to flourish, and to inclose the city with walls. Edward IV. for disloyalty, took the sword from the mayor, and disfranchised the city; but it redeemed its charters on payment of 500 marks; and he was so well reconciled, that in four years after he kept St. George's feast here, and stood godfather to the mayor's child. King James I. granted it a charter. After the Restoration of Charles II. the walls, which were three miles in compass, with 26 towers, were demolished, and only the gates left standing, which were twelve, and are very noble and beautiful. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, or the unlearned parliament, because the lawyers were excluded; and another in the reign of Henry VI. called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, or the devil's parliament, from the attainders of the Duke of York, of the Earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and March, and their adherents. It had formerly many religious houses, is large, populous, and rich, but the buildings generally old. Though it has but 3 parish churches, it has 4 steeples, there being at the S. end of the town a tall spire by itself, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monastery of Grey-friars. The
pulpit

pulpit of Trinity church is large enough to walk in. St. Michael's has a stone spire, of excellent workmanship, 300 feet high, which, it is said, was more than 22 years building. There are two or three meeting-houses here of protestant dissenters. The windows of the town-house are of painted glass, representing some of the old Kings, Earls, &c. who have been benefactors to the city. It is now a city and county containing nineteen villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, sheriffs, ten aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons as well as debtors, and sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards. It has a grammar-school with three masters, and exhibitions for both universities, and another free-school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for 10 old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married couples, and a fourth in West Orchard-street. In the market-place stood the stateliest cross in England, 60 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly tammies, as also ribbands. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, 58 N. E. of Gloucester, 50 N. of Oxford, 37 S. of Derby, 26 of Litchfield. It had a considerable manufactory of cloth and caps, which is much decayed. The market here is on Friday; fairs on May 2, Friday in Trinity week, and Nov. 1. The water of the river Sherburn, on which this city stands, is peculiar for its blue dye. The roads to the town are kept well paved for a mile round.

WARWICK, 93 miles from London, is the county town, and stands on the river Avon, over which it has a stone bridge, and on an ascent so rocky on all sides, that the ways leading to it are cut through a rock. It has, however, pleasant meadows to the S. and lofty groves and spacious parks to the N. It is a town of great antiquity. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demolished; and when repaired by Caractacus, at the head of the Silures, it was taken
and

and garrisoned by Oforius, after which it was again ruined; but Constantius, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this, it suffered very much from the Saxons and Danes; but in 911, Ethelfleda, the noble lady of the Mercians, restored it to the flourishing state in which it was found by the Normans. It is said to have taken its name from Warremund, one of the ancestors of the Mercian Kings, by whom it was rebuilt, between the times of its destruction by the Saxons and Danes. That it was fortified with walls and a ditch, is manifest. It sent members to parliament *ab origine*, who are chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot. It was re-incorporated by King Charles II. and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 brethren or aldermen, and 24 burgesses or common-councilmen. On the 5th of September, 1694, this town was almost burnt down by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000*l.* but by the assistance of an act of parliament, and a national contribution of 11,000*l.* and 1000 more afterwards by Queen Anne, was rebuilt with much more magnificence, and the free-stone for the superstructure was dug from the quarries of the rock on which it is founded. Though it is populous, it has but two parish churches, of which St. Mary's is a beautiful edifice. The rebuilding of St. Mary's tower alone, after the fire above-mentioned, cost 1600*l.* It is 117 feet high to the battlements, and 25 more to the top of the pinnacles. Near the battlements the arms of all the Earls of Warwick are cut in stone. It had anciently six monasteries, and six churches. Here is a town-house of free-stone, supported by pillars, in which are held the assizes and quarter-sessions; 3 charity schools, in which 62 boys and 42 girls are taught and cloathed, besides an hospital for 12 poor decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of 20*l.* a year for each, and 50*l.* to a chaplain; an hospital for 8 poor women, and 2 others for decayed tradesmen. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and four fairs. It has a good trade in malt, and here are frequent horse-races. In fine, this place is reckoned a retirement for gentlemen of small estates,

estates, and there is very good company here. There are 4 ways leading to it, answering the 4 cardinal points, which lead thro' a rock over a current of water, to an equal number of streets, which meet in the center of the town. The wells and cellars are made in the rock. The descent to the river every way renders it both a clean and elegant town. It is supplied with water by pipes from springs half a mile off; and has a noble stone-bridge over the Avon of 12 arches. Here is a castle, the principal ornament of the place, strong both by art and nature: the rock on which it stands is 40 feet above the river; but on the N. side it is even with the town. From its terrace, which is above 50 feet perpendicular above the Avon, there is a prospect of the river, and a beautiful country beyond it. The apartments are well contrived, and many of them adorned with original pictures by Vandyke, not inferior to some in the royal palaces. It was built originally by William the Conqueror. Near the town is Guy's Cliff, a high perpendicular rock, where Guy Earl of Warwick is said to have lived a hermit after his defeating the Danish giant Colbrand. His sword and other accoutrements are still shewn in the castle.

FAMWORTH, 6 miles from Litchfield, 114 from London, is parted in the middle by the river Tame, so that one half of the town is in this county, and the other in Staffordshire, and each part sends a member to parliament. It is the oldest town in these parts, and was the royal seat of the Mercian Kings. It has a large trench, in part filled up, called the King's Dyke, where bones of men and horses, and spear-heads, have been dug up. It was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Queen Ethelfleda, who added a strong tower to it, which stood below that which is the present castle, which till the present century has been the seat of its Lords. The apartments are numerous, but inconvenient and irregular, except a dining-room and drawing room, from whence there is a beautiful view of the town and adjacent country.

Queen

Queen Elizabeth made it a corporation of two bailiffs, one for each county, with 24 principal burgesſes, one of whom is town-clerk, and have a goal, market, and fairs, and with a high-ſteward, recorder, an under ſteward, and other inferior officers, and a common ſeal, &c. The church here was collegiate, and ſtands, where once was a nunnery, in the Staffordſhire part of the town. This church is large, built at diſtant periods. Near the chancel are two great Saxon arches with zigzag mouldings. It has ſeveral antique monuments. At preſent this great church is only a curacy. Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded in the Staffordſhire part of the town, by Queen Elizabeth, and a fine charity of that rich bookseller, Mr. Guy, who founded a noble hoſpital in Southwark. Here is a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures; and it is noted for exceeding good ale.

BIRMINGHAM, 110 miles from London, a very large populous town, the upper part of which ſtands dry on the ſide of a hill, but the lower is watery, and inhabited by the meaner ſort of people; is about 2 miles in length, (including the hamlet of Deritend and Bordesley) nearly the ſame in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference, contains 53,735 inhabitants, moſt of whom are employed in manufacturing of gold, ſilver, ſteel, &c. in various forms for uſe as well as ornament, which have by their exquisite workmanſhip excited the attention of the curious, and for cheapneſs they cannot be ſurpaſſed or perhaps equalled in any part of the univerſe. Such a ſpirit of induſtry reigns here in all ranks of people, that even the women and children earn their living by fabricating of toys, trinkets, &c. By a ſurvey taken in 1786, it appeared that it conſiſted of 173 ſtreets, containing 9773 dwelling-houſes, of which number 6032 are to the front, 3738 backwards; (excluſive either of Deritend, or that part of the town called foreign), or work ſhops, ware-houſes, &c. Here are two churches, viz. St. Martin's an ancient building, with a lofty ſpire and 12 good bells;

St.

St. Philip's, a grand modern structure, with a fine tower, 10 bells, and a cupola above it, and stands in one of the finest church-yards in Europe. In each of the steeples, is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. Here is a handsome chapel of ease, and an act of parliament passed for building two more. Here are also two meeting-houses for presbyterians, one for quakers, and three for other dissenters. Here are three free schools, one of which, a noble structure, was founded by King Edward VI. for the grammar education of 130 boys. The two other schools are supported by the contributions of the inhabitants, in one are 50 boys and 30 girls, who are educated and maintained till they are 14 years old, when they are put out to different employs; the other school which is a late institution, is supported by a voluntary subscription among the protestant dissenters, in which 27 children are maintained, and educated; apprenticed out at proper ages. Markets on Thursdays.

Two handsome theatres have lately been erected here. About a mile from the town is a place of entertainment after the manner of Vauxhall, where the gardens are laid out with taste and judgment.

It has no corporation, it being governed only by 2 constables, 2 bailiffs, and a headborough, it is therefore free for any person to come and settle here, which perhaps not a little contributes to the increase of its trade, buildings and inhabitants. A navigable canal was begun in April 1768, and completed in November 1769, to the collieries at Wednesbury, from whence the inhabitants are supplied with coals at a moderate price, which before sold at an exorbitant rate. In 1772, this canal was extended to Aulsherry, from whence a communication is opened through the Severn to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, &c. and through the Trent to Gainsborough and Hull, and it is also extended to Liverpool, &c. through the Mersey. Besides the manufactories carried on here, there are several established in the adjacent villages, of which that at the
Soho

Soho merits attention: this place is situated in the parish of Handsworth, 2 miles from hence. The building consists of 4 quadrangles, with shops, warehouses, &c. for 1000 workmen, in the several branches of fabrication of buttons, buckles, &c. in which no care or expence is spared. Their ornamental pieces in Or-Moulu are highly esteemed all over Europe. The site of this building, which about 18 years since, was a barren uncultivated heath, now contains many houses, and wears the appearance of a populous town.

COLESHILL, 102 miles from London, stands on the ascent of a hill, near the river Colne, over which it has a bridge. Here are two charity-schools, and a piece of land in the parish, called Pater-noster-piece, given to encourage children to learn the Lord's Prayer; for every house-keeper in the town, where is a child, sends it in turn, one at a time, every morning to the church, at the sound of a bell, where kneeling, he says the Lord's Prayer before the under master, who rewards it with a penny.

STRATFORD, 6 miles from Warwick, 94 from London, has a fine stone bridge over the Avon, to which it is navigable by barges. It is a populous town, the chief commodity of which is malt; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, 12 aldermen, of whom two are justices, and 12 capital burghesses. Trinity-church here is thought to be almost as old as the Norman Conquest, but parts of it have been at several times rebuilt. Here was formerly a collegiate church. Here is a free-grammar school, and an almshouse, and a stone-bridge over the Avon, with a long causey at the W. end of it, walled on both sides; which bridge and causey were erected in the reign of Henry VII. Before this, there being only a timber-bridge, and no causey, the passage was very dangerous on the overflowing of the river, which to this town, is navigable by barges. This place glories in the birth and remains of the inimitable Shakespear, born anno 1564. Here also he was buried, in the year 1616. His monument

is

is very near the furthestmost corner of the church, so near that you cannot pass by it more than a yard at most, yet the inscription on it begins thus:

Stop, passenger, why go you by so fast?

Read if thou canst, whom envious death hath plac'd

Beneath this tomb——SHAKESPEAR.

But death, however, in taking Shakespear from the world so early, is far out-done by man; for there was till lately the house in which Shakespear lived, and a mulberry-tree of his planting; the house large, strong and handsome: the tree so large that it would shade the grass plat in a garden more than 20 yards square, and supply the whole town with mulberries every year. As the curiosity of this house and tree brought much fame, and more company and profit to the town, this man, on some disgust, pulled the house down, so as not to leave one stone upon another, and cut down the tree, and piled it as a stack of firewood, to the great vexation, loss, and disappointment of the inhabitants: however, an honest silversmith bought the whole stack of wood, and made many odd things of this wood for the curious. A splendid jubilee was held here in honour of Shakespear, under the management of Mr. Garrick, in 1769. The navigation of the Avon is of great utility to the whole county, and promotes their trade to Bristol.

BITFORD, 5. miles W. of Stratford, and 100 from London, is a small market town, contains nothing worthy of notice.

AULCESTER, 102 miles from London, is a very ancient town and corporation, which from the Roman coins often dug up here, was undoubtedly a Roman station. Here is a good market for corn. The Roman way, called Ikenild-street, passes through this town.

The church of the monastery, a stately Gothic structure, is still remaining, and is used by the town as a place of worship. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and has its houses well built.

HENLEY

HENLEY in **HARDEN**, 104 miles from London, near the river **Arrow**. Here is a small market. About the time of the battle of **Evesham** it was burnt; but in the reign of **Edward I.** recovered, and called the borough of **Henley**.

KEYNTON, 88 miles from London, at the foot of the hill, has a spring called **King John's Well**, which yields a very fine water. Its market is noted for black cattle.

EDGEHILL, in the neighbourhood, famous for the first battle between **Charles I.** and the parliament, in 1642. It is otherwise called the **Vale of Red-Horse**, from the form of that animal cut by the country people on the side of the hill, upon a red soil near **Tysoe**; some neighbouring freeholders are obliged by their tenure to keep it clean and in shape; this is usually done on **Palm Sunday**, on which day the great **Earl of Warwick** fought the **Battle of Towton**, in 1461. He is said to have killed his horse before the engagement, being determined to conquer or die; this custom is therefore conjectured to have a reference to that circumstance.

RUGBY is a small market town, S. of the **Avon**, 85 miles from London, had formerly a castle, supposed to have been built by **King Stephen**. The town is chiefly noted for its number of butchers.

ATHERSTON, 103 miles from London on the **Stour**, is famous for a cheese-fair, the greatest in England. Here the cheese-factors purchase great quantities to carry to **Stourbridge-fair**. It is a tolerable large well-built town.

NUNEATON, 98 miles from London, is a large well-built town on the river **Anker**, has a manufacture of woollen cloth. Here are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in the reign of **Henry II.** for **Benedictine** nuns.

LEAMINGTON, near **KEYNTON**, is noted for a salt spring, used by the poor to salt their bread.

NEWENHAM-REGIS, over-against **Rugby**, and near the river **Swift**, is remarkable for its medicinal waters arising from 3 springs, supposed to be percolated thro' a mineral

a mineral of allom. The waters, which are milky in colour and taste, are reckoned good for the stone. They are certainly very diuretic, and close and heal green wounds; being drank with salt they are laxative, and with sugar restraining.

SOUTHAM, 83 miles from London. It is seated in a fertile soil, and has a considerable market for cattle, though it is but an indifferent town.

KENELWORTH, in the centre of this shire, famous for its noble castle, once a prison for K. Edward II. afterwards a palace to the Earl of Leicester, who laid out 60,000*l.* in rebuilding and adorning it, and to have entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court here 17 days, in a most gay and splendid manner, with the greatest variety and magnificence of feasts and shews, there being drank no less than 320 hogsheds of common beer, which is mentioned only to shew the largeness of the royal retinue; but the castle, in the civil wars of 1649, was demolished by those who purchased it of the parliament in order to make money of the materials. Before the Conquest, Kenelworth was a member of Stoneley, being an ancient demesne of the crown, and had a castle on the bank of the Avon, in the woods opposite to Stonely abbey, which stood upon a place called Hom hill, but was demolished in the wars between King Edmund and Canute the Dane. Upon a survey of the castle, it was 7 acres in compass, within the walls, which were in many places from 15 to 20 feet thick. The castle and 4 gatehouses were all built of hewn free-stone. By the castle-walls is a pool of 111 acres, through which run several pretty streams, abounding both with fish and fowl. The circuit of the castle, manors, parks, &c. all together, is 19 or 20 miles. Here are also the remains of a priory founded in the year 1136. In this town is carried on a manufacture of ivory and horn combs, and horn for lanthorns.

SUTTON COLFIELD, a small market town, 106 miles from London. It has a chace, or forest, as it

was first called, which extended to the banks of Tame and Bourne; and the Ikenild-street runs through part of it.

At BARFORD, 9 miles below Warwick, Samuel Fairfax, who in 1647, was 12 years of age, lived under the same roof, and eat at the same table with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great grandfather and great-grandmother, and none of the three generations of either sex had been twice married.

DOVEBRIDGE, upon the Avon, was anciently a Roman station, called Tripontium. Here the stream divides with two bridges; one of which has an inscription, denoting that it is maintained at the expence of 3 counties.

TARDEBIGG, N.W. of Broomsgrove, on the borders of a part of Warwickshire, in which parish is Hewell, a seat of the Earl of Plymouth; which house stands in both counties. The old octagon tower of the church fell down in 1774, and destroyed the church, which caused it to be rebuilt. At which time the monument and tomb of Sir Thomas Cooke, Founder of Worcester college, Oxford, was opened, who was buried in 1702, at his own desire with a gold chain and locket round his neck, and two diamond rings on his fingers, all of which were taken away by his heir at law in 1750.

ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION.

Alnecot priory, near Tamworth.

Aston hall and church, near Birmingham.

Brawnsover castle, near Rugby.

Castle hill, near Coventry.

Castle yard, near Colehill.

Comb abbey, 3 miles S. E. of Coventry.

Coventry cathedral, town-house, &c.

Guy's cliff, near Warwick.

Kenilworth castle and priory.

Manor house, near Sutton Colfield.

St. Mary's church, near Warwick.

Maxtoke

Maxtoke castle and priory, near Coleshill.
 Nuneaton nunnery.
 Oldbury castle, near Nuneaton.
 Penley abbey, near Henley.
 Priory Alleyn, near Coventry.
 Priory castle, near Henley.
 Priors Allen, near Monks Kirby.
 Ravenshaw abbey, near Solihull.
 Redhorse-hill, near Kyneton.
 Stoneley abbey, near Coventry.
 Stratford church, and Shakespear's monument.
 Tamworth castle.
 Warwick castle and priory.

Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments, at

Aldbury, near Atherston.
 Warmington.
 Aulcester.
 Castle Bromwich.
 Brinckley.
 Yardley, near Birmingham.
 Monk's Kirby.
 Tamworth.
 Solihull.
 Beaudebart.
 Carefley, near Coventry.
 Nadbury, near Kyneton.
 Chesterton, near Warwick.
 Sperrall, near Aulcester.

THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE

Allesley park, near Coventry.
 Allspath-hall, near ditto.
 Alton-end, near ditto.
 Alveston, near Stratford upon Avon.
 Anstey, near Coventry.
 Arbury, near the same,

Arley hall near Nuneaton.
Aston hall, near Birmingham.
Badesley, near Warwick.
Beggington, near the same.
Ballihall temple, near Coventry.
Barnacle, near ditto.
Barrells, near Henley.
Barton on the Heath, near Long Compton.
Bascote, near Southam.
Baxterley hall, near Atherstone.
Bedworth, near Nuneaton.
Bentley hall, near Solihull.
Berkwell hall, near Coventry.
Berry hall, near Solihull.
Berwood hall, near Coleshill.
Bettesworth, near Solihull.
Bickmarsh, near Bitford.
Birchley green, near Coventry.
Birchley hall, near ditto.
Bilton, near Rugby.
Birdingbury, near Southam.
Birmingham heath lodge.
Bishop's Hampton, near Stratford.
Botley, near Henley.
Bourton, near Dunchurch.
Bramcote, near Tamworth.
Brandon, near Coventry.
Brofs hall, near Nuneaton.
Brokehampton, near Kyneton.
Brome court, near Bitford.
Brownsover, near Newbold.
Burmington, near Long Compton.
Caldcote, near Southam.
Castle Bromwich.
Causton, near Dunchurch.
Chadhurst, near Kyneton.
Chesterton, near Warwick.
Clarden hall, near Henley.
Clapton, near Stratford.

Coleshill

Colehill hall.
Comb abbey, near Coventry.
Compton Vinyats.
Coton, near Monks Kirby.
Coton hall, near ditto.
Cotton, near Colehill.
Coventry.
Coughton.
Cumpton Murdock.
Dordon, near Atherston.
Dunton, near Colehill.
Easy hill, near Birmingham.
Eatington, near Stratford.
Edgebaston, near Birmingham.
Edfton, near Henley.
Elliot's, near Solihull.
Erdbury, near Nuneaton.
Erdington hall.
Exhall, near Aulcester.
Farnborough, near Kyneton.
Flethamsted, near Coventry.
Flanders hall, near Colehill.
Folkhill, near Coventry.
Four Oaks hall, near Sutton Colfield.
Frog hall, near Coventry.
Gilsdon, near Colehill.
Goldicot, near Stratford.
Granborough, near Southam.
Grange, near Bitford.
Grendon, near Atherston.
Grove park, near Warwick.
Guy's cliff, near ditto.
Hall, near Colehill.
Ham's hall, near ditto.
Hardewick, near Kyneton.
Harwood house, near ditto.
Hagley park.
Hassang, near Southam.
Henley, near Coventry.
Henwood near Colehill.

Hermitage, near Nuneaton.
 Hethcote, near Warwick.
 Heyborne, near Birmingham.
 Hewill Grange.
 Hey hall, near Birmingham.
 Highwood, near Solihull.
 Hilborough, near Bitford.
 Hillfield hall, near Solihull.
 Hill Morton.
 Hockley, near Birmingham.
 Holt, near Tamworth.
 Honily, near Warwick.
 Hopsford, near Coventry.
 Hundred Oak, near Warwick.
 Hurley hall, near Atherstone.
 Idlicote, near Kyneton.
 Ipsley, near Henley.
 Ipsley park, near ditto.
 Kyneton.
 Kington, near Henley.
 Knoll hall, near Solihull.
 Ladbroke, near Southam.
 Langdon hall, near Solihull.
 Langley, near ditto.
 Langley, near Sutton Colfield.
 Lapworth hall, near Henley.
 Lawford, near Rugby.
 Lighthorne, near Kyneton.
 Maplebarrow, near Henley.
 Maxtoke castle, near Colehill.
 Maxtoke priory, near ditto.
 Maxtoke hall, near ditto.
 Meadow, near Bitford.
 Morevale hall, near Atherstone.
 Merston Boteler, near Kyneton.
 Middleton, near Tamworth.
 Milcot house, near Stratford.
 Milham Grange, near Coventry.
 Michat park, near Birmingham.

Moat

Moat house, near Coventry.
Morecote hall, near ditto.
More hall, near Sutton Colfield.
Mount Greville, near Stratford.
Moxhull, near Sutton Colfield.
Nelcot hall, near Coventry.
Newbold Revel, near Monk's Kirby.
Newbold hall.
Newhall, near Sutton Colfield.
New house, near Atherstone.
Newland, near Coventry.
Newnham Paddox, near Rugby.
Oldish, near Coventry.
Oversley court, near Aulcester.
Packington Magna, near Colehill.
Packwood hall, near Solihull.
Park hall, near Bitford.
Park hall, near Colehill.
Pathlow house, near Stratford.
Pipe, near Sutton Colfield.
Pipe hall, near ditto.
Popham.
Poppils, near Aulcester.
Priory of Warwick.
Radway, near Kyneton.
Ragley, near Aulcester.
Redburn, near Southam.
Rowington, near Henley.
Rudson, near Coventry.
Salford.
Shucburg.
Sloley hall, near Nuneaton.
Somercote hall, near Coventry.
Spires lodge, near Warwick.
Stanidelfe, near Tamworth.
Stockton, near Southam.
Stoneley abbey, near Coventry.
Stonythorp, near Southam.
Stretton, near Coventry.

Sunger, near Henley.
 Tackley, near Coventry.
 Tamworth castle.
 Temple Grafton, near Aulcester.
 Tofte, near Dunchurch.
 Umberslade, near Tamworth.
 Upton, near Kyneton.
 Walton Deyville, near ditto.
 Warwick castle.
 Wasperton, near Warwick.
 Watergall, near Southam.
 Wavermaston, near Solihull.
 Weston, near Arden.
 Weston Juxton, near Long Compton.
 White house, near Colehill.
 White house, near Sutton.
 Whitley, near Solihull.
 Whoral, near Colehill.
 Wedenhay hall, near Solihull.
 Wiken, near Coventry.
 Willington, near Long Compton.
 Witton (Upper), near Birmingham.
 Wolford Parva, near Long Compton.
 Wood Bevington, near Atherley.
 Woolston, near Dunchurch.
 Woolverhill temple, near Nuneaton.
 Woolverton, near Warwick.
 Wrox hall, near ditto.

The most extensive Prospects are from,

Aubury mounts.
 Edgehill.
 Guy's cliff.
 Ragley.

NORTH

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and running in a narrow track towards the N. E. in the form of a boat, it borders on more counties than any other in England: for on the N. it is bounded by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, from which it is parted by the rivers Welland and Little Avon; on the E. by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It is about 68 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 210 in circumference; contains 1000 square miles, or 640,000 square acres; is in the province of Canterbury, the diocese of Peterborough, and in the Midland circuit; divided into 20 hundreds, one city, 12 market towns, viz. Northampton, Daventry, Brackley, Higham Ferrers, Rockingham, Wellingborough, Thrapston, Oundle, Cliffe, Kettering, Rothwell, and Towcester; 330 parishes, 85 vicarages, and 551 villages. The soil is very fruitful, both in corn and pasture, but fuel scarce. It abounds with sheep and other cattle, and has less waste ground than any other county in England. It is a plain level country, and so populous, that from some places no less than 30 steeples may be seen at one view. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, Welland, Cherwell, and the Learn. This county sends 9 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and the others for Peterborough, Northampton, Brackley, and Higham Ferrers. It pays 12 parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. The most remarkable places are Aubery mounts, Salcy and Rockingham forests, Dunsmore heath, Naseby field, Holmeby house, where Charles I. was confined; and Fotheringay castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded.

PETERBOROUGH, 81 miles from London, is reckoned the least city, except Ely, and, except Bristol, the

poorest bishoprick, though one of the oldest towns, in England. It had a monastery dedicated to St. Peter, and founded anno 655; to which the abbot of Croyland and his monks flying for protection, in the year 870, they were overtaken and murdered in a court of this monastery, called the Monks church-yard, because they were all there buried; and to this day is to be seen the tomb-stone, with their effigies, which was erected over their common grave. Soon after this the Danes destroyed both this monastery and the friars, so that it lay destitute for above 100 years. The monks being afterwards restored, lived very sumptuously, with a mitred abbot at their head, till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. converted it into a bishop's see. It stands upon the river Nen, over which it has a bridge. The cathedral is a most noble Gothic building, but was much more beautiful before the Civil wars. It is said to be about 1000 years old, though it seems to be more modern. The W. front, 156 feet in breadth, is the most stately of any in England, being supported by 3 of the tallest arches any where to be seen, and columns curiously adorned. The windows of the cloisters are finely stained with scripture history, that of its founder, and the succession of its abbots. Here are many curious monuments of illustrious personages, and the figure of one Scarlet, a sexton, who died aged 95, and had buried 2 queens, (Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. and Mary, Queen of Scots,) and all the housekeepers of the city twice over. The streets are wide and well-built; and, beside the cathedral, here is a parish church, and a market-house, over which the assizes and sessions are kept. The air here is not esteemed very wholesome, but the water is sweet, the highest spring-tide never coming within 5 miles of the town. It has a market on Saturday; and its jurisdiction extends over 32 towns and hamlets, wherein the civil magistrates, appointed by the royal commission, are vested with the same power as judges of assize, and hold their quarterly sessions in this city.

NORTHAMPTON,

NORTHAMPTON, the county-town, 66 miles from London, has two bridges over the Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet. It lies finely situated on an eminence, gently sloping to the river as it were, in the heart of the kingdom, and therefore has formerly been the seat of several parliaments. It had once seven churches within the walls, and two without. It was laid in ashes by the Danes, 1010, and again destroyed by a fire on Sept. 20, 1675; but, by contributions from all parts of the kingdom, it was soon rebuilt. Of its seven, has now only four churches, whereof the great one, called Allhallows, that stands in the center of the town, at the meeting of four spacious streets, has a stately portico, of eight lofty Ionic columns, with a statue of King Charles II. on the balustrade. It extends the length of the front, the columns in couplets; but the remaining Gothic part of the building appearing over the Grecian architecture is a contrast not very agreeable. The inside of the church is finished in a very elegant, modern manner; and in it is preserved a list of the subscribers who gave to the repairs made here after the fire in 1675. The town contains 1083 houses, and 5200 inhabitants. The sessions and assize house is a beautiful building, in the Corinthian stile. Its regular spacious market-place is one of the finest in Europe. Most of the houses are built of a reddish stone, and here are many excellent inns; and one of the streets, near the market-place, is spacious and remarkably handsome; but many of the rest, though in general very well built, are either crooked, too narrow, or mixed with mean old buildings, which spoil the effect which would result from so many good edifices. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is said to have been built by the Knights Templars, on the model of that at Jerusalem. St. Peter's church is a singular building. St. Giles's church is in the E. skirts of the town, but has nothing remarkable. The horse-market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the center of all its horse-markets and horse-fairs, both

for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the dealers both from York and London. Its principal manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are exported; and next to that stockings and lace. It is the richer and more populous, by being a thoroughfare both in the N. and W. roads; but, being 80 miles from the sea, can have no commerce by navigation. The walls of this town were above two miles in compass, or 2120 paces. Here have been several religious foundations, and the hospital of St. John still remains; as does that of St. Thomas. It had a nunnery in the neighbouring meadows, with several other monasteries, and a very old castle on the W. side of it, a small part of the ruins of which are still to be seen. The barons began their rebellion here against King Henry III. who soon took it by assault; and it has, several times suffered by wars. Some discontented scholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge, about the end of that reign, and, with the king's leave, prosecuted their studies here academically, for three years; during which there was the face of an university, till it was put a stop to by express prohibition, because it was a damage to both universities. It has sent members to parliament ever since Edward I. and had several old charters of incorporation, which were confirmed by King James I. It is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 12 magistrates, a recorder, a town-clerk, a common council, with 48 burgeses, and 5 serjeants. The George inn here, which cost 2000l. and looks like a palace, was given to the endowment of a charity-school for 30 boys and 10 girls. Besides the county-gaol, here is an hospital, after the manner of the infirmaries of London, Bath, Bristol, &c. The public horse-races are on a neighbouring down, called Pye-Leys. In and about the town are abundance of cherry gardens. Its markets are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Within half a mile of the town is one of the crosses erected by King Edward I. in memory of his Queen, Eleanor, whose corpse rested there, in its way to Westminster. On the

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 325

the N. side of its river, near that cross, many Roman coins have been ploughed up.

BRACKLEY, 13 miles from Northampton, 64 from London, near the head of the Ouze, was anciently a famous staple for wood; but since that has been removed, the town has declined. Here are 2 parish churches, and a free grammar school, formerly a college, belonging to Magdalen-college, Oxford. Market on Wednesday, and 5 fairs.

HIGHAM FERRERS, 20 miles from Brackley, 65 from London, is situated on the E. side of the Nen. It is a small, but clean, pleasant, healthful town. It has a handsome church and lofty spire, a free school, and an alms-house for 12 men and women. Here are the ruins of a college founded by Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury. Market on Friday, and 7 fairs.

OUNDE, as it is called by corruption from Avondale, 10 miles from Peterborough, 9 from Higham Ferrers, 75 from London, almost surrounded by the Nen, is a pretty little town, with a neat church, a free school, and an alms-house. It has 2 good stone bridges over the river, remarkably large, one in the road leading to Thrapston, the other to Yaxley in Huntingdonshire. That called the North bridge is taken notice of by travellers, for its number of arches, and the causeway that leads to it. This town is noted for a well, that is said to make a drumming noise against any important event; nobody can give the least rational account of it, though many believe the truth of the tradition. Market on Saturday, and 3 fairs.

THRAPSTON, as it is commonly called for Thorpston, 5 miles from Oundle, 74 from London, has a fine bridge over the river, in the road to Kettering, and is delightfully situated in a valley pleasant for air, water, and soil.

WELLINGBOROUGH, 7 miles from Northampton, 4 from Higham Ferrers, 70 from London, on the W. side of the same river, is a large populous town, with a fine church, and a charity school for 40 children.

This

326 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This town is noted for its medicinal waters. Henrietta-Maria, queen of Charles I. resided here six weeks to drink these waters. It stands on the S. side of a hill, near the river, and has a considerable market on Wednesday for corn, which is their principal trade. It was almost destroyed by fire, in July 1738; but has a considerable manufacture of thread lace.

TOWCESTER, 6 miles from Northampton, 60 from London, in the road to Chester, is a very ancient populous town, consisting of one long broad street. It has a handsome church, and 3 bridges over the 3 streams, into which the little river is here divided. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, if not the *Tripontium* of Antoninus, because of the old Roman coins often dug up here; and it is certain that the military way, called Watling-street, runs through it, and appears very plainly, in the road to Stony Stratford. The inhabitants here, of all ages, are employed upon lace, and a manufacture of silk. Market on Tuesday, and 4 fairs.

DAVENTRY, 10 miles from Towcester, 72 from London, is a great thoroughfare to and from the N. W. counties, and has many good inns. It is governed by a mayor, alderman, steward, and 12 freemen. The market is on Wednesday. Here was formerly a monastery, and now a charity-school. The coins of Roman emperors are often dug up here; and on Borough-hill, half a mile from the town, are still to be seen the ruins of a Roman fortification, 3 miles in compass, which is the course for the horse-races. The Roman Watling-street was turned through it, and runs to Dunsmore-heath. After the Romans, the Saxons made use of the same camp. It is said, that in Daventry-park stood a castle of John of Gaunt. The banks in it resemble those of ponds and canals, with a watery squally ground between them. The priory belongs to Christ-church college, Oxford.

KETTERING, 15 miles from Daventry, 75 from London, is a handsome town, of good trade, pleasantly situated

situated on a rising ground, by a river that runs into the Nen. It has a sessions-house for the county, a church handsomely built with a fine spire, and a small hospital. Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here in the making of serges, shalloons, tammies, &c. Market on Friday, and 4 fairs.

ROTHWELL, 2 miles from Kettering, 79 from London, is a pretty good town, noted for a horse-fair. Here is a fine stone market-house, adorned with the arms of most of the gentry of the county.

CLIFFE, a small market-town, 81 miles from London.

ROCKINGHAM, 87 miles from London, stands on the river Welland. It has a charity-school, and a market on Thursday. Its forest, in which William the Conqueror built a castle, is reckoned one of the largest and richest of the kingdom; it extended, in the time of the ancient Britons, almost from the Welland to the Nen; and was noted formerly for iron-works, great quantities of slags, i. e. the refuse of the iron ore, being met with in the adjacent fields. It extended, according to a survey in 1641, near 14 miles in length, from the W. end of Middleton-woods to the town of Wansford, and 5 miles in breadth, from Brigstock to the Welland; but is now dismembered into parcels, by the intersection of fields and towns, and is divided into 3 bailiwicks. In several of its woods a great quantity of charcoal is made of the tops of trees, of which many waggon-loads are sent every year to Peterborough. There is a spacious plain in it, called Rockinghamshire, which is a common to the four towns of Cottingham, Rockingham, Corby, and Gretton. King William Rufus called the council here of the great men of the kingdom.

At **OXENDON**, near Kettering, is a remarkable echo that will repeat any sentence of 12 or 13 syllables very distinctly, and is formed by the square tower of the church.

At **CULWORTH**, 6 miles from Towcester, and its neighbourhood, are found the star-stones. Among other

other mineral waters are those of Astrop-wells, much recommended for the scurvy, asthma, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

BOUGHTON, 12 miles from Northampton, built after a model of the palace of Versailles, with noble paintings in the hall, galleries, &c. and 90 acres of gardens adorned with statues, marble urns, fountains, aviaries, canals, wildernesses, terraces, &c. a fine cascade and river running through the garden.

BURGHLEIGH-HOUSE, near Stamford. It is one of the grandest structures in England, and appears more like a town than a house, in which the towers and pinnacles resemble parish churches, and the large spire, covered with lead, in the center, a cathedral. It is adorned with statues, paintings, &c. and the gardens are extremely beautiful.

EASTON, near Towcester. The hall of this seat is finely painted in fresco by Sir James Thornhill. Here was a vast number of antique marble statues, bas reliefs, urns, altars, &c. being part of the invaluable collection of the late Earl of Arundel, now in the possession of the university of Oxford.

Abbingdon, near Northampton.

Addington Magna.

Althorp, near Great Brington and Northampton.

Aldwinkle, near Thrapstone.

Apethorp, near King's Cliff.

Arthingworth, near Rothwell.

Ashby lodge, near Ashby Ledgers.

Aston le Walls, near Chipping Warden.

Astrop wells, near Banbury.

Aynhoe.

Biggen, near Oundle.

Billing Great, near Northampton.

Boughton, near Kettering.

Blakesby hall, near Blakesby.

Blatherwick, near Rockingham.

Brackley.

Brackley.
 Braddon, near Towcester.
 Brampton, near Northampton.
 Braybrook, near Rothwell.
 Brockhall, near Daventry.
 Brixworth, near Northampton.
 Bugbrook, near ditto.
 Bulwick, near Blatherwick.
 Burton Latimer.
 Canons Ashby, near Towcester.
 Carlton, near Rockingham.
 Castle Ashby, near Northampton.
 Castle-Ashby lodge, near ditto.
 Catesby, near Daventry.
 Charlwelton, near ditto.
 Clapton, near Thrapston.
 Collyweston, near Wandsford.
 Cottesbrook hall, near Brixworth.
 Cotterstock, near Oundle.
 Courteen hall, near Salcy forest.
 Cranford, near Kettering.
 Culworth, near Towcester.
 Cransley Little, near Kettering.
 Cosgrove, near Potterspury.
 Dallington, near Northampton.
 Dean, near Rockingham.
 Delapre abbey, near Northampton.
 Denford, near Thrapston.
 Desborough, near Rothwell.
 Dingley, near Market Harborough.
 Drayton house, near Thrapston.
 Edgecot, near Wardenton.
 East Haddon, near Daventry.
 Easton Mauduit, near Stanton Harold.
 Easton Neston, near Towcester.
 Easton, near Stamford.
 Ecton, near Northampton.
 Evenley hall, near Culworth.
 Farmingwoods hall, near Rockingham.

Field

Field Burcot, near Towcester.
Fines abbey, near Cliff Regis.
Fawsley park, near Daventry.
Finedon.
Fotheringay castle.
Flower, near Northampton.
Foxley castle, near Towcester.
Furtho, near Stony Stratford.
Gayton, near Towcester.
Glendon, near Kettering.
Gretwall, near Banbury.
Grimscote, near Cold Hadnam.
Grudon, near Stanton Harrold.
Goldborough, near Cold Ashby.
Harlston, near Northampton.
Harrington, near Rothwell.
Hartwell, near Aslton.
Harrowden Magna, near Wellingborough.
Haselbeach, near Naseby.
Heathencote, near Towcester.
Heyford Lower, near Northampton.
Higham park, near Higham Ferrers.
Hinton, near Eydon.
Holdenby, near Northampton.
Horton and its Belvidere, near Denton.
Houghton Great, near Northampton.
Houghton Little, near Northampton.
Irthlingborough, near Higham Ferrers.
Kelmarsh, near Rothwell.
Kingsthorp, near Northampton.
Kirby, near Rockingham.
Kislingbury, near Northampton.
Knuston hall, near Knuston.
Lampport, near Brixworth.
Langley's lodge, near Isham.
Laxton hall, near Blatherwick.
Lilford, near Oundle.
Loddington, near Rothwell.
Longthorpe, near Peterborough.

Lyfden

Lydden Old, near Oundle.
 Maidwell, near Brixworth.
 Marston St. Lawrence, near Brackley.
 Marston Trussell, near Market Harborough.
 Milton park, near Peterborough.
 Morley lodge, near King's Cliff.
 Moulton-pike park, near Northampton.
 Newbattle hall, near Brackley.
 Newbattle lodge, near Desborough.
 Newton, near Kettering.
 Northam in the Fen, near Peterborough.
 Northampton.
 Norton, near Daventry.
 Oakley Magna, near Weldon.
 Orlingbury, near Wellingborough.
 Overston park, near Northampton.
 Pipwell, near Kettering.
 Pisford, near Brixworth.
 Preston deanry, near Northampton.
 Ravensthorp, near Daventry.
 Rockingham castle.
 Rushton, near Kettering.
 Sibbertoft, near Kelmarsh.
 Southwick, near Oundle.
 Spratton, near Ravensthorpe.
 Stanford park, near Lutterworth.
 Steane park, near Brackley.
 Stoke Doyle, near Oundle.
 Stoke park, near Towcester.
 Stow, near Daventry.
 Sywell, near Wellingborough.
 Thenford, near Badbury.
 Thingdon, near Higham Ferrers.
 Thornby Folly, near Cold Ashby.
 Thorp Malfor, near Kettering.
 Thorp Mandeville, near Banbury.
 Thrapston.
 Titmarsh.
 Triangular lodge, near Rothwell.

Twywell,

Twywell, near Thrapston.
 Ufford, near Wandesford.
 Upton, near Northampton.
 Wakefield lodge, near Whittlebury forest.
 Walcot house, near Stamford.
 Walgrave, near Kettering.
 Warkworth, near Banbury.
 Warrington, near Peterborough.
 Watford, near Daventry.
 Weedon (Upper), near Northampton.
 Weedon in the Street, near ditto.
 Weldon Parva, near Rockingham.
 Wellingborough.
 Welton, near Daventry.
 Weston, near Sulgrave.
 Whittlebury, near Towcester.
 Wickend park, near ditto.
 Winwick, near Oundle.
 Woodford, near Thrapston.
 Woodthorp, near Harborough.
 Woolaston, near Wellingborough.
 Worthorp, near Stamford.

The most remarkable Views are from,

The hill between Great Billing and Overton,
 N. E. of Northampton.
 The Hall field, at Kettering.
 Hard-mill meer, between Kingsted and Rance.
 Bush hill, in Archeater field, S. E. of Welling-
 borough.
 Down the Nen from Clifford and Ecton hills.
 Up the Welland from Stamford.
 Down the Welland from Bampton park, E. S. E.
 of Harborough.
 Ellington hill, W. of Naseby.
 Barrow hill, near Daventry.
 Roydon hill, near Hellidon, N. W. of ditto.
 The walk of the George inn, Stamford Baron,
 to Worthorp grove, and on to Easton.

The

The principal Antiquities are,

Barnwell castle, S. E. of Oundle.
 Billing priory, E. of Northampton.
 Brackley chapel.
 Braybrook castle, near Rothwell.
 Brington church, W. of Althorp.
 Buckton church.
 Cotterstock church, near Oundle.
 Daventry priory, on the borders of Warwickshire.
 Drayton house, W. of Thrapston.
 Duffield abbey, near Whittlebury forest.
 Exton church, 5 miles N. E. of Northampton.
 Fineshead abbey, near Cliff Regis.
 Fotheringay castle, church, and college.
 Geddenton cross, W. of Kettering.
 Glynton chapel.
 Higham Ferrers church and college.
 Holdenby palace, N. of Althorp.
 Irthingborough church, near Higham Ferrers.
 King's Sutton church, N. of Aynhoe.
 Luffwick church, near Thrapston.
 Northborough church.
 Oundle church.
 Peterborough cathedral and palace.
 Queen's cross, Northampton.
 Pipewell abbey, near Wilberston.
 Rockingham castle.
 St. Sepulchre's church.
 Stow Nine-churches, S. E. of Daventry.
 Sulbey abbey, near Welford.

There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish Encampments at

Arbury banks, at Daventry.
 Cardyke, near Peterborough.
 Goldsborough, N. W. of Northampton.
 Castor on the Nen, 3 miles from Peterborough.
 Chester,

Chester, near Wellingborough.

Lylborn, near Daventry.

Mill Cotton, near Higham Ferrers.

Chipping Warden, near Daventry.

Charlton, near Brackley.

Castle Dykes, 3 miles S. W. of Towcester.

Raynesbury camp, near Aynhoe.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



